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CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.1

- .1 Programming for the administration of grazing lands will follow the general instructions for the Bureau's programming system as stated in IV BLM 156. The system provides for:

BUREAU
PROGRAM
PROCEDURES

- A. The preparation of fiscal year work programs as a basis for budgets and allotments.
- B. The preparation of annual work plans based on available current year appropriations.
- C. The submission of quarterly progress reports.

The following definitions, instructions, and procedures are designed to facilitate the operation of the Bureau's program system and its application to grazing administration. General policy and program objectives, goals, and criteria are stated for guidance in program planning. These may be supplemented or modified from time to time based on available appropriations, changes in program emphasis, or other reasons for adjustments.

- .2 The general objectives of the Bureau's range management program are stated in the preamble to the Taylor Grazing Act as follows:

GENERAL
OBJECTIVES OF
THE BUREAU'S
RANGE MANAGE-
MENT PROGRAM

"To stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, and to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes."

- A. First consideration is given to the protection and development of the public grazing land resource. Second consideration is given to the stabilization of dependent grazing use. Range use must be regulated to meet the natural requirements of soils and vegetation. The Federal Range Code has been developed on this premise and provides basic administrative guides for the reconciliation of authorized grazing use with sustained forage production on a fair and equitable basis among competing dependent range users. The achievement of the Bureau's management goals requires the employment of basic objectives, regulations, technical knowledge, and experience.
- B. In the development of range management programs, care should be exercised to define optimum levels of operation and to insure a reasonable balance between activities and work elements during the program year. Essential

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administrative services must be provided and progress made on range management work at whatever level of programming undertaken.

- PRIORITIES .3 The Bureau has assigned high priority to certain phases of the range management function which should be stressed in the following order:
- A. First Priority. Basic adjudication of grazing privileges and the equitable apportionment of available Federal range grazing capacity.
 - B. Second Priority. The development of sound, workable plans for the study, protection, management, development, and use of the public range.
 - C. Third Priority. Adequate range use supervision to insure compliance with adopted protection and range management programs.

- PROGRAM ELEMENTS .4 For programming purposes the various grazing administration activities have been grouped into nine subelements, under the major element of Grazing Administration. (See Program Summary Form 4-1452). Technical direction will be programmed at the State, Area, and Washington Office levels only. Both recurrent and non-recurrent work has been included in the program subelements defined below. In some instances, components of subelements are defined to help categorize related work.

- DEFINITIONS .5 Each subelement definition is supplemented by a statement of general policy, objectives, standards, goals, and criteria.
- A. Administrative operations (subelement A1, Form 4-1452) include personal services and other expenses required in the general housekeeping function of Bureau offices and the administrative time required in planning, supervising and coordinating action programs. To facilitate planning, this subelement has been broken down into a number of components, as follows:
 - (1) Program planning is the formulation of detailed and summary plans to achieve the Bureau's program objectives and to provide for orderly scheduling of the work load of the organizational unit.

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1.5.5A

- (2) Detailed Work Plans should be developed as rapidly as possible upon which to base realistic program plans. The development and adjustment of programs for the current fiscal year, the following fiscal year, and the program fiscal year should be given high priority in the district administrative function. The objective for this part of the range management program is full compliance with instructions and time limitations, and the development and maintenance of plans and programs which could be followed in the event of changes in key personnel.

DEFINITIONS
(Cont.)

- (a) Licenses, Leases, Permits and Sales. Program planning shall be submitted in conformance with Bureau of Land Management program planning procedures and forms as set forth in IV BLM 156. This subelement includes all clerical operations involved in the issuance of Section 3 grazing licenses and permits, section 15 leases, section 4 permits for improvements, fee and rental billings, and the administration of material sales. Oregon and California and Alaska grazing leases will be programmed under forestry.
- (b) All licenses, permits, leases and sales should be processed in strict compliance with regulations and fiscal procedures. Staff services should be provided to insure prompt handling of applications, the issuance of licenses, permits, and leases and the conduct of sales in a timely manner. All billings must be issued in time to permit the payment of fees prior to the effective date of authorized use. Sales of materials should be expedited as a service to the public. This work should be given high priority in the district administrative program.
- (c) The regulations governing the issuance of grazing licenses and permits, and section 4 permits for range improvements are found in CFR Title 43, Part 161 - Federal Range Code. See Bureau of Land Management manual, IX BLM 2.2 for procedures. Regulations governing the issuance of section 15 leases are found in CFR Title 43, Part 160 - Grazing Leases. See IX BLM 3, for procedures. Materials sales in Grazing Districts will be programmed under the 103.1 activity, and in Public Domain Forestry Districts under Forest

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5A-2

DEFINITIONS
(Cont.)

Management activity 104.2a. Regulations pertaining to sale of materials are found in CFR Title 43, Part 259 and the Act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681, 43 U.S.C. 1185). For instructions concerning the accounting phase of the above, see IV BLM 2.9. Manual instruction incorporating the Director's policy statements concerning material sales will be found in VI BLM 4.6.

- (3) Administrative Services are the clerical or house-keeping functions of the office such as budget, accounts, procurement, property, personnel, correspondence, etc.
 - (a) The program should provide for administrative assistants and other clerical staff to adequately supply the required administrative services to maintain the administrative work load of the organizational unit on a current basis.
 - (b) Guide material for the conduct of administrative services is found in the various sections of the Bureau of Land Management manual, procedural handbooks, special instructions, and audit reports.
- (4) Reports. This item includes the preparation and submission of all types of reports covering grazing administration operations.
 - (a) The effectiveness of reports rests in their timeliness, correctness of reported facts, and uniformity. Personal services should be assured to provide for the investigation and assembly of facts, the preparation and checking of reports in compliance with existing instructions, and the filing of reports with the proper office to meet appropriate time schedules.
 - (b) Most sections of the BLM manual do not contain instructions for the preparation of reports. Pending the issuance of such manuals, existing memorandum instructions will be followed in the preparation of reports. Estimated time requirements will be based on experience or schedules established by the reporting authority.

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1.5.5A-3

DEFINITIONS
(Cont.)

- (5) Records. Records include the collection, consolidation, and maintenance of office records such as maps, plans, including range management plans, surveys, records, permittee and lessee case files, adjudication files, unit management files, clerical work on project records, etc.

(a) The development and maintenance of office records to desirable standards is a continuing job. Records include such items as leave records, accounts, property records, correspondence files, permittee and lessee case files, adjudication and allotment records, land status records, application for public lands, range improvement records, card index files, actual use records, range condition and trend records, utilization data, range and forest inventory files, conservation and improvement program files, records of trespass, timber sale contract files, records of material sales and others. The objective should be to maintain all such records on a current basis as far as possible in line with existing instructions and procedures. Record keeping is high priority work in the program of each administrative unit.

(b) Standards for record keeping are set forth in operating procedures and instructions contained in the various parts of the BLM manual. There are also procedures, such as those for records management and others originating outside the Bureau which emphasize the need for efficient record keeping in Bureau offices.

- (6) Project Programs. These include the time of grazing administration personnel spent on general planning, supervision, and inspection of all project programs, including personnel supervision involved in conducting the soil and moisture, range improvement, weed control, and section 4 permit programs.

(a) Project forms should be completely filled out and approved before work is undertaken on projects. Completion reports and recording should be accomplished promptly where projects are completed. Materials and supplies should be issued when transferred to projects and cost and other project records completed in an orderly and timely manner.

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DEFINITIONS
(Cont.)

Clerical staff should be provided to process project records as prescribed in the BLM Manual and supplemental instructions. Work scheduled under this subelement constitutes only the over-all responsibilities of the managers and clerical staff for the administrative direction and processing of the project program.

- (7) Meetings. This item includes advisory board meetings and elections, general public meetings, BLM conferences, association meetings, etc.
 - (a) Program sufficient personnel time to compensate for all district, State and Area conferences, and public meetings outside the Bureau normally attended by personnel assigned to the administrative unit.
- (8) Lands. Lands activities in the range management offices are limited to planning, consultation, and recommendations on land cases, and the dissemination of information on lands matters to the public.
 - (a) Provide personnel time for investigations, review and reporting on land matters, including the initiation of land cases by the Bureau. Such work should be kept current to the extent at least that necessary action is taken by range management personnel within one month from the date of receipt of the request for action on cases received from the State office, or on receipt of application.
 - (b) See CFR Title 43 and BLM Manual, Vol. V, for regulations and procedures for processing land cases. Delegation order 541 and amendments thereto provide the basis for action on land cases by range management personnel.
- (9) Public Relations. Includes all personal, telephone and correspondence contacts with the public, and information dissemination such as literature distribution, press releases, T. V. and radio broadcasts, etc.
 - (a) Sufficient time should be devoted to public relations activities to keep the public advised of the Bureau's programs and accomplishments and to maintain good working relations with other people with whom Bureau employees come in contact in their work. The establishment and maintenance of good public relations

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5A-5

should be given high priority in the Bureau's work program. The Bureau's policy on public information was published in the Director's Monthly Report - July, 1959, and is reproduced in Illustration # 1.

DEFINITIONS
(Cont.)

- (10) Training. This includes all such activity by supervisory personnel in formal training programs, contemplated Civil Service training agreements, informal and on-the-job training, etc.
- (a) Training is basic to efficient performance. Sufficient supervisory time must be provided for training new personnel in BLM regulations and procedures including revisions and the application of Bureau policy. Only supervisory time required in training will be included here.
- (11) Safety. Includes all activities necessary to promote safe working conditions, eliminate hazards, instruction of personnel in safe practices, including drivers tests, and the investigation and reporting of accidents.
- (a) The insurance, to the fullest extent possible, of the health and safety of Bureau employees while on the job is mandatory. The safety of both employees and the public are of direct concern to the Bureau in connection with the movement of BLM motorized and heavy equipment over the public highways. Special attention should be given to safety in connection with fire control and project programs.
- (b) Observe Departmental and Bureau standards for safety practices, IV BLM 95. See State highway control regulations for safety in the use of public highways.
- (12) Cooperation with Other Agencies. Includes all administrative activities performed in cooperation with other agencies in formulating cooperative range management agreements and working arrangements.
- (a) The work of the Bureau should be correlated with similar work of other agencies in the same area of operations. Provide sufficient administrative time to work out and supervise cooperative working agreements with other agencies as required.

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1.5.5A-4

DEFINITIONS
(Cont.)

Clerical staff should be provided to process project records as prescribed in the BLM Manual and supplemental instructions. Work scheduled under this subelement constitutes only the over-all responsibilities of the managers and clerical staff for the administrative direction and processing of the project program.

- (7) Meetings. This item includes advisory board meetings and elections, general public meetings, BLM conferences, association meetings, etc.
 - (a) Program sufficient personnel time to compensate for all district, State and Area conferences, and public meetings outside the Bureau normally attended by personnel assigned to the administrative unit.
- (8) Lands. Lands activities in the range management offices are limited to planning, consultation, and recommendations on land cases, and the dissemination of information on lands matters to the public.
 - (a) Provide personnel time for investigations, review and reporting on land matters, including the initiation of land cases by the Bureau. Such work should be kept current to the extent at least that necessary action is taken by range management personnel within one month from the date of receipt of the request for action on cases received from the State office, or on receipt of application.
 - (b) See CFR Title 43 and BLM Manual, Vol. V, for regulations and procedures for processing land cases. Delegation order 541 and amendments thereto provide the basis for action on land cases by range management personnel.
- (9) Public Relations. Includes all personal, telephone and correspondence contacts with the public, and information dissemination such as literature distribution, press releases, T. V. and radio broadcasts, etc.
 - (a) Sufficient time should be devoted to public relations activities to keep the public advised of the Bureau's programs and accomplishments and to maintain good working relations with other people with whom Bureau employees come in contact in their work. The establishment and maintenance of good public relations

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1.5.5A-5

should be given high priority in the Bureau's work program. The Bureau's policy on public information was published in the Director's Monthly Report - July, 1959, and is reproduced in Illustration # 1.

DEFINITIONS
(Cont.)

- (10) Training. This includes all such activity by supervisory personnel in formal training programs, contemplated Civil Service training agreements, informal and on-the-job training, etc.
- (a) Training is basic to efficient performance. Sufficient supervisory time must be provided for training new personnel in BLM regulations and procedures including revisions and the application of Bureau policy. Only supervisory time required in training will be included here.
- (11) Safety. Includes all activities necessary to promote safe working conditions, eliminate hazards, instruction of personnel in safe practices, including drivers tests, and the investigation and reporting of accidents.
- (a) The insurance, to the fullest extent possible, of the health and safety of Bureau employees while on the job is mandatory. The safety of both employees and the public are of direct concern to the Bureau in connection with the movement of BLM motorized and heavy equipment over the public highways. Special attention should be given to safety in connection with fire control and project programs.
- (b) Observe Departmental and Bureau standards for safety practices, IV BLM 95. See State highway control regulations for safety in the use of public highways.
- (12) Cooperation with Other Agencies. Includes all administrative activities performed in cooperation with other agencies in formulating cooperative range management agreements and working arrangements.
- (a) The work of the Bureau should be correlated with similar work of other agencies in the same area of operations. Provide sufficient administrative time to work out and supervise cooperative working agreements with other agencies as required.

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5B

- (b) See BLM Manual, VIII and IX for instructions relating to cooperation.

ADJUDICATION
AND ADJUST-
MENT OF
SECTION 3
GRAZING
PRIVILEGES

- B. Adjudication of (sec. 3) grazing privileges is the determination of the qualifications for grazing privileges of the base properties, land or water, offered in support of applications for grazing licenses or permits in a range unit or area, and the subsequent equitable apportionment among the applicants of the forage production within the proper grazing season and capacity of the particular unit or area of Federal Range, and the acceptance by the applicants of the grazing privileges based upon the apportionment or its substantiation in a decision by an examiner, the Director, or the Secretary upon appeal. Included also is the determination and establishment of wildlife allowances, the re-evaluation and adjustment of all or part of previously completed adjudications, time spent on grazing appeals and hearings, and the establishment, and adjustment of range unit and allotment boundaries.
- (1) First priority in the Bureau's grazing administration program is assigned to the adjudication of grazing privileges. CFR Title 43, Part 161, the Federal Range Code, provides the legal basis for range adjudication. IX BLM, Part 2 and various interpretive and supplemental procedures issued over the past several years define adjudication policies and procedural guidelines.
 - (2) The Bureau's objective for completion of basic adjudication of grazing privileges is for completion of this work to acceptable standards within a ten year period beginning July 1, 1957. This goal defines maximum time limits and does not apply to those districts in which the work can be completed in less time. Area and State offices may establish shorter time limits when appropriate.
 - (3) Grazing unit boundaries are usually established or adjusted and clearly defined prior to or in conjunction with range adjudications. Consequently this work is assigned the same priority as range adjudication. After adjudications have been completed, range allotments will be made whenever range management will be benefitted.

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- C. Grazing Lease Administration (Subelement A3-Form 4-1452) Includes all actions taken in the processing of grazing lease applications such as investigations, reports, meetings, resolving conflicts and appeals, and the issuance, revision, assignment, and renewal of grazing leases. Clerical work provided for under administrative operations should not be considered here.

GRAZING LEASE
ADMINISTRATION

- (1) Wherever public lands suitable for livestock use remain unleased, effort should be made to negotiate leases. Sufficient time should be scheduled for section 15 lease work to insure its proper and timely completion.
- (2) Section 15 grazing lease regulations are found in CFR Title 43, Part 160. Policies and procedures governing the section 15 lease program are found in IX BLM Part 3 and supplemented interpretations and instructions.

- D. Range Use Supervision (Subelement A4-Form 4-1452). Includes personnel and other expense incident to the regulations of public land uses. Estimated supervisory costs for the following items will be included under this element: range inspection, livestock counts, supervision of stock driveways, and trails, trespass control, insect, disease, rodent, and predatory animal control, public access, and implementation of public laws 167 and 359 together with other actions necessary to attain conservation needs in connection with mineral development. See Illustration 2 for a statement of the Bureau policy regarding public access.

RANGE USE
SUPERVISION

- (1) Range use supervision is assigned high priority in the Bureau's grazing administration program ranking closely with range adjudication and operating plans. A large share of the district work load comes under this work element. Sufficient time should be provided for range inspection to insure compliance with authorized range use and to detect problems and management adjustments needing attention. Livestock counts should be made at sufficient frequency and intensity to assure the validity of ownership records and to aid in the detection of violations of the Federal Range Code. Stock driveways, trails, corrals, and shearing plants should be policed sufficiently to assure compliance with permits and State sanitary regulations. Include time required for the establishment of new trails should be included when needed but not project work on actual construction or posting.

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5E

RANGE USE
SUPERVISION
(Cont.)

Grazing trespass control should receive high priority in the Bureau's program. The ultimate goal in trespass control is the elimination and prevention of trespass use of the range. Program sufficient time to insure prompt and effective action on trespass problems. Insect, disease, rodent, and predatory animal control activities should be limited to cooperation with designated control agencies. Include necessary time for meetings, field trips, etc., necessary as a basis for Bureau participation in cooperative control practices.

Include all time required in the investigation of access problems and the negotiation of easements, rights-of-way, exchanges, land classification, meetings and any other work related to securing access to public lands for authorized recreational and other uses.

Include time required to determine the validity of all mining claims on the Federal range on which conflicts develop between grazing use, range improvement or development, recreation, or other legitimate use, and the mining claims. Include also time required for attaining conservation needs in connection with mineral exploration and development. Such work will normally be done partially by grazing administration and partially by the minerals staff and coordinated by the State office.

- (2) Regulations pertaining to range use supervision are mostly found in the Federal Range Code, CFR Title 43, Part 161, and public laws 167 and 359. Procedures are found in IX BLM, Part 2, the trespass handbook, and supplemental memoranda of interpretation and instruction.

WILDLIFE
AND RECREA-
TION
ACTIVITIES

- E. Wildlife and recreation activities includes technical operations done independently (exclusive of cooperative research) as well as in cooperation with State, Federal and private agencies relating to game forage inventories, game management plans, seasons and numbers of harvest, game transplants, game range improvements, population census, game checks and similar work. Time spent on public access will be included under range use supervision.

- (1) Program sufficient time for determining game range conditions, stocking rates, and allowable kills including cooperation with State and Federal game management agencies on these matters. Include time for establishing wildlife allowances on the Federal range when this

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5F

is done cooperatively with game management agencies. Include also time spent with sportsmens' groups on game management projects.

- F. Range resource surveys includes range surveys and re-checks by all of the methods, both intensive and extensive, described in IX BLM, Part 10, Studies, and cooperative surveys using procedures developed by other agencies.

RANGE
RESOURCE
SURVEYS

- (1) Resource surveys will ordinarily be scheduled first on ranges which have not previously been covered by reliable survey or which have not been adjudicated. After satisfactory completion of adjudication and the adoption of management plans, the effectiveness of management will be determined by inspections, utilization, and range condition and trend surveys.
- (2) Resource surveys should be completed on a schedule closely correlated with the range adjudication program. Field work on surveys should be completed two years in advance of adjudications to permit ample time for the completion of base maps and compilation prior to undertaking the adjudication. The Bureau's goal for completion of range resource surveys is eight years beginning July 1, 1957.
- (3) For instructions and standards for making resource surveys, see IX BLM, Part 10, studies and supplemental instructions. The Bureau policy governing the conduct of resource surveys, issued October 22, 1958, is reproduced in Illustration 3.

- G. Dependent Property Surveys (Subelement A7-Form 4-1452). Includes the collection, review, and compilation of base property data, land or water, including proof of control, production, commensurability, adequacy, priority of use, current use, and any other information from which the extent of present base property qualifications and year round operations can be determined.

DEPENDENT
PROPERTY
SURVEYS

- 
- (1) The same relative priority will be assigned to dependent property surveys as to range adjudication. Dependent property surveys as a rule will be correlated with both range resource surveys and range adjudication. Except for special cases, dependent property surveys should be made or brought up to date immediately preceding the initiation of range adjudication.

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5H

DEPENDENT
PROPERTY
SURVEYS
(Cont.)

- (2) Schedule sufficient time to insure that the indicated work load will be processed to the intensity, accuracy, and dependability required for proper adjudication of grazing privileges. For regulations and procedures see CFR, Title 43, Part 161, IX BLM Part 3, and Director's memoranda of instruction and procedures.

RANGE
STUDIES

- H. Range Studies (Subelement A8-Form 4-1452). Includes range research studies relating to grazing administration and wildlife habitat in which the BLM participates cooperatively with other Federal, State, or private agencies, range utilization checks, and the collection and analysis of actual use data from both controlled pastures and the open range. Do not include studies financed from halogeton control funds.
- (1) Program time required to participate in range studies and research conducted by authorized State and Federal research agencies cooperatively with the BLM. Provide time for range utilization and forage production studies as a basis for management adjustments.
 - (2) Range research and technical studies will be undertaken primarily in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges. Management studies such as utilization checks and forage production measurements may be undertaken by Bureau employees. Utilization checks should be made at sufficient frequency and intensity to document the effectiveness of management and to indicate needed adjustments in use, both seasonal and long term. An effort should be made to cover as much of the district as possible each year. Actual use data on both fenced allotments and the open range as related to authorized use, long term conditions and trend, and degree of utilization is essential to good range management. Increased effort should be made to improve actual use records.
 - (3) Time requirements for cooperative research are dependent upon the nature of the studies and terms of cooperative agreements. There are no specific guides. Utilization checks will be programmed for use of the Deming procedures approved in 1939. Other applicable procedures may be used such as temporary exclosures and cages. Standard procedures for obtaining actual use data have not been devised. Allow time based on experience or estimates.

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.51

- I. Range Condition and Trend (Subelement A9-Form 4-1452). Includes range condition and trend surveys and studies conducted under all methods and procedures approved by the BLM. RANGE CONDITION AND TREND
- (1) Program sufficient time to provide for complete coverage of each grazing district by the Two-Phase method every five years, and the establishment and follow-up reading of Parker transects in sufficient number to obtain a representative sampling of range condition and trend. Coordinate this work as much as possible with other range surveys and studies and seek to maintain a balanced program.
 - (2) Instructions and procedures for making range condition trend studies are found in IX BLM, Part 3, as follows:
 - (a) Deming Two-Phase method.
 - (b) Parker Transect method.
 - (c) Shunk and French photographic stations procedure .
 - (d) Instructional memoranda from the Director.
- J. Technical Direction (Element B-Form 4-1452). The work load under this element consists of the time spent by both clerical and technical people in providing staff services to the State Supervisor, the Area Administrator, and the Director, including appropriate operations and fixed costs. Major changes in organizational pattern or staffing will not be programmed at the State, Area, or Washington Office level without prior approval by the Director. TECHNICAL DIRECTION
- K. A narrative statement will be prepared on the back of the Range Management Program Summary, Form 4-1452. The statement will include clarification of any of the program estimates shown on the front of the page needing explanation, and general statements further describing objectives and goals for the program year. Explain any unusual features, departures from general Bureau objectives, or changes in program emphasis. To encourage uniformity in the preparation of narrative statements, use the following outline. NARRATIVE STATEMENT
- (1) Program objectives or goals.

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5L

NARRATIVE
STATEMENT
(Cont.)

- (2) Significant program departures from previous year submissions or from previously established objectives or goals.
- (3) Significant program changes in size or cost of program. Explain any unusual unit costs.
- (4) New program features or unusual programs or projects to be undertaken.
- (5) Public attitude and cooperation to be expected toward program.
- (6) Additional explanation of specific elements or projects.
- (7) Other as determined appropriate by the originating office.

PROGRAM
PROCEDURES
FOR GRAZING
ADMINISTRATION

- L. General instructions for the execution of program forms are found in IV BLM Part 156, which are controlling. The following statements are supplemental only for clarification.

RANGE MANAGE-
MENT PROGRAM
SUMMARY
FORM 4-1452

- (1) The work load in grazing administration is defined in man months required. Some work elements can be defined in measureable units while others are of a continuing nature measurable only in terms of performance standards and optimum levels of staffing based on the total work load for the program period. The Director and the Area Administrators have defined policies, objectives, goals, and criteria as a basis for programming. Additional instructions and changes will be issued from time to time as needed to meet adjustments and changes in the trend of the over-all Bureau program. District managers will estimate their staffing needs to the best of their ability based on knowledge of district programs and experience, or the results of program analysis as described in IV BLM Part 156.
- (2) "Estimated full program requirements" will reflect in man months the optimum level of organization required to complete the units of activity expressed in measurable units and to assure performance of continuing administrative, supervisory, and investigative work within the limits of standards established by the

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5L-2

Director and the Area Administrator. Full program requirements have been stated in previous years. Estimated requirements should be adjusted when major changes in programs have occurred or are imminent. Narrative statements on the back of Form 4-1452 should explain any such changes.

RANGE MANAGE-
MENT PROGRAM
SUMMARY
FORM 4-1452
(Cont.)

- (3) The program "to be done current fiscal year...", will be taken directly from the current or appropriation year annual work plan as reported in the Annual Work Plan and Quarterly Progress Report Form 4-1469.
- (4) The program "to be done following fiscal year..." will be taken directly from the adjusted Program Summary Form 4-1452 and will reflect the final program submission for the preceding year which will be involved in the budget process during the current year.
- (5) The program "to be done program fiscal year...." will reflect the best judgment of the district manager, based on experience, the results of studies and analysis, and consultation with the State Supervisor, of the personnel needs in his district or Area of administration at the operations level established for the program year. Current year appropriations and budget year submissions are an index to trends in future year appropriations. Program advices from time to time will also provide guides. It may be unrealistic to program for increases to the level of full program requirements in one year from the current fiscal year level of operations in grazing administration. Estimates for the program fiscal year should be fully explained in the narrative statement on the back of Program Summary Form 4-1452.
- (6) All district grazing administration personnel time will be programmed directly against the nine program subelements listed under Element A: Grazing Administration, and on Program Summary Form 4-1452. All State, Area, and Washington office personnel time will be programmed directly against Technical Direction as shown under Element B: Technical Direction on Program Summary Form 4-1452. None of the time of State, Area, or Washington office grazing administration personnel will be prorated against grazing district programs.

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5M

- (7) Comprehensive instructions for the use of Program Form 4-1463, Personnel Sheet; Form 4-1464, Other Costs Summary; Form 4-1464a, Other Costs Checklist; and Financial Sheet, Form 4-1465, 4-1465a, 4-1465b, and 4-1465c are found in IV, BLM Part 156. Additional instructions or clarifications which may be necessary will be issued by the Area Administrators.

ANNUAL WORK
PLAN

- M. General instructions for the preparation of annual work plans are found in IV, BLM Part 156. Annual Work Plan and Quarterly Progress Report Form 4-1469 has been designed especially for use in the preparation of the annual work plan based on actual appropriations and periodic reporting of progress on major work elements. Although somewhat differently arranged, Form 4-1469 lists the same subelements as the Program Summary Form 4-1452 and in addition, several components which will provide more detailed information on progress toward current year goals. The components selected for reporting are those thought to be most indicative of accomplishment. They were not intended to be all inclusive or a complete diary of program accomplishment. The definitions stated under Section .4 above apply equally well to the subelements on both Forms 4-1452 and 4-1469. The components under each are defined as follows:

(1) Adjudication and Adjustment of Grazing Privileges.

- (a) Term Permits (New). The anticipated number of new 10 year term permits to be issued on the basis of range adjudications completed during the current year.
- (b) Term Permits (Renewals). The anticipated number of 10 year term permits previously issued which will be renewed on expiration, including the reissuance of permits to new owners, other modified permits resulting from transfers of base properties under CFR Title 43, Part 161.7(a), or the operation of other sections of the Federal Range Code resulting in necessary adjustments in existing permits.
- (c) Use Adjustments. Includes adjustments resulting from range adjudication such as; changes in livestock numbers, seasons of use, class of livestock, allotment boundaries, shifts in operations, etc., game management adjustments, and adjustments in

other uses than grazing such as occupancy, removal of materials, and adjustments resulting from the transfer of title to public lands.

ANNUAL WORK
PLAN
(Cont.)

- (d) Hearings and Appeals. The number of an man months of time it is estimated will be necessary to process section 3 and section 15 appeals and section 3 hearings during the year.
- (2) Grazing Lease Administration. See definition under section .4 above.
- (3) Range Resource Surveys.
- (a) Initial Surveys: Complete surveys of range areas not previously covered, using a standard procedure approved by the BLM.
- (b) Rechecks: Involves the resampling or rechecking of data in connection with a previously completed range resource survey.
- (4) Dependent Property Surveys.
- (a) Initial is the completion of new dependent property surveys in their entirety for base properties not previously covered or for previously covered properties where changes have made necessary a complete resurvey and report using approved BLM forms and procedures.
- (b) Rechecks. Includes those cases on which dependent property surveys have been previously completed, but which reports now need to be reviewed with the operators, partially checked in the field, or re-summarized from the case file to bring the records up to date for adjudication or other purposes.
- (5) Range Condition and Trend. See definition under Section .4 above.
- (6) Range Studies.
- (a) Actual Use Records is stated in acres of range for which actual use records will be obtained and documented including the renewal and maintenance of records initiated in previous years.

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

1.5.5N

ANNUAL WORK
PLAN
(Cont.)

- (b) Utilization Checks. Stated in acres for the area which will be covered by utilization checks during the year.
- (c) Cooperative Studies. Includes the man months of time that will be required to participate in cooperative research and range studies with other agencies.
- (7) Range Use Supervision.
- (8) Wildlife and Recreation Activities.
- (9) Administrative Operations. See definitions under section .4 above.
- (10) Technical Direction will be shown in man months only for the State, Area, and Washington Office levels. If further instructions are found necessary, they will be issued by the Area Administrators.

QUARTERLY
PROGRESS
REPORTS

- N. General instructions for the preparation of quarterly progress reports are found in IV BLM Part 156. Annual Work Plan and Quarterly Progress Report Form 4-1469 has been designed for simplification of the quarterly progress report. The instructions and Form 4-1469 are well prepared and should need little explanation. Any supplemental instructions found necessary should be issued by the Area Administrators.

Director's Monthly Report - July, 1959.

Statement of Bureau policy on public information.

"It is Bureau policy to keep the public fully informed at all times about what BLM is doing and why. Public programs cannot earn public support and understanding unless the people are informed. Broad public knowledge and understanding are particularly important in preventing disagreements and controversies.

"The Bureau of Land Management operates under an 'open door' policy. Bureau District Managers are encouraged and expected to use every appropriate opportunity to tell and demonstrate the BLM story to the public--via the press, news and feature releases, public contacts (such as community service organizations, schools, meetings, conservation organizations), mass media (radio, TV, magazines, and newspapers), 'show me' trips, and so forth.

"Press and information releases prepared by District Managers for local field release need no special clearance or review. Only releases or addresses involving policy matters or issues which should be brought to the attention of the State, Area, or Director's Office need review or clearance beyond the normal level for the activity involved."

Policy of the Bureau of Land Management on access to public lands is as follows:

The problem of obtaining access to public lands is one that has many ramifications and is not a simple one to resolve. This is illustrated in the following explanation of the Departmental and Bureau of Land Management policy developed within the law and regulations.

The Taylor Grazing Act specifically provides that the public domain lands being administered for grazing shall remain open to hunting and fishing. The Bureau of Land Management has always carried out this policy and has never condoned action by its permittees or licensees leading to the deliberate blocking of access to the public domain lands. At the same time, the Bureau has been required to recognize the rights of individual landowners whose properties may surround parts or all of the public domain lands.

In further clarifying the Department's policy concerning access to the public domain, it is important to point out that there are several types of such lands. Large blocks of public domain are to be found within the organized grazing districts and they are usually subject to more intensive management and development, both for use of the range and for the forest and mineral resources contained therein. Outside of organized grazing districts, and usually scattered, isolated tracts of public domain, many of which contain only 40 and 80 acre units. In analyzing our access problem, it is, therefore, important to relate it to the pattern of public domain concerned.

In the first instance, where the public domain is to be found in large blocks and is under more intensive management, Departmental policy will require the following steps to be taken in providing access to the public lands. First, every effort will be made by the Bureau of Land Management to obtain the cooperation of local sportsmen's groups, private landowners, permittees and licensees, State Game and Fish Commissions and the general public in working out free access to the public lands. In taking such action, it is imperative that all of the parties concerned recognize the rights of private landowners in respect to the protection of their property. This method of obtaining free access had been successfully used in the past. We believe that all in all it is the soundest approach to the problem. The Bureau of Land Management will provide the leadership in helping to identify an area's needs and then bring together the parties concerned in such cooperative efforts.

A second approach consists of reciprocal rights-of-way agreements being negotiated between private landowners and the Bureau of Land Management. This method, however, is most applicable in cases where both the Federal Government and the private landowner have a recourse which both of them desire to utilize and are willing to negotiate for rights and interests in rights-of-way. Closely related to this method is the construction and maintenance of access roads by the Bureau. While the most costly type of road has been built on the O. and C. lands, many miles of low-cost access roads have been constructed on the open rangelands of the public domain. All of these roads are open to the public under conditions which are not inconsistent with the purposes for which they were built.

A third approach is through the execution of exchange-of-use agreements and the actual exchange of lands. These methods have been frequently used. Once an exchange has been negotiated, resulting in free and open access to the public domain, the results are more permanent and satisfying to all concerned.

When the above approaches have failed to obtain the required public access, then rights-of-way can be condemned either by the State, county or Federal Government. This method will be used by the Department, but only after it has been unsuccessful in obtaining rights-of-way through the more acceptable methods of negotiation and cooperation.

The matter of obtaining rights-of-way across private lands to the scattered and isolated public domain outside of organized grazing districts presents a different type of problem. These tracts, being isolated and less than 1,520 acres in size, are subject to application for purchase under the provisions of the Public Sale Act. They are, likewise, more often sought after by the general public under the provisions of section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. These provisions provide a preference right to an adjoining owner or to one who has a demonstrated need in connection with his livestock business.

The management of these isolated tracts for grazing or forestry purposes is more extensive in nature and rests upon the cooperation of the lessee. Also, in comparison with the larger blocks of public domain within the grazing districts, it must be recognized that these small, isolated and scattered tracts do not provide a large population of game animals. It would not be practicable to expend either sportsmen's money, Federal or State funds, or to use arbitrary condemnation proceedings to acquire access across large areas of private land into these small scattered tracts. However, there are some exceptions, notably in those instances where these tracts may afford the only public access to streams or lakes. In such instances, cooperative efforts to obtain rights-of-way would certainly be to and in the public interest. We have also found that in cases like this it has been possible to stimulate the interest of a local governmental unit in acquiring the lands under the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. In any event, these types of key tracts would be retained in some type of public ownership under the provisions of the Department's recreation policy.

In addition to obtaining rights-of-way across private lands to key management areas on the public lands, we must provide roads and truck trails necessary to open up these inaccessible areas for management and recreation purposes.

We believe that the actual development of such a road or trail system can likewise be best accomplished through the cooperative approach. This can best be achieved through the cooperation of State Game and Fish Commissions, counties, private land owners, sportsmen groups and the Bureau of Land Management. This cooperative approach has been successfully followed in the past where Fish and Game Commissions and other key groups have contributed equipment, labor or funds toward the construction of management roads required by the Bureau of Land Management for over-all management purposes. The extent to which such type of management and protection roads can be built by the Bureau is, of course, dependent upon the availability of over-all management funds. A comprehensive network of truck trails and management roads developed through the above means would provide improved management and protection of the lands and the resources, as well as resolve many of the public access problems which now exist and permit more intensive management of the wildlife in presently inaccessible areas.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington 25, D.C.

October 22, 1958

Memorandum

To: Area Administrators, Areas 1, 2 and 3
State Supervisors

From: Director

Subject: Revised policy governing the conduct of resource
surveys, BLM Manual Vol. IX, Part 10.1 to 10.1.12

Our policy statement of April 18, 1956 covering survey procedures detailed in BLM Manual Release, Range No. 12, has been in effect for two and one-half years during which time certain deficiencies have become evident. Effective upon receipt of this memorandum, the statement of April 18, 1956 is rescinded and the following policy guidelines shall prevail henceforth. These points shall apply in the planning, conducting and use of original surveys, resurveys and rechecks of older surveys.

1. At the outset it should be our stated objective that the purpose of range management is to build up the productivity of public land ranges to their highest potential.

2. First priority of areas selected for surveying shall be assigned ranges in the poorest condition and/or under immediate consideration for adjustments in stocking rates due to a final adjudication action or the normal application of section 161.6(f) of the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts. Second priority shall be given to those ranges in reasonably good condition and on which no controversy exists as to proper stocking.

3. A priority area requiring a downward adjustment in grazing privileges will not be resurveyed when a previous survey has been completed within five years of the date of the district manager's decision imposing the reduction. This limitation will not apply to rechecks or spot checks of existing surveys nor to range condition and trend studies.

CHAPTER 1.5 PROGRAM PROCEDURES

ILLUSTRATION #3

4. When the need for a survey or resurvey has been agreed upon, the affected range users in the area, wildlife interests, commercial and civic groups, Congressional delegations from that district and state, should be so notified, including in the notice the area to be covered by the survey and the dates during which it will be undertaken. In addition, the survey should be given adequate local publicity to inform the general public of the Bureau's plans. These notices should allow for sufficient time to obtain a general understanding by the affected parties of the Bureau's intentions and objectives in conducting the survey.

5. Before a survey or resurvey is undertaken, the district manager shall arrange for a general field day or tour for the purpose of explaining and demonstrating on the affected range, the methods to be employed by the survey. In addition to the affected range users, invitations to participate in the field day should be sent to wildlife interests, civic and commercial groups, farm organizations and any congressional delegates having an interest in the Bureau's local range management program.

6. The employment of rechecks and spot checks of existing range surveys in effecting downward adjustments in grazing privileges shall be supported by intensive and/or semi-intensive range condition and trend studies. Whenever the weight of evidence resulting from such studies substantially and convincingly points to the need for an adjustment of grazing privileges, either upward or downward, these studies may be substituted, in the interest of economy, for repeating a survey made at a date which would exceed the five-year period specified in paragraph 3 above. Indicated upwards adjustments shall be allowed after a joint examination of the range has been completed with the affected range users and the reasons underlying such adjustment thoroughly explained. Appropriate publicity should be given to the joint examination and the action taken by the Bureau.

7. It is the policy of the Bureau to maintain a continuing endeavor to improve the accuracy and reliability of range survey methods by seeking cooperation of State and Federal research agencies on pertinent studies and through collaboration with other Federal land administering agencies having range management responsibilities.

/s/ Edward Woozley
Director

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ISSUANCE OF GRAZING LICENSES AND PERMITS

- .1 Free-use applicants at the time of adjudication shall receive first preference in the issuance of licenses. Range privileges should not exceed that necessary to maintain the number of livestock whose products are consumed or whose work is used directly and exclusively by the family of the applicant. Free-use livestock must be grazed on the Federal range immediately adjacent to the applicant's residence. "Short Form Application for Grazing License or Permit", Form 4-1174, (see Illustration 1) with nonpertinent conditions crossed out, may be used for receiving free-use applications. Free use licenses shall be issued on Form 4-1309, "Free Use License". (See Illustration 7) The license shall be made out at least in duplicate with one copy to the licensee and one in the case file. A third copy may be prepared for statistical reporting and inspection purposes, if desired. The procedure set forth in 43 CFR 161.9 shall be followed in considering free use applications. **FREE USE LICENSES**
- .2 Regular licenses will be issued to qualified applicants to the extent that Federal range is available as provided in 43 CFR 161.6(b) and 161.9. The original application for Federal range use should in each case be made on Long Form Application 4-1283 (Illustration 13). Thereafter, applications shall be filed on Short Form Application 4-1174 (Illustration 1). Annual licenses will be issued to qualified applicants until such time as necessary factual information is obtained for a proper adjudication of grazing privileges and the issuance of term permits. Grazing licenses shall be issued on Form 4-1180 (Illustration 2). All licenses which involve use in two or more districts will require a recommendation from the respective district advisory board and approval by the district manager of each district. **REGULAR LICENSES**
- .3 Pursuant to a written application, Form 4-1267 (Illustration 3), crossing permits may be issued to any person, whether licensee or nonlicensee, showing the necessity of crossing the Federal range for proper and lawful purposes. Applications for crossing permits may be approved by the district range manager without reference to the advisory board. Crossing permits shall be issued on Form 4-1367, which is a combination application and permit form, (see Illustration 3). The district range manager shall stipulate on each such permit the number and class of livestock permitted to cross the Federal range, the route to be followed, the distance to be traveled each day, the period of time for which the permit is valid, and such other stipulations as may be necessary, including that the permit pertains only to Federal range lands. **CROSSING PERMITS**

CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.4

CROSSING
PERMITS
(Cont.)

The fees charged for crossing permits shall be those prescribed in 43 CFR 161.8(c). No charge for stock crossing permits shall be made on existing stock driveways established under section 10 of the Stock Raising Homestead Act of December 29, 1916.

EXCHANGE-
OF-USE

- .4 Applications for exchange-of-use grazing licenses shall be filed on "Exchange-of-Use Grazing Application and License" Form 4-1150 (see Illustration 4). Exchange-of-use licenses for one to ten years may be issued to applicants owning or controlling non-Federal unfenced range lands that are interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with a particular area of Federal range, for not to exceed the grazing capacity of such non-Federal land. No fees are charged for these licenses. The procedure set forth in 43 CFR 161.9 shall be followed in considering exchange-of-use licenses. Such licenses shall be issued on Form 4-1150.

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.5

- .5 THE OBJECTIVE IS TO REPLACE GRAZING LICENSES WITH TERM PERMITS AS RAPIDLY AS FACTUAL INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR PROPER ADJUDICATION OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES IS ADEQUATE TO JUSTIFY ISSUANCE OF SUCH PERMITS. PROPER ADJUDICATION OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE FEDERAL RANGE IS THE HIGHEST PRIORITY JOB IN GRAZING ADMINISTRATION. THE BASIC INFORMATION CONCERNING DEPENDENT BASE PROPERTIES AND FEDERAL RANGE NECESSARY FOR SUCH ADJUDICATION AND APPORTIONMENT BY RANGE AREAS OR UNITS WILL BE OBTAINED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.

TERM PERMITS
OBJECTIVE

- .6 THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE MET BEFORE PERMITS ARE ISSUED OR OLD PERMITS RENEWED IN ANY CASE:

MANDATORY
REQUIRE-
MENTS
BEFORE
PERMITS ARE
ISSUED

A. IT MUST BE DETERMINED THAT:

- (1) THE OPERATOR OWNS OR CONTROLS ADE-
QUATE QUALIFIED BASE PROPERTY.
"GRAZING PRIVILEGES ARE LIMITED BY
PRIORITY OR DEPENDENT BASE PROPERTY,
WHICHEVER IS LESS."
- (2) WHEN RANGE PRIVILEGES ARE AVAILABLE
TO PARTIES CONTROLLING PROPERTIES
IN CLASS 2, EITHER LAND OR WATER,
SUCH PROPERTY MUST BE SUITABLE AND
ADEQUATE AS PROVIDED IN THE FEDERAL
RANGE CODE FOR GRAZING DISTRICTS.

- B. THE AVAILABLE FEDERAL RANGE MUST BE AD-
JUDICATED PROPORTIONATELY AMONG ALL
QUALIFIED APPLICANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
QUALIFICATIONS.
- C. THE TOTAL GRAZING PRIVILEGES GRANTED MUST
BE WITHIN THE GRAZING CAPACITY OF THE UNIT
OR ALLOTMENT.

2.2.6C

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURESADJUDICA-
TIONS,
DISTRICT
ADVISORY
BOARDS

C. ALL OPERATORS MUST POSSESS SUFFICIENT LAND OR WATER TO INSURE A YEAR-ROUND OPERATION FOR THE PERMITTED NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK.

- .7 THE DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARDS SHALL BE CONSULTED FOR ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON ALL MATTERS SET FORTH IN 43 CFR 161.12(1), FUNCTIONS & DUTIES OF DISTRICT ADVISERS, WHICH ARE PERTINENT IN THE ADJUDICATION OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE FEDERAL RANGE. IN ADDITION, ANY OTHER MATTERS OR SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH ADJUDICATION OR APPORTIONMENT MAY BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADVICE.

ESTABLISH-
MENT OF
UNIT
BOUNDARIES

- .8 GRAZING DISTRICTS SHALL BE DIVIDED INTO ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS. SUCH UNITS SHALL BE DELINEATED BY NATURAL BARRIERS TO LIVESTOCK AND BY SERVICE AREAS OF WATERS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. IN CASES WHERE THERE ARE NO NATURAL BARRIERS SUITABLY LOCATED FOR UNIT BOUNDARIES, ONE OR MORE FACTORS SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED TO DELINEATE THE UNIT BOUNDARIES:

- A. SEASONAL USE
- B. SIMILARITY OF LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS
- C. COMMUNITY OF INTEREST
- D. TOPOGRAPHY
- E. DEEDED LAND OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL
PATTERN
- F. EXISTING PERMANENT FENCE LINES.

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.9

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROPER PLACING OF UNIT BOUNDARIES CANNOT BE OVEREMPHASIZED. THESE BOUNDARY LINES ARE OF BASIC IMPORTANCE IN RANGE ADJUDICATION AND LONG-TERM RANGE MANAGEMENT PLANNING. RECOMMENDATIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT BOUNDARIES SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM THE DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARDS AND FINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH BOUNDARIES SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGERS. THE ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS AND DISTRICT RANGE MANAGER'S DECISIONS, RELATING TO UNIT BOUNDARIES, SHALL BE IN WRITING AND MADE A PART OF THE OFFICIAL DISTRICT RECORDS.

ESTABLISH-
MENT OF
UNIT
BOUNDARIES
(CONT.)

- .9 THE GRAZING CAPACITY OF EACH ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT OR AREA IN A GRAZING DISTRICT SHALL BE ESTABLISHED BY THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGER AFTER RECOMMENDATIONS THEREON BY THE ADVISORY BOARD. IN DETERMINING THE GRAZING CAPACITY IT SHALL BE THE POLICY TO MAKE FULL USE OF AVAILABLE RANGE SURVEY DATA, ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS, AND WHATEVER ACTUAL USE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE. IN THE ABSENCE OF RANGE SURVEYS AND ACTUAL USE RECORDS, THE GRAZING CAPACITY MAY BE BASED ON ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS, SUPPORTED BY RECONNAISSANCE ESTIMATES BY THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGERS. IN THE CASE OF RANGE SURVEYS COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE YEAR IN WHICH AN ADJUDICATION IS TO BE MADE, THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGER MAY REVIEW THE SURVEY DATA AND IF IN HIS JUDGMENT, AFTER APPROVAL BY THE STATE SUPERVISOR, THE SURVEY DATA FOR ANY REASON IS NO LONGER REPRESENTATIVE OF EXISTING RANGE CONDITIONS, THE RANGE AREA WILL BE RESAMPLED OR RESURVEYED TO OBTAIN UP-TO-DATE GRAZING CAPACITY INFORMATION.

ESTABLISH-
MENT OF
GRAZING
CAPACITY

2.2.9A

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURESALLOWANCES
FOR WILDLIFE

- A. SUFFICIENT FEDERAL RANGE GRAZING CAPACITY SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF A REASONABLE NUMBER OF WILD GAME ANIMALS AND THE UNIT OR ALLOTMENT RECORDS MUST REFLECT THESE OBLIGATIONS.

SEASON OF
USE

- .10 THE SEASON OF USE FOR A GRAZING UNIT SHALL BE ESTABLISHED BY THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGER AFTER RECOMMENDATION BY THE ADVISORY BOARD. FULL CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO SEVERAL INTER-WORKING FACTORS IN ESTABLISHING PROPER SEASON OF USE:

- A. PROPER USE OF THE LAND IS THE ULTIMATE CRITERIA CONSIDERED IN ESTABLISHING SEASON OF USE. PROPER USE FACTORS INCLUDE THE CONDITION AND TREND IN CONDITION OF THE FORAGE RESOURCE, TOPOGRAPHY, TYPE OF VEGETATION, GROWING SEASON, PRECIPITATION PERIODS, AVAILABILITY OF FORAGE, AND SEASON OF STOCK WATERS.
- B. THE ECONOMY OF DEPENDENT LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS ALSO MUST BE FULLY CONSIDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ECOLOGICAL FACTORS OF THE FORAGE RESOURCE. THE ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP OF A DEPENDENT LIVESTOCK OPERATION IS PRIMARILY AFFECTED BY THE NEED FOR RANGE AT A CERTAIN TIME TO ROUND OUT A YEARLONG OPERATION. GENERALLY MOST LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS HAVE EVOLVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROPER LAND-USE FACTORS; HOWEVER, IN SOME INSTANCES THIS IS NOT THE FACT. IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED THAT THE LOCAL ECONOMY MAY BE DISRUPTED SERIOUSLY IN THESE LATTER CASES IF FORMER SEASONS OF USE ARE EXCLUDED OR MATERIALLY MODIFIED.

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.10C

CERTAIN OTHER RANGE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MAY ALLEVIATE THE TOTAL EXCLUSION OF PREVIOUS SEASONS OF USE. AS AN EXAMPLE, SOME GRAZING UNITS MAY BE PROPERLY UTILIZED DURING SPRING-SUMMER-FALL SEASONS IF THEY ARE STOCKED AT A LOWER RATE THAN IF THEY WERE USED IN SPRING-FALL ONLY. IN OTHER INSTANCES DEVELOPING NEW STOCK WATERS RATHER THAN DEPENDING UPON SNOW MAY PERMIT THE WIDER USE OF WINTER RANGES AND EXTEND THE PERIODS OF USE UP TO THE BEGINNING OF THE GROWING SEASON. IN ANY INSTANCE WHERE A MODIFIED RANGE USE PRACTICE WILL NOT BRING ABOUT THE DESIRED MANAGEMENT, THE ECOLOGICAL PROPER USE FACTORS MUST BE THE DECIDING DETERMINANTS. ACTIONS THAT WILL ELIMINATE PREVIOUS SEASONS OF USE AND WHICH MAY BRING ABOUT A DISRUPTION OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY MUST BE THOROUGHLY CONSIDERED BY GRAZING DISTRICT PERSONNEL AND IN ADDITION HAVE THE APPROVAL OF THE STATE SUPERVISOR.

SEASON
OF USE
(CONT.)

- C. THE CLASS OF LIVESTOCK AND TYPE OF ANIMALS, I.E., COWS WITH CALVES, YEARLINGS, EWES WITH LAMBS, DRY SHEEP, OR STEERS, MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING A PROPER SEASON OF USE. THE SEASON OR SEASONS OF USE FOR EACH CLASS OF LIVESTOCK IN EACH GRAZING UNIT GENERALLY SHOULD BE UNIFORM WITH THE OPENING AND CLOSING DATES FOR ALL CATTLE AND SHEEP USE IN THE UNIT THE SAME, UNLESS SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANT A DIFFERENT OPENING AND CLOSING DATE FOR SHEEP THAN FOR CATTLE. DIFFERENCES IN OPENING AND CLOSING DATES FOR OPERATIONS HAVING DIFFERENT CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK OR

2.2.11

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURESSEASON
OF USE
(CONT.)

TYPES OF ANIMALS SHOULD BE MUTUALLY AGREED UPON BY ALL RANGE USERS WITHIN THE UNIT. IN CASES WHERE MUTUAL AGREEMENT IS NOT REACHED, THERE MUST BE STRONG OVERRIDING REASONS INVOLVING THE STABILITY OF THE DIFFERENT OPERATIONS AND ADEQUATE ON-THE-GROUND CONTROL OF LIVESTOCK BEFORE DIFFERENT OPENING AND CLOSING DATES ARE ESTABLISHED. THE ONLY EXCEPTION TO THIS WOULD BE CASES INVOLVING STABILIZED INDIVIDUAL ALLOTMENTS OR AREAS WITH A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF FEDERAL RANGE.

BASE
PROPERTY
REQUIREMENT,
LAND BASE

- .11 IN THE LAND BASE GRAZING DISTRICTS A MINIMUM REQUIREMENT OF BASE PROPERTY USE SHALL BE ESTABLISHED UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD AND APPROVAL OF THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGER AND STATE SUPERVISOR. THESE ACTIONS SHALL BE OF RECORD IN EACH DISTRICT OFFICE.

CLASSIFICA-
TION OF BASE
PROPERTIES,
LAND

- A. BASE PROPERTIES SHALL BE CLASSIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

CLASS 1 - LAND DEPENDENT BY USE

CLASS 2 - LAND DEPENDENT BY LOCATION

THERE ARE TWO REQUISITES FOR BASE PROPERTIES TO BE IN CLASS 1.

LAND
DEPENDENT
BY USE

- B. THE BASE PROPERTY MUST HAVE BEEN USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE FEDERAL RANGE DURING THE PRIORITY PERIOD FOR ANY TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS OR FOR ANY THREE YEARS. THE PRIORITY PERIOD IS THE PERIOD BETWEEN JUNE 28, 1929 AND JUNE 28, 1934, EXCEPT FOR AREAS

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.11C

PLACED WITHIN OR ADDED TO A DISTRICT AFTER JUNE 28, 1938. IN THESE LATTER INSTANCES THE PRIORITY PERIOD SHALL BE THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE ORDER ESTABLISHING OR MAKING AN ADDITION TO A DISTRICT.

- C. THE BASE PROPERTY MUST HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED IN AN APPLICATION PRIOR TO JUNE 28, 1938 (OR FOR GRAZING DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED AFTER THAT DATE THE PROPERTY MUST BE SUBMITTED IN AN APPLICATION WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT).

SUBMISSION
OF LAND TO
BE IN CLASS 1

- .12 IN WATER BASE DISTRICTS THE SERVICE AREA OF WATER SHALL BE RECOMMENDED BY THE ADVISORY BOARD AND APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGER AND STATE SUPERVISOR. THESE ACTIONS SHALL BE OF RECORD IN EACH DISTRICT OFFICE.

BASE
PROPERTY
REQUIREMENT,
WATER BASE

- A. WATER BASE PROPERTIES SHALL BE CLASSIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

CLASS 1 - FULL-TIME PRIOR WATER

CLASS 2 - FULL-TIME WATER

- B. TO QUALIFY AS CLASS 1, THE WATER MUST HAVE BEEN USED TO SERVICE CERTAIN PUBLIC RANGE DURING ALL OR A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE PRIORITY PERIOD. (THE PRIORITY PERIOD IS THE PERIOD BETWEEN JUNE 28, 1929 AND JUNE 28, 1934 EXCEPT THAT IN AREAS PLACED WITH A GRAZING DISTRICT, OR ADDED THERETO AFTER SEPTEMBER 23, 1942, THE PRIORITY PERIOD IS THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE DATE OF THE ORDER ESTABLISHING A NEW DISTRICT OR ADDING NEW AREAS TO AN EXISTING DISTRICT.)

PRIOR
WATER

2.2.12C

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURESDEADLINE
FOR WATER

- C. WATER SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED AS PRIOR UNLESS IT IS OFFERED IN AN APPLICATION WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER THE DISTRICT IS CREATED, EXCEPT THAT IN DISTRICTS CREATED MORE THAN ONE YEAR PRIOR TO MARCH 14, 1942, WATER SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED PRIOR UNLESS OFFERED IN AN APPLICATION BEFORE THAT DATE.

LIMITATIONS

- .13 THE FOLLOWING TWO FACTORS SERVE AS LIMITATIONS IN DETERMINING CLASS 1 QUALIFICATIONS OF BASE PROPERTIES:

PRIORITY
LIMITATIONS

- A. DEPENDENCY BY USE (PRIORITY)

THIS FACTOR DEALS WITH THE USE OF FEDERAL RANGE MADE BY RANGE LIVESTOCK FROM THE BASE PROPERTY OF AN APPLICANT DURING THE PRIORITY PERIOD. THIS MUST BE DETERMINED BOTH IN AUs AND AUMs OR CYLS. THE EXTENT OF THE DEPENDENCY BY USE IS LIMITED BY THE AVERAGE ANNUAL AMOUNT OF FORAGE THAT WAS CUSTOMARILY AND PROPERLY UTILIZED BY THE LIVESTOCK OPERATION DURING THE PRIORITY PERIOD ON THAT PART OF THE PUBLIC LANDS WHICH AT THE TIME OF APPORTIONMENT OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES IS FEDERAL RANGE. (43 CFR 161.2(g)(1)).

COMMENSURA-
BILITY

- B. THE PRODUCTIVITY (COMMENSURABILITY) OR GRAZING CAPACITY OF THE BASE PROPERTY IS LIMITED BY THE AMOUNT OF FEED PRODUCED WHICH IS USED BY AND IS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT PERMITTED OR LICENSED LIVESTOCK. (43 CFR 161.6(c)(1)). THE LOWER OF THESE TWO FACTORS, PRIORITY OR COMMENSURABILITY, LIMITS THE CLASS 1 QUALIFICATIONS OF A PARTICULAR BASE PROPERTY BY THE ABOVE PROVISIONS IN 43 CFR 161.2(g)(1) AND 43 CFR 161.6(c)(1).

- (1) Dependent Property Record, Form 4-1249 (see Illustration 9) is provided with a grid on one side to plat ranch property. The grid is prepared on a 1"-to-the-mile scale, but the section numbers are omitted so that any scale may be used. Other pertinent information is provided for at the top of the sheet, which includes the range user's signature. It is very important that all this information be filled in and dated, in order that the record will be complete.

PLAT OF
DEPENDENT
PROPERTY

The reverse of the form gives an analysis of the production and use of the lands platted on the front of the sheet. The side showing the township plat is the front of the form; however, the form can be filed either way in the case folder, since the back is head to foot, or "tumbled".

The form is so designated that a separate sheet can be used for each base property, or several small properties can be listed on one sheet. It is suggested that if more than one property is shown on one sheet that a line be drawn under each complete unit of base property.

Name and/or Description of Property Column. Considerable space has been provided in this column for land descriptions, if desired, as well as the name of the base property. Oftentimes a property does not have a name and it is only submitted by legal subdivisions. In addition, legal subdivisions are a ready reference for Section 7 transfers, sale of property and mortgage.

Reference Number Column. A reference number may be assigned to each ranch property as a means of identification and as an easy reference in referring from one form to another or to the land platted on the grid.

Types of Crop or Forage Column. Each type of forage or crop should be listed in this column.

PLAT OF
DEPENDENT
PROPERTY
(Cont.)

Number of Acres Column. Opposite the type of forage or crop enter the number of acres in production of each type. It is suggested in instances where the total acreage per base property unit is made up of different forage or crop types that a subtotal show the acreage in production per base property unit.

Production Columns. Rate per AUM - This column provides for the rating of production in AUMs. As an example, recordings might be: 10 ac., referring to range land with a grazing capacity computed at 10 acres per animal unit month; or ¼ ac., referring to irrigated pasture or wet meadow with a grazing capacity computed at ¼ acre per animal unit month. If production is measured in tons, an example recording might be 4/T, referring to an often-used conversion factor of 500 lbs. per AUM when converting tons of alfalfa to animal unit months.

Total Units - This column is provided to record the tons of hay or grain, et cetera, produced.

Total AUMs - This column is provided to record the production converted into AUMs.

The Use of Production Columns. The use of production is divided into two columns. The first column is for recording the forage produced on the base property that is customarily and normally used by the range livestock. The second column is for recording the AUMs used by other than range livestock.

CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.13C

- C. No dependency by use or priority can be established for any grazing use made for periods longer than the proper season of use established for the unit, 43 CFR 161.2(g) (1), and 43 CFR 161.5(a). *and 161.6 (e) (2)* LIMITING FACTORS 161.2 K(3)
- .14 Many of the extensive records in the district files will be most useful in determining priority or dependency by use. RECORDS IN DETERMINING PRIORITY
- A. Priority statements in original applications.
- B. Past advisory board recommendations. (This is possibly the most useful because the priority has been questioned and threshed out in advisory board protest meetings.)
- C. Dependent property survey statements.
- D. Protests and appeals.
- E. County records (tax and mortgage records, although they are questionable and usually not admissible as evidence in hearings).
- F. Forest Service records.
- G. Livestock association records.
- .15 In order to add stability to livestock operations dependent upon the Federal range, provisions of 43 CFR 161.6(c)(13) may be applied to prevent attack upon qualifications, by any applicant or intervener, with respect to dependency by use or priority. This section of the Code was approved August 31, 1949 and is effective as of that date for any proceeding or adjudication brought thereafter in which dependency by use or priority of a property, upon which a license or permit was issued, has been recognized for 3 or more years prior to such proceeding or adjudication. STABILIZING OPERATIONS
- A. Dependent Property and Adjudication Summary Form 4-1248 (see Illustration 8) (March 1957) by column: FORM 4-1248
- (1) Name of Property Column. List each individual piece of property by local name. Description by legal subdivisions may be necessary if properties are not named.
- (2) Reference Number. The map reference number of the properties listed on Form 4-1249 will appear in this column.

FORM 4-1248
(Cont.)

(3) Acres Owned-Leased. In this column show acreage, either owned or leased, for the particular parcel of lands listed in Name of Property column.

(4) Priority AUs and AUMs. The information in this column may be obtained by either of the following two methods:

(a) Recordings made under this column will reflect the recorded use of the public domain by range livestock during the five-year period immediately preceding the establishment of the grazing district. (43 CFR 161.2(k)(3)(i)).

In most cases the present licensed or permitted use is a result of years of advisory board consideration and determinations by the district range manager on the extent of the dependency by use on the Federal Range of the licensee's or permittee's base property. Therefore, if the information required under 4(a) is not available for all or any part of the range user's operation and the district range manager has no reason to question a licensee's priority qualifications, the following method may be used:

(b) The present licensed or permitted use may be recognized as the licensee's or permittee's full dependency by use on the Federal range providing the following criteria are met:

(i) The license or permit has been in effect for three or more years prior to the time the adjustment of grazing privileges on the Federal range is contemplated.

(ii) The license or permit has been accepted without protest by the licensee or permittee and its issuance has not been successfully challenged by any intervener.

(iii) It has been favorably recommended upon by the local advisory board and such recommendation has been accepted by the district range manager.

CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.15A-2

- man*
- (5) Commensurability or Production Class 1, Class 2
A property is class 1 base property if it has the attribute of dependency by use (43 CFR 161.2(k)(1) and (2)). A base property is class 1 to the extent that its forage production was used during the priority period to support the AUs of priority during the normal yearlong operation of the livestock operator. Such use of base property in no case may now be less than the minimum period which has been prescribed as provided in 43 CFR 161.4 nor may such use be reduced at the expense of the required yearlong operation (see Part 9). However, any production in excess of that needed for the normal established yearlong livestock operation is class 2 and may be disposed of or otherwise alienated from the range operation without affecting the class 1 status of the remaining base property. Bear in mind that many operators during the priority period used the public domain for a shorter period of time than the Federal range is now classified for proper use. These operators may now be permitted on the Federal range for a different period of time than was their customary use, provided they (1) do not exceed their priority AUMs of use; (2) use the Federal range only during periods that it is classified for proper use; (3) use it in a manner that is not detrimental to the Federal range; and (4) do not interfere with other established livestock operations in the unit.
- (6) Qualifications for Federal Range Use. A comparison of the AUs and AUMs of Federal range priority determined by one of the two methods described in part 4 and the AUs and AUMs of use as limited by the commensurability of the base property determines the present class 1 qualifications (43 CFR 161.2(k)(3)(i) and (ii)). Therefore, whichever is the lesser qualification of the two will appear in this column under class 1 (43 CFR 161.2(k)(3)).
- (7) Adjusted Federal Range Privileges. This column will show the licensee's or permittee's proportionate share of the available Federal range use after adjustment of stocking has been made to bring it within the grazing capacity.
- (8) Unit or Allotment. Many operators run in several units and their use from each property should be linked to the respective grazing units or areas of management.
- (9) Yearlong Operation (Reverse of Form). One of the prerequisites to the issuance of licenses and permits is the possession or control by the licensee or permittee of feed and forage supplies which together with the authorized Federal

FORM 4-1248
(Cont.)*(Sec. 76)
transfer is
necessary*

CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.16

FORM 4-1248
(Cont.)

move

range use and any additional supplemental forage supplies is adequate to support his licensed or permitted livestock for a full year-round operation (43 CFR 161.6(1)). A year-round operation will be required for the AUs remaining after adjustment of the original Federal range demand to the present grazing capacity of the Federal range as shown in column 7.

MEETING OF
APPLICANTS

- Sequence*
- .16 When the information necessary for adjudication has been compiled, the district range manager must hold a meeting of all applicants affected by the unit adjudication. The purpose of such meeting is to explain the adjudication process and analysis, and the reasons therefor. Any suggestion or information which the applicants may have pertaining to the adjudication should be obtained at this meeting.

REGULAR
ADVISORY
BOARD
MEETING

- .17 When the information for adjudication of grazing privileges in a unit has been completely tabulated it shall be brought before the district advisory board for recommendation at their next regular meeting at which applications for grazing privileges are considered. No board shall make a recommendation on an application by any of its members. The procedure followed shall be in accordance with 43 CFR 161.9(a)(b) and (c). *A* The applicant shall be informed in writing of any adverse recommendation of the advisory board and the reasons therefor and the date and place where protest against the recommendation will be heard. *B. In any action etc*
- ? RMB anti-protest decision*

PROTEST
MEETING

- .18 At the protest meeting the advisory board will reconsider its previous recommendation in the light of any protests filed and make a final recommendation to the district range manager.

DISTRICT
RANGE
MANAGER'S
DECISION

- + the final recommendation of the Adv Bd*
After hearing protest as described in .17B and .18
- .19 The district range manager will then make his final decision. If the decision is contrary to the recommendation of the advisory board, the reasons should be carefully and fully explained to the board.

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.19A

IF HIS ACTION IS ADVERSE TO THE APPLICANT, IT WILL BE SET FORTH IN A WRITTEN DECISION AND SERVED ON THE APPLICANT AND ON ANY OTHER APPLICANT OR APPLICANTS WHO MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED. THE DECISION SHALL CONTAIN THE ALLOWANCE OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES, IF ANY, IN NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK, SEASONS OF USE, PERCENTAGE OF USE ON THE FEDERAL RANGE, FEDERAL RANGE AUMs, AND THE UNIT OF USE, TOGETHER WITH THE REASON OR REASONS FOR THE ADVERSE ACTION WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO THE APPLICABLE SECTION OR SECTIONS OF THE FEDERAL RANGE CODE ON WHICH SUCH ACTION IS BASED. ✓ IF NO APPEAL IS TAKEN THEREFROM, THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGER'S DECISION BECOMES FINAL.

DISTRICT
RANGE
MANAGER'S
DECISION
(CONT.)*(Illustration #
Form 1289)*

A. IN THE EVENT AN APPEAL IS FILED, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DECISION SHALL BE SUSPENDING PENDING DECISION ON THE APPEAL, EXCEPT IN CASES WHERE THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGER PLACES HIS DECISION IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT UNDER PROVISIONS OF 43 CFR 161.9(k) PENDING DECISION ON APPEAL. THE ACTION OF PLACING THE DECISION IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT PENDING DECISION ON APPEAL ALLOWS THE APPLICANT RECOURSE THROUGH THE COURTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT OF JUNE 11, 1946 (60 STAT. 237). IF THE PROVISIONS OF 43 CFR 161.9(k) ARE INVOKED BY THE RANGE MANAGER'S DECISION BEING PLACED IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT, IT SHOULD BE MADE CLEAR TO THE APPLICANT THAT IT IS ONLY WHEN THE RANGE MANAGER'S DECISION IS TAKING AWAY SOME PRIVILEGE THAT THE APPLICANT HAS HAD PREVIOUSLY, THAT THE APPLICANT HAS RECOURSE TO THE COURTS. THIS ACTION SHOULD BE USED WITH DISCRETION.

PLACING
DECISION IN
FULL FORCE
AND EFFECT

2.2.20

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURESSHOW CAUSE
ACTION

- .20 IN ANY CASE WHERE AN OUTSTANDING TERM PERMIT OR LICENSE CONFERS GRAZING PRIVILEGES IN EXCESS OF THOSE PROPERLY ALLOWABLE, AND THE PERMITTEE OR LICENSEE REFUSES TO ACCEPT A CORRECTED PERMIT OR LICENSE, THEN HE WILL BE NOTIFIED TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THE OUTSTANDING PERMIT OR LICENSE SHOULD NOT BE CANCELED TO THE EXTENT THAT IT WAS IMPROPERLY ISSUED.

CANCELLA-
TION

- A. THE PROCEDURE FOR CANCELLATION OF SUCH PERMIT WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 43 CFR 161.9(D).

SPECIAL
ADVISORY
BOARD
MEETING

- .21 IN THE EVENT A SPECIAL ADVISORY BOARD MEETING IS HELD TO CONSIDER ONLY RANGE ADJUDICATIONS, THE NOTICE OF APPORTIONMENT OF FUTURE GRAZING PRIVILEGES AS A RESULT OF THE ADJUDICATION MUST CONTAIN A STATEMENT THAT IT IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY, AND NOT SUBJECT TO APPEAL, SINCE PROPOSED ALLOWANCES ARE NOT APPEALABLE. FOLLOWING NOTICES OF APPORTIONMENT AND RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE GRAZING PRIVILEGES, PROCEDURES ON THE APPLICATIONS, INCLUDING APPEALS THEREFROM, MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 43 CFR 161.9(A)(B) AND (C).

FINAL
DECISIONS

- .22 WHEN DECISIONS HAVE BECOME FINAL AS A RESULT OF THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGER'S, EXAMINER'S, DIRECTOR'S OR SECRETARY'S DECISIONS, AS THE CASE MAY BE, TERM PERMITS MAY BE ISSUED.

CONTENT
OF TERM
PERMIT

- .23 THE TERM PERMIT SHALL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:
- A. REGULAR TERM PERMITS, "TEN YEAR GRAZING PERMIT" FORM 4-1096 (SEE ILLUSTRATION 5).

CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.23B

(1) Numbers and class of stock permitted. (2) Season(s) of permitted use (from and to date). (3) Area(s) of permitted use (unit or allotment). (4) Percentage of Federal range allowance. (5) Total AUMs or CYLs of Federal range allowance. (6) Reference to the base properties by reference number from the dependent property survey report, upon which such permits are based.	CONTENT OF TERM PERMIT (Cont.)
B. Term permits shall be issued by fiscal years rather than by calendar years. The term permit shall begin July 1 of the fiscal year in which the permit is issued and end June 30 of the year in which the permit expires. Actual periods of grazing use allowed, however, shall be shown on the permit irrespective of fiscal years.	PERIOD COVERING TERM PERMITS
C. Term permits shall remain effective only so long as the * holder maintains control of the base properties (land or water) upon which they are predicated. In the event of loss of all or part of the qualified base property, or failure to maintain its productivity or serviceability, or transfer of all or part of the privileges under the provisions of 43 CFR 161.7, the permit will be cancelled. Written notice of cancellation shall be given the permittee. If there is only a partial loss or diminishment of base property values or partial transfer of the privileges, an amended permit may be issued covering the remaining base property qualifications, to expire on the same date as that shown on the original permit.	EFFECT OF LOSS OR TRANSFER OF BASE PROPERTY
.24 Term permits shall be prepared in duplicate, with the original going to the permittee and a copy filed in the permittee's case file in the district office.	NUMBER OF COPIES
A. The term permit shall be approved by the district range manager, after recommendation by the district advisory board. Term permits involving two or more districts must be recommended by the respective district advisory boards and approved by the range manager for each district concerned.	APPROVAL OF TERM PERMITS

- DISTRIBUTION B. Sufficient copies of interdistrict term permits must be prepared by the district having administrative control for each of the districts involved.
- DESERT .25 Upon approval by the Director's Office desert permits "Ten-Year Grazing Permit-Desert Ranges", Form 4-1169 (see Illustration 6), may be used for specified areas in place of the regular 10-year permit form.
- PERMITS
- BILLINGS .26 Billings and collections of fees for grazing licenses or permits shall be made in accordance with the procedure set forth in Volume IV, "Chapter 2.9 District Forestry and Grazing Office Fiscal Procedures" of the BLM Manual.
- AND COL-
LECTIONS

SECTION 7 TRANSFERS

- .27 Transfers of base properties and licenses and permits are accomplished in accordance with section 7 of the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts (43 CFR 161.7). Under this section provision is made for (1) transfer of all or part of a license or permit resulting from a transfer of control or ownership of the corresponding qualifying base property, (2) transfers of licenses and permits in whole or in part from one base property to another, and (3) relinquishment or waiver of base property qualifications. Transfers of the second type may be made from land base properties to other land base properties, but not from land base properties to water base properties or vice versa.
- TRANSFERS OF
BASE PROPER-
TIES AND
LICENSES
AND PERMITS
- .28 A transferor under 43 CFR 161.7 shall not be entitled to a refund of any portion of the fees that have been properly paid and that are applicable to the period subsequent to the transfer; likewise all the outstanding fees chargeable to the license or permit being transferred must have been paid prior to approval or recognition of the transfer. A transferee shall personally qualify within section 161.3 of the Federal Range Code before approval or recognition of the transfer can be made. Transferor's base property must qualify the license or permit involved under applicable provisions of the Federal Range Code and local grazing district rules at the time of transfer.
- INTERPRETATION
- .29 A transfer of all or a part of a grazing license or permit from one livestock operator to another, in accordance with 43 CFR 161.7(a) is made only upon transfer of ownership or control of correspondingly all or part of the supporting qualified base property and the existing license or permit is proportionately terminated or decreased.
- TRANSFERS OF
BASE PROPER-
TIES
- A. The transferee of base property is entitled to a license or permit for grazing privileges based thereon from the effective date of the instrument of conveyance, whereby ownership or control of the base property has vested in the transferee, provided, the transferee is qualified and has filed an application for issuance of a license or permit. The existing license or permit, if any, is normally subject to reduction in whole or in part, as of that same date.
- EFFECTIVE
DATE AND
ENTITLEMENT

BUREAU
ACTION

- B. If the transfer is acceptable no reference to the advisory board is required. If not acceptable and the base property transferred is to lose its privileges the recommendation of the advisory board is required. The action of the range manager is final on such transfers and in the event of an adverse action no right of appeal is provided under 43 CFR 161.7(a). However, since the extent of any grazing privileges or the denial thereof would arise concurrently in such instances, any action denying a grazing application based on transferred property would be subject to appeal under 43 CFR 161.10.

TRANSFERS OF
LICENSES AND
PERMITS-LAND
BASE

- .30 A transfer of all or part of a grazing license or permit to other land, or other base lands, or to land owned or controlled by another person or persons who are qualified applicants may be accomplished in accordance with 43 CFR 161.7(b)(1) and (2). Upon allowance of a transfer under these sections, the base property from which the transfer is made shall lose its range privileges to the extent of the license or permit transferred.

GENERAL
PROVISIONS

- A. Section 7(b) transfers are not mandatory. They may be approved provided they do not interfere with the stability of livestock operations or with proper range management and will not adversely affect the established local economy.

STABILITY OF
LIVESTOCK
OPERATIONS

- (1) By stability of livestock operations reference is made to both the operation involved in the transfer and those of other licensees or permittees. In general, operations are stabilized by transfers from poor to better property and to regularly productive property rather than to those which suffer fluctuations in production. A showing is required that the proposed transfer will not result in improper seasonal uses of either the base property or the Federal range, and will not interfere with the authorized operations of others in the area.

PROPER
RANGE
MANAGEMENT

- (2) Under proper range management the range manager must consider how the transfer will affect the proper use of the range and the productive and economical management of livestock. He should consider any precedent he is establishing in his recommendation on the transfer in view of his plan

for the area. Matters to be considered relating to range improvement include the location of the properties in relation to the Federal range, ingress and egress to and from the properties seasonal use of private lands and waters and Federal range, the class of stock to be grazed, the suitability of the new property and Federal range to the class of stock.

- (3) Under established local economy, a general shifting of grazing privileges should not be allowed from areas where such action will decrease land values and cause hardship to a community or to parts or all of counties. More than tax structure is involved because Federal range use is important in the economy of many small communities. Any move of Federal range privileged from such communities must be given careful study. LOCAL ECONOMY
- B. The grazing privileges being transferred must be in good standing in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Range Code. PRIVILEGES IN GOOD STANDING
- C. The properties to which the privileges are being transferred must be fully commensurate. COMMENSURABILITY
- D. The transferee must possess sufficient land and water to insure a year-round operation for support of the transferred privileges. YEAR-ROUND OPERATION
- E. The transferor must own or control the base property from which the license or permit is being transferred at the time the transfer application is made. OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF BASE PROPERTY
- F. The written consent of the owner(s) and any encumbrance(s) of the base property from which the privilege is being transferred is mandatory except as described under section .G. CONSENT OF OWNERS OR ENCUMBRANCERS
- G. Exception to transfers requiring consent of owner and encumbrancer of the property from which the privilege is being transferred, is provided in transfers where the transferor was a lessee without whose established livestock operation such property would not have acquired privileges. Interpretation of this exception (Chief Counsel's opinion, August 29, 1947) requires that the transferor be the same individual who leased THE EXCEPTION PROVISION

THE EXCEPTION
PROVISION
(cont.)

the base properties involved during the period when the privileges were established and whose livestock operation established and continued the privileges. Upon the indisposition or death of the individual whose leasehold interest and livestock operations established and continued the privileges, the administrator of the estate or leasehold may transfer the license or permit to other land without the consent of the lessor. In instances where the leasehold interest has been assigned through valid assignment, the assignee may transfer the grazing privileges within the exception, provided, the assignee controls the base lands and owns the established livestock operation without which the leasehold would not have acquired and continued to have privileges attached.

CLASS OF
PRIVILEGES
TRANSFERRED

- u. 11/1/57*
in this - 11/1/57
copy, 11/1/57
- H. Either class-I or II grazing privileges may be transferred under 43 CFR 7(b). Extreme care shall be exercised with transfers of class-II privileges to make certain all the class-I demand in the unit or allotment has been completely apportioned and that adequate Federal range is available to support all the class-I demand plus the privileges allowed in class-II.

RANGE
MANAGER'S
AUTHORITY

- I. Authority to approve transfers of licenses and permits involving land base properties has been delegated to the district range manager. Approved actions are made after recommendation by the advisory board.

NO PARTIAL
APPROVAL

- J. Such transfers shall be approved or disapproved in their entirety. Partial approval or disapproval cannot be made; however the transfer application may be approved subject to certain conditions or stipulations agreed to at the time application is made, such as subjecting the transferred privileges to future adjudication and to anticipated unit or allotment reductions to meet the carrying capacity of the range or to restrictions as to season of use, etc. These stipulations are to be made in writing on the approved transfer.

APPEAL

- K. The action of the range manager on such transfers is final and no right of appeal therefrom is provided under 43 CFR 161.7(b). However, an appeal can be taken under 43 CFR 221. (See Bureau Order 541, Amendment 6). Since the extent of any grazing privileges or the denial thereof would arise concurrently in such instances, any action denying a grazing application by reason of nonallowance of a transfer of qualifications would be subject to appeal under 43 CFR 161.10.

CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS & ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.31

- .31 A transfer of all or a part of a grazing license or permit from one water base to another is made in accordance with 43 CFR 161.7(b)(3). The regulations and interpretations thereto governing such transfers are the same as described above for transfers involving land base properties excepting that the license or permit transferred cannot be moved outside the service area of the original base water. This restriction limits such transfers to those between waters with the same or overlapping service areas.
- TRANSFERS OF
LICENSES AND
PERMITS -
WATER BASE
- ?
little A. Authority to approve transfers of licenses and permits involving water base properties has been delegated to the Range Manager after recommendation by the advisory board.
- RANGE
MANAGER'S
AUTHORITY
- B. Where the water base to which the license or permit is being transferred has improvements located on the Federal range such improvements shall be properly permitted under 43 CFR 161.15 prior to approval of the transfer.
- RANGE
IMPROVEMENTS
- C. Any appeals must be in accordance with the instructions shown under .30K.
- APPEAL
- .32 The determination of the qualifications of base properties involved in transfers under 43 CFR 161.7 with respect to their productivity and ability to qualify for grazing privilege being transferred is the responsibility of the range manager and must be correct in order to protect properly the interests of all concerned. Other property qualifications or requirements including proof of ownership or control, legal description thereof, freedom from encumbrances, releases and written consent of the owner and/or encumbrancer are the responsibility of the transferor. Upon application by a transferee who acquires grazing privileges by a transfer under 43 CFR 161.7, if he is otherwise properly qualified, a license or permit representing the privileges acquired shall be issued. If transferee is the holder of an existing permit, the original and acquired or transferred grazing privileges may be combined into a single amended term permit, the expiration date of which may be the same as the longer of the two combined permits.
- PROCEDURE
- A. The processing of a formal application and expressed approval thereof by the Bureau of Land Management is not required for transfer of a license or permit resulting from the transfer of ownership or control of the supporting base property. Likewise no report thereon is required. A copy of the instrument transferring the supporting base property, i.e., deed, sale agreement or lease is required
- TRANSFERS
OF BASE
PROPERTIES

TRANSFERS
OF BASE
PROPERTIES
(Cont.)

and no transfer of the license or permit will be made until such documentary evidence is supplied to the Range Manager. The instrument of conveyance shall include the legal description of the base lands or waters being transferred and otherwise be complete for the particular type of instrument it represents. This instrument or pertinent excerpts therefrom shall be filed in the transferee's case folder. A brief memorandum explaining the transfer and including a review of the base property and grazing privilege involved should be prepared and filed in both the transferor's and transferee's case folders.

TRANSFERS
OF LICENSES
AND PERMITS-
LAND BASE

- B. The processing of a 7(b) transfer from one land base property to another requires the filing of a satisfactory application by the transferor on Form 4-1284, "Application and Transfer of Grazing Privileges-Land Base" (Illustration 10). Form 4-1284 serves as the formal transfer application. When approved by the range manager the form serves as the instrument of transfer effective the date of approval.

CORPORATION
OR PARTNER-
SHIP

- (1) If the applicant is an officer of a corporation or a member of a partnership, he must submit with the application a showing of his authority to act for the corporation or partnership. This may be shown by designating the official title of the applicant along with his signature on the application. In such cases the applicant signs for the organization making the transfer.

NUMBER OF
COPIES

- (2) The application shall be submitted in sufficient numbers to supply one each for the transferor, any owner(s), any encumbrancer(s), and two for the district office. The district office copies are filed in the transferor's and transferee's case folders.

EXECUTION OF
APPLICATION

- (3) All copies of the transfer application must be properly executed and show the action of the range manager. The application shall be clearly and completely prepared. Inapplicable words shall be deleted as failure to do so will cloud the meaning of the application. The date of the application and the date of approval shall be clearly shown. The complete legal description of the base properties from which the transfer is being made and the new base properties shall be included. Additional

CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS & ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.325-2

sheets, if needed, may be used and attached to the application with appropriate references so that there is no question as to the purpose they serve. The common names of the base properties involved are to be included with the legal description.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| (4) | The certification of the transferor as to ownership of the base properties and any existing encumbrances is to be considered as adequate unless the Range Manager has reason to believe otherwise whereon he may require additional written evidence to support the certification. However, the Bureau of Land Management cannot assume the function of checking the official county records as to the ownership and encumbrance of the lands described in transfers. The written consent of the owners and encumbrancers, when required, plus any additional supporting written evidence as may be required by the range manager, shall be attached to and made a part of the application. | CERTIFICATION
BY TRANSFEROR |
| (5) | Certification by the transferee as to his personal qualifications and his knowledge of the transfer and conditions thereof is provided for on the application. Signature of this certification by the transferee is required. | CERTIFICATION
BY TRANSFEE |
| (6) | Upon receipt of a transfer application the range manager shall make certain the receiving date is clearly stamped thereon and that the post date, if received by mail, is noted. If an application is incomplete or lacks substantiating documents, it shall be returned to the applicant for completion or for additional information as needed. | INITIAL
REVIEW OF
APPLICATION |
| (7) | The reverse side of the application Form 4-1284, provides for the recommendation of the advisory board and action of the range manager. If the transfer application is rejected, the reasons therefor must be clearly stated. Any provisions for future adjustments or special conditions are to be incorporated as a part of the transfer instrument in the space provided. | BUREAU
ACTION |
| (8) | A memorandum report for the file shall be prepared summarizing the findings of the range manager's field investigation and actions in processing the application. The items under .30A-H shall be covered in this report. A copy of the report shall be placed in the transferor and transferee case files. | REPORT FOR
THE FILE |

TRANSFERS
OF BASE
PROPERTIES
(Cont.)

and no transfer of the license or permit will be made until such documentary evidence is supplied to the Range Manager. The instrument of conveyance shall include the legal description of the base lands or waters being transferred and otherwise be complete for the particular type of instrument it represents. This instrument or pertinent excerpts therefrom shall be filed in the transferee's case folder. A brief memorandum explaining the transfer and including a review of the base property and grazing privilege involved should be prepared and filed in both the transferor's and transferee's case folders.

TRANSFERS
OF LICENSES
AND PERMITS-
LAND BASE

- B. The processing of a 7(b) transfer from one land base property to another requires the filing of a satisfactory application by the transferor on Form 4-1284, "Application and Transfer of Grazing Privileges-Land Base" (Illustration 10). Form 4-1284 serves as the formal transfer application. When approved by the range manager the form serves as the instrument of transfer effective the date of approval.

CORPORATION
OR PARTNER-
SHIP

- (1) If the applicant is an officer of a corporation or a member of a partnership, he must submit with the application a showing of his authority to act for the corporation or partnership. This may be shown by designating the official title of the applicant along with his signature on the application. In such cases the applicant signs for the organization making the transfer.

NUMBER OF
COPIES

- (2) The application shall be submitted in sufficient numbers to supply one each for the transferor, any owner(s), any encumbrancer(s), and two for the district office. The district office copies are filed in the transferor's and transferee's case folders.

EXECUTION OF
APPLICATION

- (3) All copies of the transfer application must be properly executed and show the action of the range manager. The application shall be clearly and completely prepared. Inapplicable words shall be deleted as failure to do so will cloud the meaning of the application. The date of the application and the date of approval shall be clearly shown. The complete legal description of the base properties from which the transfer is being made and the new base properties shall be included. Additional

sheets, if needed, may be used and attached to the application with appropriate references so that there is no question as to the purpose they serve. The common names of the base properties involved are to be included with the legal description.

- (4) The certification of the transferor as to ownership of the base properties and any existing encumbrances is to be considered as adequate unless the Range Manager has reason to believe otherwise whereon he may require additional written evidence to support the certification. However, the Bureau of Land Management cannot assume the function of checking the official county records as to the ownership and encumbrance of the lands described in transfers. The written consent of the owners and encumbrancers, when required, plus any additional supporting written evidence as may be required by the range manager, shall be attached to and made a part of the application.
- (5) Certification by the transferee as to his personal qualifications and his knowledge of the transfer and conditions thereof is provided for on the application. Signature of this certification by the transferee is required.
- (6) Upon receipt of a transfer application the range manager shall make certain the receiving date is clearly stamped thereon and that the post date, if received by mail, is noted. If an application is incomplete or lacks substantiating documents, it shall be returned to the applicant for completion or for additional information as needed.
- (7) The reverse side of the application Form 4-1284, provides for the recommendation of the advisory board and action of the range manager. If the transfer application is rejected, the reasons therefor must be clearly stated. Any provisions for future adjustments or special conditions are to be incorporated as a part of the transfer instrument in the space provided.
- (8) A memorandum report for the file shall be prepared summarizing the findings of the range manager's field investigation and actions in processing the application. The items under .30A-H shall be covered in this report. A copy of the report shall be placed in the transferor and transferee case files.

CERTIFICATION
BY TRANSFEROR

CERTIFICATION
BY TRANSFEREE

INITIAL
REVIEW OF
APPLICATION

BUREAU
ACTION

REPORT FOR
THE FILE

PROCESSING
WATER BASE
TRANSFER

- C. Processing of a 7(b) transfer of privileges from one water base property to another requires the filing of a satisfactory application by transferor on Form 4-1285 "Application and Transfer of Grazing Privileges-Water Base" (Illustration 11). This form serves as the formal transfer application. When approved, it likewise serves as the instrument of transfer effective the date of approval. Requirements governing the processing of such water base are identical to those previously described for land base transfers excepting in a few instances wherein the particular nature of the water base property creates a condition peculiar to this type of base.

DESCRIPTION
OF BASE

- (1) Water base properties are described by legal subdivision to nearest 40-acre tract in surveyed areas. In unsurveyed areas the location is shown by reference, i.e., by distance and bearing to the nearest or most convenient point of known location.

DESIGNATING
EXTENT OF
TRANSFER

- (2) When designating the extent of the license or permit transferred on the transfer application either animal unit months (aums) or cattle year long (cyl) are used, depending on the terms generally used by the region in which the transfer takes place. Where the license or permit being transferred is for sheep, it is converted to aums or cyls as the case requires. No showing of the number of aums involved in the transfer is required.

CERTIFICATION

- (3) The application form for water base transfers provides space for the written consent of the owner and the encumbrancer and thus eliminates the necessity of obtaining such written statements separately and attaching them to the application. The certification as to ownership of the water base property from which the privilege is being transferred and as to mortgages and encumbrances against it is incorporated into the owner's statement of consent to the transfer. Where the applicant or transferor and the owner are the same person, he shall sign the application in the space provided for the applicant and for the owner.

BUREAU ACTION

- (4) The reverse side of the application, Form 4-1285, provides for the recommendation of the advisory board and action of the Range Manager. If the transfer application is rejected, the reasons therefore must be clearly stated. Any provisions for future adjustments or special conditions are to be incorporated as a part of the transfer instrument in the space provided.

CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS & ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

2.2.33

- (5) The memorandum report mentioned under .32(B)(8) also is required for water base transfers.

MEMORANDUM
REPORT

- .33 In accordance with 43 CFR 161.7(c), the Range Manager may accept upon application a relinquishment or waiver of grazing privileges on the Federal range and of base property qualifications of a property owned or controlled by a licensee or permittee. Upon acceptance of such relinquishment or waiver, the base property will lose its qualifications to the extent specified, except that no such relinquishment will be accepted without the written consent of the owner(s), if other than the licensee or permittee, and any encumbrancer(s) of the base property. The exception provision also applies in this instance (see .30G).

RELINQUISHMENT
OR WAIVER TO
GOVERNMENT

- A. Applications for waiver or relinquishment of base property qualification to the Government shall be made on Form 4-1349 (Illustration 12). When properly executed the range manager may accept the relinquishment without reference to the advisory board. 43 CFR 161.7(c). The application shall be submitted in sufficient numbers to supply one each for the applicant, any owners, any encumbrancers, and two for the district office. The district office copies are filed in the applicant's case file and the reading file.

PROCEDURE

UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a long and complex one, spanning over two centuries. It is a story of exploration, discovery, and the struggle for freedom and independence.

The first Europeans to arrive in North America were the Spanish explorers, who sought to find new lands and resources. They were followed by the French, who established colonies along the Mississippi River. The British then came, seeking to expand their empire and trade. The American Revolution was a result of the British desire to control the colonies more tightly, leading to a war for independence.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the United States. It led to the creation of a new nation, one that was based on the principles of liberty and democracy. The Constitution was written, and the United States became a sovereign state. The revolution also led to the abolition of slavery and the expansion of rights to all citizens.

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CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES ILLUS. 1

Form 4-1174
(Feb. 1957)Budget Bureau No. 42-21078.
Form approved.UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SHORT FORM APPLICATION FOR GRAZING LICENSE OR PERMIT

This application must
be filed in the local
district office by _____

(Date)

Date _____

Mr.

Mrs.

Miss

(Applicants first name, middle initial, last name)

(Street or R.D. number or name), (City and State)

I hereby apply for permission to graze the following livestock upon the Federal range within
the _____ (Grazing District), _____ (State)

Number of Head	Kind of Stock	Grazing Season		Grazing Unit	Active or Non Use
		From	To		

State reason for non use: _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE--APPLICANT DOES NOT USE THIS BLOCK

19 _____

APPROVED FOR:

ALLOTMENT OR UNIT	NUMBER AND CLASS	PERIOD		PERCENT FEDERAL RANGE	AUM	COST PER AUM	GRAZING FEE
		FROM	TO				

RANGE MANAGER.

If spaces provided are not sufficient, use additional sheets

(OVER)

Has there been any change in your base set-up since last application was filed? Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, describe in detail the properties disposed of and the properties purchased or leased.

Numbers of livestock owned over 6 months of age: Cattle _____ Horses _____

Sheep _____ Goats _____

My recorded brands are _____
and earmarks are _____

I intend to purchase not later than _____ (Date) the following livestock:

Cattle _____ Horses _____ Sheep _____ Goats _____

Brands included in the purchase are _____
and earmarks are _____

Do you have a Forest Permit? Yes ☐ No ☒

Name of Forest	Number of Head	Kind of Stock	Season of Use

If NONUSE is desired for all or a portion of the permitted livestock numbers, application must be made on the face of this form and the reason stated. Nonuse may only be granted for the following reasons: (1) Conservation and protection of the Federal range, (2) annual fluctuation in livestock operations, or (3) financial or other reasons beyond the control of the licensee.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

It is understood that the terms of and the rates of charge for the permit or license to be issued pursuant to this application will be established in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Range Code as approved by the Secretary of the Interior. If I desire any use of the Federal range different, either as to time or numbers, from that requested in this application, I will notify the Range Manager in writing of the change desired at least 30 days before the beginning of each grazing period (season) described herein. It is agreed that failure on my part so to notify the Range Manager will result in my being liable for the full grazing fee even though I make no use or only partial use of the range, provided the range is available and useable.

If the request is granted in whole or in part, I agree to accept such allowance without waiving right of appeal.

I hereby agree that I will graze my stock on Federal range within the areas specified in the permit or license; that I will obey and support all the laws and regulations governing the Federal range; and that I will pay for all damages sustained by the United States through any violation by myself or my employees of such laws or regulations or of the terms or conditions of the permit or license resulting from this application.

I certify that the foregoing answers and statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

----- (Signature of Applicant) -----

18 U.S.C. sec. 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any Department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

FORM 4-1367
(OCTOBER 1957)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTFORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 42-R1314

APPLICATION AND PERMIT FOR CROSSING FEDERAL RANGE

APPLICATION

I, _____, of _____
(Name) (Address)
hereby make application for a permit to cross _____ Grazing District No. _____ with
(State)
_____ head of _____ between _____ and _____
(Number) (Kind of livestock)
I request the following route: From _____ to _____ via
(Point of origin) (Destination)

(Date)

(Signature)

PERMIT

Pursuant to an application, _____ of _____
(Name) (Address)
is hereby granted a permit to cross the Federal range in _____ Grazing District No. _____
(State)
with _____ head of _____ from _____ to _____
(Number) (Kind of livestock) (Point of origin)
_____ between _____ and _____
(Destination)

The route to be used is as follows:

No use is authorized until all charges have been paid in full.

Total charge: \$ _____

The stock covered by this permit must be moved at not less than _____ miles per day and shall not exceed
_____ days in crossing between _____ and _____ and this permit is void
after the expiration of that period. This permit is issued (free of charge) (at a fee of \$ _____) and is
revocable for violation of any provisions of the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts or of the appropriate
State sanitary laws.

(Date)

(Range Manager)

Subject: [Illegible]

Date: [Illegible]

Reference: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

11. [Illegible]

12. [Illegible]

13. [Illegible]

14. [Illegible]

Form No. 4-1149
(Jan. 1956)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTState
Grazing District No.
DateTEN-YEAR GRAZING PERMIT—DESERT RANGES
(Under the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269) and amendments)

The term of this permit is from to

.....
(Permittee).....
(Address)You are hereby authorized to graze on the Federal range in the
(Allotment or unit)

in (State) Grazing District No. the number and class of livestock as determined annually according to forage conditions and in accordance with the qualifications attached to your base property, within the area described below. All livestock 6 months of age or over will be counted as a part of the total number of livestock allowed under this permit, and fees will be charged accordingly.

This permit will cease to be effective as to any of the lands described herein immediately upon the termination of administration of said lands by the Bureau of Land Management. Furthermore, this permit is subject to termination in whole or in part by the Regional Administrator at any time because of:

- (a) Noncompliance of the permittee with rules and regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior;
- (b) Loss of control by the permittee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based;
- (c) Failure of the permittee to demonstrate that the actual commensurate rating of the base property upon which it is based is equal to the estimated rating of such property at the time of the issuance of this permit.

This permit is subject to temporary adjustment if the necessity arises to protect or conserve the public lands affected.

THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK HEREOF

Accepted:
(Permittee).....
Range Manager.

(OVER)

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

CONDITIONS

1. Each year during the term of the permit applications will be taken for the annual use to be made of the Federal range. The permittee will be advised of the date applications will be due. Upon approval of such application, and as evidence thereof, the permittee will be furnished, prior to the beginning of each grazing period, a notice of the number of livestock permitted, the period that they may be grazed, and the amount of the fees, fixed or determined by the Secretary of the Interior, chargeable for that grazing period. Fee payments must be made to the range manager in the manner and within the time specified in the notice.

2. If the permittee desires any use of the Federal range different, either as to time or numbers, from that provided for in the annual fee notice, he must notify the range manager in writing of the change desired at least 30 days before the beginning of each grazing period described in the fee notice. Failure on the part of the permittee so to notify the range manager will result in the permittee's being liable for the full grazing fee even though he makes no use or only partial use of the range.

3. This permit shall be void during any period of delinquency in the payment of fees.

4. This permit is subject to the Taylor Grazing Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the Secretary of the Interior.

5. This permit applies to all Federal range within the area described, including the surface of unpatented mining locations or claims not needed by the locator for mining purposes or in extracting and removing the mineral deposits therein. It is understood that the permittee will exercise due care not to disturb or damage any mining improvements thereon.

6. It is further understood and agreed that no Member of or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, after his election or appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of the district advisory boards appointed in accordance with Sec. 18 of the Taylor Grazing Act, (53 Stat. 1002, 43 U. S. C. sec. 3150-1) shall be admitted to any share or part in this permit, or to derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provisions of sec. 3741 Rev. Stat. (41 U. S. C. sec. 22), and 18 U. S. C. secs. 431-433, and of 43 CFR Part 7, enter into and form a part of this permit, so far as the same may be applicable.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FORM № 4-1249
(September, 1957)

Date _____

A full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of 8 columns and 10 rows of squares. A thicker vertical line runs down the left side, creating a margin. A thicker horizontal line runs across the top, creating a header space. Another thicker horizontal line runs across the bottom, creating a footer space. The rest of the page is filled with a standard grid of thin lines forming small squares.

Analysis of Production and Use

Rel. 33 5/12/58
Supersedes Rel. 1

FORM 4-1284
(JUNE 1957)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTAPPLICATION AND TRANSFER OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES
LAND BASE

(Pursuant to 43 CFR 161.7(b))

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 42-R1305

DATE OF FILING IN DISTRICT OFFICE

State

District

Name

Address

I hereby apply to transfer (all) or (part)* of my grazing privileges in _____ Grazing District

No. _____ to the extent of _____ AUMs of Federal range use with _____ head of _____
from the base lands described under A on the reverse hereof which qualified for these grazing privileges in accordance
with the Federal Range Code, to the lands (owned) or (controlled)* by:

(Name of Transferee)

(Address)

and described under B on the reverse herof.

I certify that I (own) or (control)* the base property from which transfer is requested; that I have the lawful right to make such transfer; that this base property (is) (is not)* free from any encumbrance; if encumbered the written consent of the encumbrancer is attached to and made a part of this application.

I agree that the base property (A), from which this transfer is made, shall lost its qualifications as base property to the extent of the privileges transferred when this application is approved and that grazing privileges in that amount shall attach to the new base property (B).

I certify that the statements in this application are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

(Date)

(Signature of Applicant (Transferrer))

I, _____, as transferee, join in this application for transfer of grazing privileges. I certify that I am engaged in the livestock business and otherwise qualified to hold grazing privileges in accordance with the Taylor Grazing Act and the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts. I agree that any grazing privileges transferred pursuant to this application shall be subject to adjustment as may be necessary, in accordance with the provisions of the above cited law and regulations.

(Date)

(Signature of Transferee)

Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any Department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

*Strike inapplicable words

A. Description of base lands from which grazing privileges are to be transferred (include common name and legal subdivisions):

B. Description of lands to which grazing privileges are to be transferred (include common name and legal subdivisions):

One of the following statements must be completed before final action is taken on this application. If action is required before the next regular session of the District Advisory Board, and an Executive Committee or precinct representatives have been duly authorized to act for the Advisory Board, the latter statement may be used.

1. The District Advisory Board in regular session on _____ 19____, as shown in the minutes of the meeting, recommended: Approval ☐ Rejection ☐ (check one).

2. I recommend: Approval ☐ Rejection ☐ (check one).

(Signature)

(Title)

(Date)

(Signature)

(Title)

(Date)

In accordance with the provisions of 43 CFR 161.7(b), this application is

*(a) Approved for transfer of _____ AUMs of Federal range privileges with _____

head of _____, subject to the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act and the Federal Range Code for
(class of stock)

Grazing Districts and the conditions as outlined below:

*(b) Rejected for the following reasons:

(Range Manager)

(Date)

*Strike inapplicable words

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C. ~~6-10-57~~

Rel. 29 10/1/57
Supersedes Rel. 15

CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

ILLUSTRATION #12

Form 4-1309
(June 1955)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

See Rd. 17, 9/5/55

FREE USE LICENSE

Date _____

District _____

Description	Number and Class	Period		Percent Federal Range	AUMs
		From	To		

LICENSE FOR GRAZING PRIVILEGES

Under authority of the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, you are hereby allowed grazing privileges on grazing lands of the United States described as above.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE

1. This license is void after final date noted above.
2. It is temporary and revocable.
3. It cannot be transferred or renewed except with approval of the Bureau of Land Management.
4. It is subject to revocation in whole or in part at any time for failure of the licensee to comply with the rules and regulations now or hereafter set forth by the Bureau of Land Management or for other reasons specified in the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts (43 CFR Part 161).
5. This license applies to all Federal range within the area described, including the surface of unpatented mining locations or claims not needed by the locator for mining purposes or in extracting and removing the mineral deposits therein. It is understood that the licensee will exercise due care not to disturb any mining improvements thereon.

Range Manager

THIS LICENSE IS VALID ONLY WHEN SIGNED BY RANGE MANAGER

REL. 13 7/11/55

Need
Table of Contents

CHINESE IN 1912

CHINESE IN 1912

1. The Chinese in 1912 were the first to be recognized as a distinct group in the United States. They were the first to be recognized as a distinct group in the United States.

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CHAP. 3.1 AUTHORITY, POLICIES AND
OBJECTIVES, ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

3.1.1

- .1 BASIC LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR THE LEASING OF LANDS FOR GRAZING OUTSIDE OF GRAZING DISTRICTS IS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING ACTS. BASIC LEGAL AUTHORITY
- A. SECTION 15 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 28, 1934 (48 STAT. 1269). SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 28, 1937 (50 STAT. 875).
- B. UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT OF 1934 THE SECRETARY IS AUTHORIZED TO LEASE FOR GRAZING PURPOSES VACANT, UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED PUBLIC LANDS OUTSIDE OF ESTABLISHED GRAZING DISTRICTS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. GRAZING LEASES ON THE REVESTED O & C RAILROAD AND RECONVEYED COOS BAY WAGON ROAD GRANT LANDS ARE AUTHORIZED UNDER THE O & C ACT OF 1937.
- .2 UNDER SECRETARIAL ORDER 2583, AS AMENDED, THE DIRECTOR IS AUTHORIZED TO TAKE ALL ACTION ON GRAZING LEASES OF PUBLIC LAND IN ACCORDANCE WITH 43 CFR 160, AND ON GRAZING LEASES OF THE REVESTED O & C RAILROAD AND THE RECONVEYED COOS BAY WAGON ROAD GRANT LANDS IN OREGON AND CROSSING PERMITS FOR SUCH LANDS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH 43 CFR 115. AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR
3. AUTHORITY FOR ACTION ON GRAZING LEASES: REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY
- A. BUREAU ORDER 541, REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH LANDS AND RESOURCES, DATED APRIL 28, 1954, AS AMENDED, PROVIDES FOR THE REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR ACTION ON GRAZING LEASES FROM THE DIRECTOR THROUGH CHANNELS TO THE DISTRICT RANGE MANAGERS AND DISTRICT FORESTERS.
4. REGULATION OF THE USE OF GRAZING LANDS OUTSIDE AS WELL AS INSIDE GRAZING DISTRICTS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSERVING AND PROTECTING THEM; PROVIDING FOR THEIR ORDERLY USE, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT; AND TO STABILIZE THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DEPENDENT UPON THEM. GOVERNING REGULATIONS ARE FOUND IN 43 CFR 160. SECTION 15 LEASES GENERAL

3.1.5 CHAP. 3.1 AUTHORITY, POLICIES AND
OBJECTIVES, ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONSPOLICY &
OBJECTIVES

- .5 THE OVERALL POLICY WILL BE TO KEEP THE ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 15 LEASE AREAS AND GRAZING DISTRICTS IN ACCORD WITH EACH OTHER INsofar AS THE DIFFERENCE IN LAND PATTERN AND OTHER FACTORS WILL ALLOW. GRAZING LEASE PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH A VIEW OF ACCOMPLISHING THIS PURPOSE.

TYPE OF
ADMINIS-
TRATION

- .6 THOSE LANDS OUTSIDE OF GRAZING DISTRICTS, WHICH ARE FOR THE MOST PART LOCATED AS SCATTERED ISOLATED TRACTS, ARE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO ADMINISTER EFFICIENTLY AND, AS SUCH SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED FOR DISPOSITION. GRAZING LEASES ON THESE ISOLATED TRACTS SHOULD BE ISSUED WITH A MINIMUM OF REGULATION REQUIRING SUPERVISION. FOR THESE REASONS EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THESE LANDS SHOULD BE HELD TO A MINIMUM. THERE ARE OTHER AREAS OUTSIDE OF GRAZING DISTRICTS MADE UP OF A SUFFICIENTLY HIGH PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC LANDS AS TO PERMIT EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION AND WHICH, BECAUSE OF THEIR CHARACTER, MAY BE CLASSIFIED TO BE RETAINED IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP. SUCH AREAS WILL BE PROVIDED WITH AN INTENSIVE TYPE OF PLANNED MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL, AS WELL AS REQUIRED DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION.

O & C LEASES
GENERAL

- .7 GOVERNING REGULATIONS ARE FOUND IN 43 CFR 115. IN ADDITION, APPLICATIONS FILED AND LEASES ISSUED SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN 43 CFR 160, TO THE EXTENT THAT PART 160 IS NOT INCONSISTENT WITH PART 115.

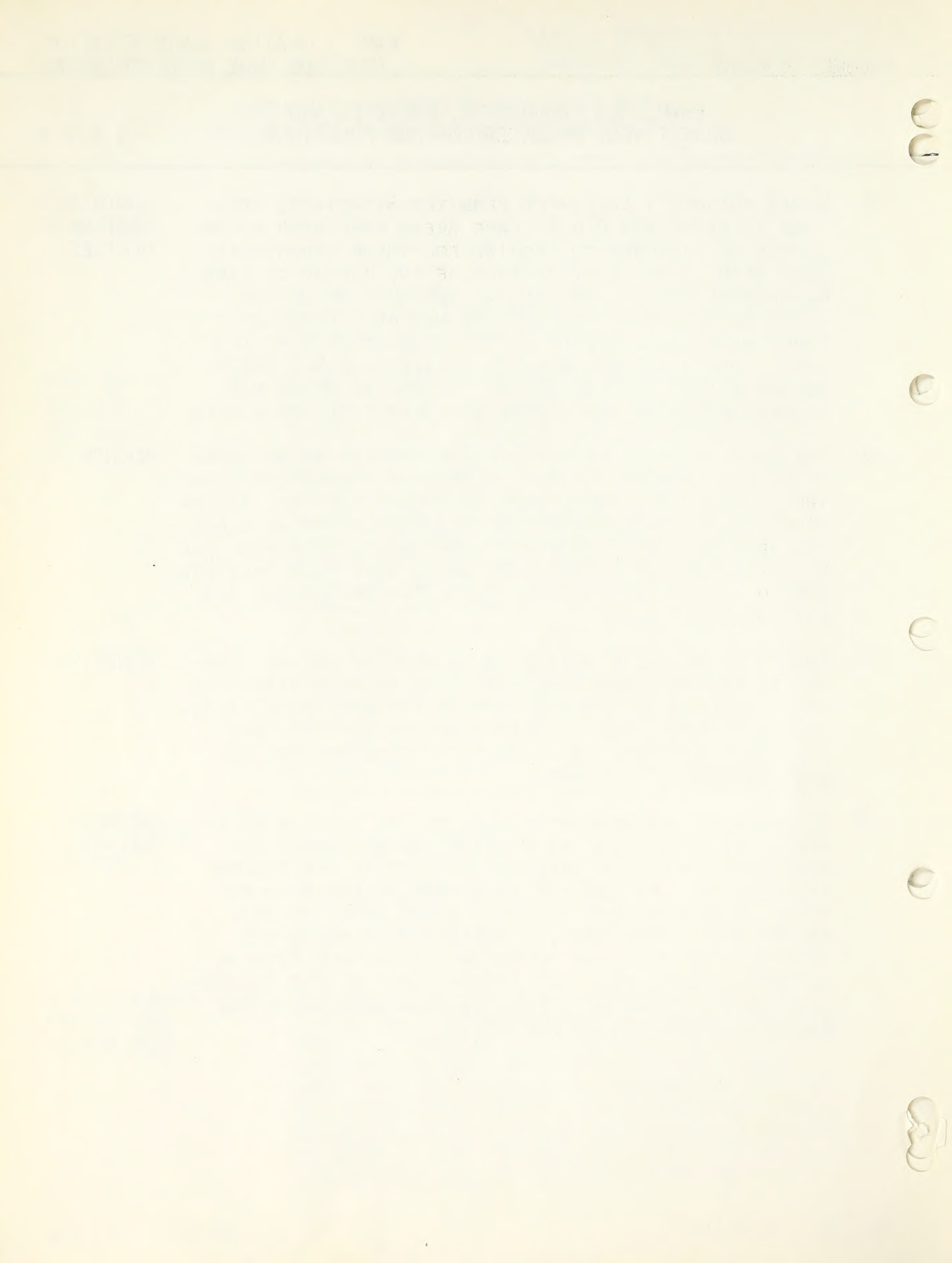
O & C LEASES
POLICY AND
OBJECTIVES

- .8 THE OVERALL POLICY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF O & C LEASE AREAS WILL BE TO ISSUE LEASES AND REGULATE GRAZING USES ON THESE LANDS WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH THE PRODUCTION OF TIMBER UNDER THE SUSTAINED YIELD PRINCIPLE, AND TO BRING ABOUT THE PROTECTION, IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF THESE GRAZING LANDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY.

CHAP. 3.1 AUTHORITY, POLICIES AND
OBJECTIVES, ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

3.1.9

- .9 UNDER AUTHORITY DELEGATED FROM THE SECRETARY, SECTION 15 LEASE AND O & C LEASE AREAS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN A MANNER TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR ADMINISTRATION FROM LOCAL FIELD OFFICES OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE STATE SUPERVISOR. THIS OFFICE MAY BE A DISTRICT RANGE MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF THE NEAREST GRAZING DISTRICT, THE DISTRICT FORESTRY OFFICE IN O & C AREAS, OR ANY OTHER FIELD OFFICE OF THE BUREAU WHICH MAY BE DESIGNATED TO ADMINISTER ANY SPECIFIED LEASE AREA. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
- .10 THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, HEREAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE SIGNING OFFICER, EXERCISES SUPERVISORY CONTROL OVER A DESIGNATED AREA AND SHALL TAKE ALL ACTION NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FOR THE LEASING OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES WITHIN SUCH AREAS, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE RULES AND REGULATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT AND THE O & C ACT. AUTHORITY
- .11 FUNCTIONS OF THESE OFFICES WITH RESPECT TO THE LEASING OF FEDERAL RANGE LANDS OUTSIDE GRAZING DISTRICTS SHALL INCLUDE THE MAINTENANCE OF THE NECESSARY FILES, STATUS RECORDS, MAPS, CLASSIFICATION REPORTS, AND ALL OTHER MATERIAL NECESSARY TO THE SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA. FUNCTIONS
- .12 IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SIGNING OFFICER TO PROCEED WITH THE LEASING AND NECESSARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA AS OUTLINED IN THE FOLLOWING CHAPTER. HIS ACTION IS AGENCY ACTION WITH RESPECT TO DISPOSITION OF CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS, ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES, ALLOWANCE OF PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS AND ALL SIMILAR MATTERS EXCEPT, THAT ANY ACTION TAKEN BY HIM IS SUBJECT TO THE RIGHT OF APPEAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF PRACTICE, 43 CFR 221. RESPONSIBILITY



CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.1

- .1 THE QUALIFICATIONS UNDER WHICH LEASES MAY BE ISSUED: QUALIFI-
CATIONS
- A. THREE BROAD QUALIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN SET UP FROM THE FRAMEWORK OF SECTION 15 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZ-
ING ACT UNDER WHICH LEASES MAY BE ISSUED: PREFERENCE
IN THE
ISSUANCE
OF A LEASE
- (1) IF THERE IS NO COMPETITION FOR GRAZING
LEASES, THE SECRETARY MAY ISSUE SUCH LEASES
IN HIS DISCRETION AND UPON SUCH TERMS AND
CONDITIONS AS HE MAY PRESCRIBE,
 - (2) IF COMPETITION EXISTS, PREFERENCE SHALL BE
GIVEN TO OWNERS, HOMSTEADERS, LESSEES, OR
OTHER LAWFUL OCCUPANTS OF CONTIGUOUS LANDS
TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO PERMIT PROPER
USE OF SUCH CONTIGUOUS LANDS,
 - (3) WHERE AN ISOLATED TRACT CONTAINS 760 ACRES
OR LESS, A PREFERENCE RIGHT TO LEASE THE
WHOLE OF SUCH TRACT UPON THE SECRETARY'S
TERMS AND CONDITIONS IS GIVEN TO LAWFUL
OCCUPANTS OF EITHER CONTIGUOUS OR CORNER-
ING LANDS, DURING A PERIOD OF 90 DAYS AFTER
SUCH TRACT IS OFFERED FOR LEASE.
- B. BASE LANDS OFFERED IN SUPPORT OF A LEASE MUST MEET THREE QUALIFICATIONS: DEGREE OF
PREFERENCE
- (1) NONPUBLIC LAND STATUS (INCLUDING 10-YEAR
FOREST PERMITS),
 - (2) CONTIGUITY TO LANDS APPLIED FOR IF THEY
TOTAL MORE THAN 760 ACRES. (THE AMOUNT OF
LAND CONTROLLED BY CONTIGUOUS LAND HOLDERS
WILL HAVE NO BEARING ON THE ISSUANCE OF A
GRAZING LEASE, OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL.
A-25124, MARCH 1, 1948.)
 - (3) NEED FOR FEDERAL LANDS TO PROMOTE THE PRO-
PER USE OF THE BASE LANDS.

3.2.2

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURESQUALIFI-
CATIONS OF
AN APPLICANT

- .2 AN APPLICANT FOR A GRAZING LEASE IS QUALIFIED IF HE IS:
- A. A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES;
 - B. HAS FILED A DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO BECOME A CITIZEN; OR
 - C. IS A GROUP, ASSOCIATION, OR CORPORATION AUTHORIZED TO CONDUCT BUSINESS UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE IN WHICH THE LANDS APPLIED FOR ARE LOCATED (43 CFR 160.4).
(THERE IS NO STATUTORY PREFERENCE RIGHT ARISING FROM LONG USE OF THE PUBLIC LAND, A-24571, AUGUST 10, 1948, NOR FROM THE USE OF WATER OR WATER RIGHTS, A-25542, DECEMBER 23, 1949.)

APPLICATION

- .3 AN APPLICATION FOR LEASE SHALL BE EXECUTED IN DUPLICATE^{1/} ON COMBINED APPLICATION TO LEASE AND LEASE OF LANDS FOR GRAZING LIVESTOCK FORM 4-721 (SEE ILLUSTRATION 1) AND FILED IN ANY FIELD OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE STATE IN WHICH THE LANDS APPLIED FOR ARE SITUATED. IF THERE IS NO LAND OFFICE OR OTHER FIELD OFFICE IN THE STATE, THE APPLICATION SHOULD BE FILED IN THE APPROPRIATE AREA OFFICE HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THAT PARTICULAR STATE.^{2/} THE APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE TO THE APPLICATION SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE HIS SIGNATURE TO AND HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE LEASE WHEN

^{1/} AN APPLICATION MAY BE FILED IN TRIPLICATE WHERE A THIRD COPY IS NEEDED FOR STATUS CHECK OR OTHER REASONS.

^{2/} U.S.C. 1001 MAKES IT A CRIME FOR ANY PERSON KNOWINGLY AND WILLFULLY TO MAKE TO ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES ANY FALSE, FICTITIOUS, OR FRAUDULENT STATEMENTS OR REPRESENTATIONS AS TO ANY MATTER WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION.

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.3A

EXECUTED BY THE SIGNING OFFICER, WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE APPLICANT'S RIGHT OF APPEAL FROM THE DISALLOWANCE OF HIS APPLICATION AS TO ANY PART OF THE LANDS APPLIED FOR OR FROM THE ISSUANCE OF A LEASE FOR A SHORTER TERM THAN APPLIED FOR (43 CFR 160.5).

- A. IF THE APPLICATION IS FILED IN AN OFFICE OTHER THAN THAT OF THE SIGNING OFFICER, THE OFFICE RECEIVING THE APPLICATION WILL ROUTE BOTH COPIES TO THE SIGNING OFFICER THROUGH THE DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OR OFFICES, HAVING STATUS OF THE LANDS, FOR A REPORT OF STATUS, EXCEPT WHERE THE SIGNING OFFICER HAS STATUS, IN WHICH EVENT BOTH COPIES WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO HIM WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ANY OTHER OFFICE. FILING OF APPLICATION
- B. UPON THE FILING OF ANY APPLICATION, THE OFFICER RECEIVING IT MAY REQUIRE ANY DEFECTS IN THE APPLICATION TO BE CURED OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED. THE SIGNING OFFICER MAY REJECT ANY APPLICATION IF THE APPLICANT FAILS TO CURE DEFECTS IN THE APPLICATION WITHIN THE TIME ALLOWED, WHICH PERIOD SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE OF RECEIPT OF NOTICE OF SUCH DEFECTS BY THE APPLICANT. (43 CFR 160.9) ACTION ON DEFECTIVE APPLICATIONS
- C. IF THE LAND APPLIED FOR IS NOT SUBJECT TO LEASE AND WHERE LAND IS IN AN ALLOWED ENTRY, OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED, OR RESERVED AND NOT SUBJECT TO LEASE UNDER THE ACT, OR IS NOT PUBLIC LAND, THE APPLICATION AS TO SUCH LAND WILL BE REJECTED. LAND NOT SUBJECT TO LEASE
- D. IF THE LAND HAS NOT BEEN CLASSIFIED FOR A HIGHER TYPE OF USE AND THERE IS A CONFLICT BETWEEN GRAZING AND ANOTHER TYPE OF USE WHICH CANNOT BE RECONCILED BY THE SIGNING OFFICER, THE MATTER WILL BE REFERRED TO THE STATE SUPERVISOR. AFTER A DETERMINATION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE STATE SUPERVISOR, HE WILL INFORM THE SIGNING OFFICER AND THE APPROPRIATE LAND OFFICE MANAGER OF THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN. CLASSIFIED FOR A HIGHER TYPE USE

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.3D

LANDS NOT
TO BE
SEGREGATED

- E. THE FILING OF AN APPLICATION WILL NOT SEGREGATE THE LAND APPLIED FOR FROM APPLICATION BY OTHER PERSONS FOR A GRAZING LEASE OR FROM OTHER DISPOSITION UNDER THE PUBLIC LAND LAWS. AS THE ISSUANCE OF A LEASE IS DISCRETIONARY, THE FILING OF AN APPLICATION FOR A LEASE WILL NOT IN ANY WAY CREATE ANY RIGHT IN THE APPLICANT TO A LEASE, OR TO THE USE OF THE LANDS APPLIED FOR PENDING THE ISSUANCE OF A LEASE. ANY SUCH UNAUTHORIZED USE CONSTITUTES A TRESPASS. (43 CFR 160.6)

PROTESTS

- F. PROTESTS AGAINST THE APPROVAL OF AN APPLICATION FOR A LEASE SHOULD BE FILED IN THE SAME MANNER AND NUMBER OF COPIES AS APPLICATIONS FOR A GRAZING LEASE, CONTAIN A COMPLETE DISCLOSURE OF ALL FACTS UPON WHICH THE PROTEST IS BASED, AND DESCRIBE THE LANDS INVOLVED IN SUCH PROTEST, AND SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY EVIDENCE OF SERVICE OF A COPY OF THE PROTEST ON THE APPLICANT. IF THE PROTESTANT DESIRES TO LEASE ALL OR PART OF THE LAND EMBRACED IN THE APPLICATION AGAINST WHICH THE PROTEST IS FILED, THE PROTEST SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN APPLICATION FOR A GRAZING LEASE. (43 CFR 160.7)

LANDS
SUBJECT
TO LEASE

- G. IF THE APPLICATION IS REGULAR AND ALL OR PART OF THE LANDS ARE SUBJECT TO LEASE, THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL CAUSE A FIELD EXAMINATION TO BE MADE IF HE DOES NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT CURRENT INFORMATION OR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANDS TO ACT INTELLIGENTLY ON THE APPLICATION. AFTER CONSIDERATION OF THE FIELD REPORT AND/OR HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE AREA, AND ALL CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS AND PROTESTS, THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL PROCEED AS FOLLOWS:

CHAPTER 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.3G

- (1) If there is more than one grazing lease application for the same land and it appears that a division of the lands should be made, the conflicting applicants will be given an opportunity to agree to a division of the land prior to a determination by the signing officer as to the disposition of such conflicting applications or divisions of the land. (43 CFR 160.10(b).)
- AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
CONFLICTING
APPLICANTS
- (2) After a division of the range has been made either by agreement between applicants which is acceptable to the signing officer or by determination of the signing officer where there is no acceptable agreement, any conflicting applications or protests filed subsequent thereto will be rejected. (43 CFR 160.10(c).)
- EFFECT OF
AGREEMENT
- (3) If there are no conflicting applications or protests, or if such have been reconciled by agreement, execute the lease on behalf of the United States subject to payment of the rental due. Prepare a bill for the rental due in accordance with Chapter 2.9, District Forestry and Grazing Office Fiscal Procedures, of Volume IV Administration, the BLM Manual. Transmit the lease and bill to the applicant. The duplicate copy of the lease shall be held in a pending file until the rental has been paid. When payment has been received file that copy of the lease in the lessee's case file. The time allowed for the payment of the first rental may be extended for good cause.
- EXECUTION AND
TRANSMITTAL
OF LEASE
- (4) A lease will be executed by the signing officer and transmitted to the lessee only after final action is taken on any protests and timely appeals which may have been filed. (43 CFR 160.10(a).)
- ACTION ON
CONFLICTING
APPLICATIONS
AND PROTESTS
- (a) If no appeal is filed within the time allowed, the signing officer will execute a lease to each successful applicant in accordance with subsection (2) above. At this time he will finally reject and dismiss conflicting applications and protests. Conflicting applications or protests filed subsequent to the issuance of the signing officer's decision or after an acceptable division of the range has been made by agreement among applicants, will also be rejected.
- ACTION IF NO
APPEAL FILED

CHAPTER 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS & ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.3G-2

TIMELY
APPEALS

- * (b) If however, notice of appeal has been filed from the decision of the signing officer within the time allowed, the complete case files of all parties in the dispute in relation to the lands in question will be promptly transmitted to the Director through the State Supervisor.

DEFECTIVE
APPEALS

- (c) If a notice of appeal is not filed within 30 days after receipt of the decision or if the required filing fee does not accompany the notice of appeal, the officer from whose decision the appeal is taken will close the case and return the filing fee in accordance with 43 CFR 1956 Supplement, 221.2.

ACTION OF
STATE
SUPERVISOR

- (d) When an appeal has been filed from a decision of a field officer the case should not be minutely reviewed or processed as an intermediate adjudication of the appeal, since a complete review is made in the Director's Office.

Where it appears "prima facie" from the record that:

- (1) There has been some irregularity in the manager's decision;
- (2) Material evidence has been newly discovered since the manager's decision;
- (3) Points of law material to the case are offered in connection with the appeal which were not considered by the manager;
- (4) There is evidence available in the State Supervisor's Office as to land use, classification, or other matters having a bearing on the case, or
- (5) There are data available in the State Supervisor's Office relating to matters of policy or the exercise of discretionary action which was not available to the manager at the time of the decision.

Such matters should be the subject of a brief, concise accompanying memorandum transmitting the appeal. No detailed analysis of the case, summary, or digest of the record should be made. No reply or other legal briefs or elaborate presentations of points of law should be prepared.

CHAPTER 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS & ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.4

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(e) The general objective of clearance of the appeals through the State Supervisor is to keep him informed of the flow of such cases and to have him note new points or new matters raised by appellants or which develop since the manager's decision, and briefly refer thereto. This procedure should not be construed as an appeal review step, and should not unduly delay the forwarding of cases to Washington.</p> | <p>OBJECTIVE OF
CLEARANCE OF
APPEALS</p> |
| <p>(f) Every appeal case forwarded to the Director must be accompanied by a plat showing the status of the lands in issue as well as the private base lands as of the time the case leaves the originating office. In addition, in all cases where an application was rejected because the land was appropriated at the time the application was filed the case record will contain a status sheet reflecting the status of the land as of the time the application was filed.</p> | <p>STATUS RECORD</p> |
| <p>(g) The case records involved in an appeal will be examined by the State Supervisor's staff before transmittal to the Director so as to determine whether they are complete in all respects. If a land status map is pertinent to the appeal it should be prepared in accordance with standard color and symbol legends and show controlling range management factors.</p> | <p>FINAL REVIEW
BY STATE
SUPERVISOR</p> |
| <p>.4 The lease will contain the standard provisions set forth in the combined application and lease Form 4-721.</p> | <p>TERMS OF THE
LEASE</p> |
| <p>A. Within the discretion of the signing officer the lease will provide for the number of livestock to be grazed, proper grazing season, reservations for authorized trailing across the land and any other terms, conditions, or reservations which the signing officer may deem necessary and proper (43 CFR 160.10(a)).</p> | <p>RANGE
MANAGEMENT
PLANS</p> |
| <p>B. In the issuance of the lease the needs of wildlife will be considered, and where necessary, special provisions for an allowance of forage for game animals, shall be made.</p> | <p>RESERVATION
OF WILDLIFE</p> |
| <p>(1) Where such special provisions are necessary they should be made a part of the lease by stipulation similar to the following:</p> | |

CHAPTER 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS & ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.3G-2

TIMELY *
APPEALS

- (b) If however, notice of appeal has been filed from the decision of the signing officer within the time allowed, the complete case files of all parties in the dispute in relation to the lands in question will be promptly transmitted to the Director through the State Supervisor.

DEFECTIVE
APPEALS

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ACTION OF
STATE
SUPERVISOR

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CHAPTER 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS & ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.4

- (e) The general objective of clearance of the appeals through the State Supervisor is to keep him informed of the flow of such cases and to have him note new points or new matters raised by appellants or which develop since the manager's decision, and briefly refer thereto. This procedure should not be construed as an appeal review step, and should not unduly delay the forwarding of cases to Washington. OBJECTIVE OF CLEARANCE OF APPEALS
- (f) Every appeal case forwarded to the Director must be accompanied by a plat showing the status of the lands in issue as well as the private base lands as of the time the case leaves the originating office. In addition, in all cases where an application was rejected because the land was appropriated at the time the application was filed the case record will contain a status sheet reflecting the status of the land as of the time the application was filed. STATUS RECORD
- (g) The case records involved in an appeal will be examined by the State Supervisor's staff before transmittal to the Director so as to determine whether they are complete in all respects. If a land status map is pertinent to the appeal it should be prepared in accordance with standard color and symbol legends and show controlling range management factors. FINAL REVIEW BY STATE SUPERVISOR
- .4 The lease will contain the standard provisions set forth in the combined application and lease Form 4-721. TERMS OF THE LEASE
- A. Within the discretion of the signing officer the lease will provide for the number of livestock to be grazed, proper grazing season, reservations for authorized trailing across the land and any other terms, conditions, or reservations which the signing officer may deem necessary and proper (43 CFR 160.10(a)). RANGE MANAGEMENT PLANS
- B. In the issuance of the lease the needs of wildlife will be considered, and where necessary, special provisions for an allowance of forage for game animals, shall be made. RESERVATION OF WILDLIFE
- (1) Where such special provisions are necessary they should be made a part of the lease by stipulation similar to the following:

CHAPTER 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS, & ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.5

RESERVATION
FOR WILDLIFE
(Cont.)

"The public lands included within this lease provide important habitat for wildlife. In recognition thereof, allowance has been made for the necessary forage and cover requirements of the following listed wildlife species:

Game animals:

Species	number	period of use	AUMS of use
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Game birds:

species	number	period of use
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

This use has been fully considered in arriving at the proper lease rental rate charged to the lessee."

LEASES OF
WITHDRAWN
OR RESERVED
LANDS

- .5 Leases may be issued for public lands withdrawn for resurvey, or withdrawn and reserved in aid of legislation, or for power sites, classification, or other public purposes, if

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.5A

THE USE OF THE LAND FOR GRAZING IS NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSE OF THE WITHDRAWAL.^{1/} LANDS INCLUDED IN STOCK DRIVEWAY AND PUBLIC WATER RESERVE WITHDRAWALS MAY BE LEASED FOR GRAZING, IF SUCH USE IS CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF 43 CFR 295.7 (c). ANY LEASE ISSUED COVERING WITHDRAWN LANDS MUST CONTAIN THE STIPULATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESCRIBED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION AND USE OF THE LAND FOR THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT WAS WITHDRAWN OR RESERVED. (43 CFR 160.8) THE FOLLOWING STIPULATIONS HAVE BEEN PRESCRIBED AND MUST BE INSERTED IN LEASES TO WHICH THEY PERTAIN:

LEASES OF
WITHDRAWN
OR RESERVED
LANDSSTIPULATIONS REQUIRED

- A. "THE LESSEE WILL PERMIT THE PUBLIC TO USE ANY PART OF THE LANDS INCLUDED IN THIS LEASE WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO A WITHDRAWAL FOR STOCK DRIVEWAY PURPOSES UNDER THE ACT OF DECEMBER 29, 1916 (39 STAT. 862, 43 U.S.C. 300), FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH WITHDRAWN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 10 OF THE ABOVE ACT, OR MAKE AVAILABLE AN ALTERNATIVE COMPARABLE ROUTE OF NO GREATER DIFFICULTY FOR STOCK DRIVEWAY USE ACROSS ANY OTHER LANDS UNDER HIS CONTROL WITHOUT CHARGE."
- B. "THIS LEASE SHALL AUTOMATICALLY TERMINATE ON ALL CEDED INDIAN LANDS DESCRIBED IN THIS LEASE ON THE DATE SUCH LANDS ARE RESTORED TO AND MADE A PART OF AN ESTABLISHED INDIAN RESERVATION."

STOCK
DRIVEWAYCEDED
INDIAN

^{1/} CERTAIN LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR RECLAMATION PURPOSES ARE LEASED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PURSUANT TO MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT, DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1945, BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION AND THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND REGULATIONS FOR SECTION 15 GRAZING LEASES (43 CFR 160). (ALSO SEE SUBSECTION (1) OF SECTION 4, ACT OF DECEMBER 5, 1924 (43 STAT. 703, 43 U.S.C. SEC. 501.)) SEE ILLUSTRATION 2).

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.5C

PUBLIC
WATER
RESERVE

- C. "THE LESSEE FURTHER AGREES THAT THIS LEASE IS ACCEPTED UPON THE CONDITION AND SUBJECT TO THE RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO ISSUE PERMITS TO SUCH PERSONS AS IT MAY DESIGNATE TO ENTER THE _____ WITH THEIR LIVESTOCK FOR THE PURPOSE OF WATERING SUCH LIVESTOCK."

FEDERAL
POWER
RESERVE

- D. "THAT THE ISSUANCE OF THIS GRAZING LEASE SHALL IN NO WISE DIMINISH OR AFFECT THE JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION AT ANY TIME TO ISSUE PERMITS OR LICENSES PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL POWER ACT FOR THE _____ AND THAT THE ISSUANCE BY THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION OF A LICENSE SHALL IMMEDIATELY AND AUTOMATICALLY TERMINATE THIS GRAZING LEASE AS TO ALL LANDS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA DESCRIBED IN SUCH LICENSE." (IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT WITH THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1937, WHICH ALLOWED GRAZING LEASES TO BE ISSUED ON LAND UNDER POWER SITE WITHDRAWAL, A COPY OF THE GRAZING LEASE OR NOTICE THAT IT HAS BEEN ISSUED WILL BE FORWARDED THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION WITHIN 30 DAYS FOLLOWING THE ISSUANCE OF THE LEASE.) (SEE ILLUSTRATION 3.)

ADDITION
TO FOREST

- E. (USUALLY IN AID OF LEGISLATION.) "THE LANDS IN THIS LEASE ARE IN AN AREA TEMPORARILY WITHDRAWN FOR POSSIBLE ADDITION TO A NATIONAL FOREST, AND, IN THE EVENT THEY ARE ADDED TO THE NATIONAL FOREST, THE LEASE WILL AUTOMATICALLY TERMINATE AS TO SUCH LANDS ON THE NEXT ANNIVERSARY THEREOF FOLLOWING SUCH INCLUSION."

KNOWN OIL
AND GAS
STRUCTURE

- F. "THAT THE LESSEE FURTHER AGREES TO:
- (1) SAVE HARMLESS THE UNITED STATES AND ITS LESSEE, PRESENT OR FUTURE, UNDER THE MINERAL LEASING ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1920 (41 STAT. 437), AS AMENDED, FROM ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR DAMAGES TO OR LOSS

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.5G

OF PROPERTY AND FOR INJURY TO OR DEATH OF ANIMALS, IF SUCH DAMAGE, LOSS, INJURY, OR DEATH OCCURS IN THE EXERCISE OF ANY RIGHTS RESERVED BY THE LESSOR AS HEREINUNDER SET FORTH, AND RESULTS FROM OR IS TRACEABLE TO THE OCCUPANCY OR USE BY THE MINERAL LESSEE OF THE LANDS INCLUDED IN THIS LEASE;

KNOWN OIL
AND GAS
STRUCTURE
(CONT.)

- (2) EXERCISE THE RIGHTS GRANTED HEREUNDER IN SUCH MANNER AS TO AVOID INTERFERENCES WITH ANY OPERATIONS PURSUANT TO ANY MINERAL LEASE HERETOFORE OR HEREAFTER ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES UNDER SAID ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1920, AS AMENDED, INCLUDING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, INTERFERENCES WITH THE USE OF OR DAMAGES TO PIPE LINES, EQUIPMENT, BUILDINGS, AND THEIR APPURTENANCES AND SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY INCIDENTAL TO SUCH OPERATIONS;
- (3) RESTRICT AT ALL TIMES THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS ON THE LANDS COVERED HEREBY TO SUCH NUMBER AS CAN FIND ADEQUATE PASTURAGE WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1920, AS AMENDED."

G. "THIS LEASE IS GRANTED SUBJECT TO THE RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES, ITS PERMITTEES OR LICENSEES, TO ENTER UPON, TAKE, OR USE ANY OR ALL OF THE _____ FOR RESERVOIR PURPOSES."

RESERVOIR
SITE

.6 WHERE GRAZING IS PERMITTED ON AREAS WITHDRAWN FOR THE USE OF A DEPARTMENT PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT WITH SUCH DEPARTMENT, THE LEASE SHOULD INCLUDE THE STIPULATIONS REQUIRED BY SUCH AGREEMENT.

AGREEMENTS
WITH OTHER
AGENCIES

.7 THE LEASED AREA MAY BE REDUCED IF IT IS DETERMINED THAT SUCH AREA IS REQUIRED FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY TO COMMUNITIES, OR FOR CAMPING PLACES, STOCK DRIVEWAYS, ROADS AND TRAILS,

REDUCTION
IN LEASED
AREA

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.7A

REDUCTION
IN LEASED
AREA
(CONT.)

OR TOWN SITES, OR FOR FEEDING GROUNDS NEAR COMMUNITIES FOR THE USE OF DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK OR NEAR THE SLAUGHTERING OR SHIPPING POINTS FOR USE OF STOCK TO BE MARKETING OR FOR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES; THE AUTHORIZED GRAZING USE MAY BE ADJUSTED TO CONFORM TO CHANGES IN GRAZING CAPACITY ESTIMATES. IN THE CASE OF ANY SUCH REDUCTION OR ADJUSTMENT, A PROPORTIONATE ADJUSTMENT WILL BE MADE IN THE RENTAL FOR THE LEASE YEAR COMMENCING SUBSEQUENT TO THE NOTICE OF SUCH REDUCTION OR ADJUSTMENT. (43 CFR 160.11).

ACTION TO
EFFECT
REDUCTION

A. TO EFFECT A REDUCTION IN THE LEASED AREA IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE ABOVE PARAGRAPH, THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL INFORM THE LESSEE BY REGISTERED MAIL, GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE LEASE AND THE EFFECTIVE DATE, ALLOWING THE USUAL THIRTY-DAY RIGHT OF APPEAL.

LEASED
LANDS
SUBJECT TO
CLASSIFI-
CATION &
DISPOSITION

.8 LANDS EMBRACED IN A GRAZING LEASE ARE SUBJECT TO CLASSIFICATION AND DISPOSITION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 7 AND 14 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 28, 1934 (48 STAT. 1272, 1274), AS AMENDED, OR OTHER PUBLIC LAND LAWS, PROVIDED:

COMPENSATION
FOR LOSS OF
IMPROVEMENTS

A. THAT BEFORE ANY APPLICATION FOR SUCH CLASSIFICATION AND DISPOSITION IS ALLOWED, EVIDENCE IS FURNISHED THAT THE APPLICANT HAS AGREED TO COMPENSATE THE LESSEE FOR ANY GRAZING IMPROVEMENTS PLACED ON THE LANDS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEASE OR PERMIT IN AN AMOUNT TO BE MUTUALLY AGREED UPON.

PAYMENT FIXED
BY SIGNING
OFFICER

B. IF THE PARTIES ARE UNABLE TO AGREE AS TO THE AMOUNT AND TIME FOR PAYMENT FOR SUCH IMPROVEMENTS, THE AMOUNT AND TIME OF PAYMENT SHALL BE FIXED BY THE SIGNING OFFICER.

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.8C

- C. FAILURE OF THE APPLICANT TO PAY THE LESSEE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT OR THE AMOUNT FIXED BY THE SIGNING OFFICER WITHIN THE TIME ALLOWED FOR PAYMENT, SHALL BE JUST CAUSE FOR CANCELLATION OF ANY RIGHTS OR INTERESTS IN THE LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE APPLICANT BY REASON OF THE ALLOWANCE OF HIS APPLICATION. FAILURE TO COMPENSATE LESSEE
- D. WHERE PART OF THE LEASED LANDS ARE DISPOSED OF AS PROVIDED BY THIS SECTION, THE SUBSEQUENT ANNUAL RENTAL CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY TO REFLECT THE LOSS OF THE LANDS FROM THE LEASEHOLD. SUCH REDUCED RENTALS SHALL APPLY TO RENTALS FOR THE LEASE YEARS COMMENCING SUBSEQUENT TO THE NOTICE OF SUCH REDUCTION. (43 CFR 160.12(A)(B).) REDUCTION OF RENTAL UPON LOSS OF LANDS
- .9 THE HOLDER OF A GRAZING LEASE SHALL BE COMPENSATED FOR THE LOSS RESULTING FROM THE USE OF LANDS EMBRACED IN THE LEASE FOR WAR OR NATIONAL DEFENSE PURPOSES, IN AN AMOUNT DETERMINED TO BE FAIR AND REASONABLE AND TO BE PAID BY THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAKING SUCH USE. (43 CFR 160.12(c).) LOSS OF LANDS DUE TO WAR OR NATIONAL DEFENSE
- .10 THE PROCEDURES WHICH FOLLOW WILL BE USED IN HANDLING OF CONFLICTS RESULTING FROM VALID APPLICATION FOR DISPOSAL OR OTHER USE ADVERSE TO GRAZING IN RELATION TO EXISTING GRAZING LEASES. CONFLICTS ADVERSE TO EXISTING LEASE
- A. UPON RECEIPT OF A VALID APPLICATION, THE LAND OFFICE MANAGER WILL NOTIFY THE GRAZING LEASE SIGNING OFFICER OF THE RECEIPT OF THE APPLICATION BY COPY OF THE SERIAL REGISTER AND LAND DESCRIPTION. APPLICATION OTHER THAN GRAZING
- B. IF THE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY IN THE STATE SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE REACH A TENTATIVE DECISION, PURSUANT TO THE APPLICATION, THAT ANY OR ALL OF THE LANDS MAY BE CLASSIFIED AS SUITABLE FOR DISPOSAL OR USE OTHER THAN GRAZING, NOTICE OF SUCH DECISION SHALL BE TRANSMITTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE APPROPRIATE SIGNING OFFICER. NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION

3.2.10C

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURESNOTIFICA-
TION GIVEN
TO GRAZING
LESSEE(S)

- C. UPON RECEIPT OF NOTICE OF A PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS PURSUANT TO AN APPLICATION FOR DISPOSAL OR USE OTHER THAN GRAZING, THE SIGNING OFFICER, IN TURN, WILL NOTIFY IMMEDIATELY BY LETTER OR OTHER WRITTEN NOTICE, THE HOLDER OF ANY CONFLICTING GRAZING LEASE OF THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION. THE LESSEE WILL BE ALLOWED 30 DAYS FROM DATE OF RECEIPT OF THE NOTICE TO PROTEST THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION TO THE STATE SUPERVISOR. THE NOTICE SHOULD STATE THAT IF HE PROTESTS, HE MUST SERVE A COPY OF THE PROTEST ON THE APPLICANT AND MUST FURNISH EVIDENCE OF SUCH SERVICE. IT SHOULD ALSO STATE THAT HIS PROTEST WILL EXHAUST HIS RIGHT OF APPEAL AGAINST THE APPLICATION ON CLASSIFICATION GROUNDS. THE NOTICE SHOULD POINT OUT THAT IF THE APPLICATION FOR DISPOSAL OR USE ADVERSE TO GRAZING IS ALLOWED, THE LEASE WILL BE CANCELLED WITH RESPECT TO THE LANDS IN CONFLICT. THE NOTICE SHOULD STATE THAT THE LESSEE WILL BE NOTIFIED OF THE ULTIMATE DECISION ON THE CASE AND AN APPEAL MAY BE TAKEN IF THE DECISION IS ADVERSE TO THE LESSEE'S INTEREST.

*

ISSUANCE OF
DECISION BY
LAND OFFICE
MANAGER

- D. AFTER CONSIDERATION OF PROTESTS, IF ANY, THE CLASSIFYING OFFICIALS WILL CLASSIFY THE LANDS. THE LAND OFFICE MANAGER THEN WILL ISSUE A DECISION, SENDING COPIES TO ALL PARTIES, INCLUDING THE SIGNING OFFICER, EITHER
- (1) HOLDING THE DISPOSAL APPLICATION OR APPLICATION FOR USE ADVERSE TO GRAZING FOR REJECTION WITH THE USUAL RIGHT OF APPEAL OR,
 - (2) ALLOWING THE APPLICATION, SUBJECT TO THE FILING OF AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SIGNING OFFICER AS TO PAYMENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS PLACED ON THE LAND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A GRAZING LEASE. (SEE 43 CFR 160.12).

NOTE: NOTICE OF RIGHT OF APPEAL WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES. APPEALS MUST BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE RULES OF PRACTICE, 43 CFR 221.

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.10E

E. APPEALS WILL BE PROCESSED IN THE USUAL MANNER. THE LAND OFFICE MANAGER WILL NOTIFY THE SIGNING OFFICER OF THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF A CASE.

APPEALS

F. WHEN FINAL ACTION ON A CASE RESULTS IN DISPOSAL OR OTHER USE ADVERSE TO GRAZING, THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL ISSUE A DECISION CANCELLING ANY OUTSTANDING LEASE(S) WITH RESPECT TO THE LANDS IN CONFLICT AS OF 30 DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF THE DECISION BY THE LESSEE, SUBJECT TO THE FILING OF AN AGREEMENT FOR PAYMENT TO THE LESSEE BY THE APPLICANT FOR IMPROVEMENTS PLACED ON THE LAND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A LEASE. (SEE 43 CFR 160.12)

CANCELLA-
TION

G. THE PROCEDURES WHICH FOLLOW WILL BE USED IN THE HANDLING OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN PROPOSED LAND CLASSIFICATIONS, ON MOTION OF THE BUREAU IN ADVANCE OF APPLICATION, IN RELATION TO EXISTING GRAZING LEASES. THESE PROCEDURES ARE TO BE FOLLOWED ONLY WHEN THE EXACT LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE LAND TO BE CLASSIFIED CAN BE GIVEN. IF THESE DESCRIPTIONS CANNOT BE GIVEN, THEN A GRAZING LESSEE WILL NOT BE NOTIFIED UNTIL A VALID APPLICATION FOR LAND IS RECEIVED. (SEE PROCEDURES IN SECTION 3.2.10 A, B, C, D AND E ABOVE.)

CONFLICTS
RESULTING
FROM AD-
VANCE
CLASSIFI-
CATIONS ON
MOTION OF
THE BUREAU

(1) AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, AFTER DETERMINATION THAT THE LAND IS SUITABLE FOR DISPOSAL OR OTHER USE ADVERSE TO GRAZING, THE STATE SUPERVISOR WILL NOTIFY THE SIGNING OFFICER OF THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION IN ADVANCE OF APPLICATION. THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND MUST BE GIVEN TO THE SIGNING OFFICER.

(2) THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL NOTIFY THE GRAZING LESSEE(S) OF THE AREA INVOLVED OF THE PROPOSAL FOR CLASSIFICATION, ALLOWING 30 DAYS FOR SUBMITTAL OF COMMENTS TO THE STATE SUPERVISOR. IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT TO

3.2.10G

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

CONFLICTS
RESULTING
FROM AD-
VANCE
CLASSIFI-
CATIONS ON
MOTION OF
THE BUREAU
(CONT.)

THE GRAZING LESSEE(S) THAT THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT COMMENTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION AND THAT THEY WILL BE FULLY CONSIDERED AND MADE A PART OF THE RECORD. THE NOTIFICATION ALSO SHOULD INFORM THEM THAT IN THE EVENT ANY OF THE LANDS ARE CLASSIFIED FOR DISPOSAL OR OTHER USE ADVERSE TO GRAZING, AUTHORIZED GRAZING USE WILL NOT BE CANCELLED WITH RESPECT TO THE LANDS IN CONFLICT FOR AT LEAST 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF A VALID APPLICATION FOR THE LANDS OR THE OFFER OF THE LANDS FOR DISPOSAL OR OTHER USE ADVERSE TO GRAZING, AND THAT THE LESSEE(S) WILL BE NOTIFIED OF THE DATE OF ANY SUCH CANCELLATION.

- (3) IF COMMENTS ARE RECEIVED, THE CLASSIFYING OFFICIALS WILL CONSIDER THEM IN CONNECTION WITH THE ULTIMATE CLASSIFICATION OF THE LAND. NO FORMAL DECISION WITH RIGHT OF APPEAL WILL BE RENDERED WITH RESPECT TO ANY COMMENTS RECEIVED.
- (4) UPON RECEIPT OF A VALID APPLICATION, AND ALLOWANCE IS TO BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ADVANCE CLASSIFICATION, THE LAND OFFICE MANAGER WILL ISSUE A DECISION, SENDING COPIES TO ALL PARTIES INCLUDING THE SIGNING OFFICER. THE ALLOWANCE WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE FILING OF AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SIGNING OFFICER AS TO PAYMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT PLACED ON THE LAND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A GRAZING LEASE. (SEE 43 CFR 160.12.) NOTICE OF RIGHT OF APPEAL WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES INCLUDING THE GRAZING LESSEE(S). APPEALS MUST BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE RULES OF PRACTICE, 43 CFR 221.

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.11

- (5) APPEALS WILL BE PROCESSED IN THE USUAL MANNER. THE LAND OFFICE MANAGER WILL NOTIFY THE SIGNING OFFICER OF THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE CASE.
- (6) WHEN FINAL ACTION ON THE CASE RESULTS IN DISPOSAL OR OTHER USE ADVERSE TO GRAZING, THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL ISSUE A DECISION CANCELLING OUTSTANDING LEASES WITH RESPECT TO THE LANDS IN CONFLICT AS OF 30 DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF THE DECISION, SUBJECT TO THE FILING OF AN AGREEMENT FOR PAYMENT TO THE LESSEE(S) BY THE APPLICANT FOR IMPROVEMENTS PLACED ON THE LAND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A LEASE. (SEE 43 CFR 160.12.)

CONFLICTS
RESULTING
FROM AD-
VANCE
CLASSIFI-
CATIONS ON
MOTION OF
THE BUREAU
(CONT.)

- .11 THE LESSEE SHALL PAY THE LEASE RENTAL IN THE AMOUNT AND MANNER SPECIFIED IN THE LEASE.

PAYMENT
OF RENTAL

- A. THE RENTAL SHALL BE COMPUTED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RATE TABULATIONS AS PROVIDED BY 43 CFR 115.133 AND 160.14, UNLESS FOR SUFFICIENT REASONS A DIFFERENT RATE IS AUTHORIZED BY THE DIRECTOR. (SEE ILLUSTRATIONS 4 AND 5.)

RENTAL RATE
TABULATIONS

- B. ONE COW OR ONE HORSE OR FIVE SHEEP OR FIVE GOATS CONSTITUTE ONE ANIMAL UNIT.

ANIMAL
UNIT

- C. THE RENTAL CHARGE WILL NOT IN ANY CASE BE FIXED AT LESS THAN \$1 PER ANNUM.

MINIMUM
RENTAL
CHARGE

- D. THE RENTAL PAY MAY BE ADJUSTED TO REFLECT CHANGES IN APPROVED RATES AT THE END OF EACH THREE-YEAR PERIOD TO APPLY TO THE RENTAL CHARGES FOR THE NEXT THREE-YEAR PERIOD. (43 CFR 115.133 AND 160.14.)

ADJUSTMENT
OF RENTAL

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.11E

REFUNDS

E. NO REFUND OF RENTALS PROPERLY PAID IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS AND THE TERMS OF A LEASE WILL BE MADE BECAUSE OF A FAILURE TO USE THE GRAZING PRIVILEGES GRANTED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE LEASE EXCEPT UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

- (1) DURING PERIODS OF RANGE DEPLETION DUE TO SEVERE DROUGHT OR OTHER NATURAL CAUSES.
- (2) DURING A GENERAL EPIDEMIC OF DISEASE PAYMENTS OF LEASE RENTAL MAY BE REDUCED, REFUNDED OR CREDITED AGAINST SUBSEQUENT RENTAL PAYMENTS, UPON PROPER APPLICATION BY THE LEASE HOLDER. CIRCULAR 1882. FOR DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS IN HANDLING APPLICATIONS OF THIS KIND SEE ILLUSTRATION 6.

BILLING FOR
ORIGINAL
LEASE

.12

IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL LEASE THE APPLICANT WILL BE BILLED AT THE TIME THE LEASE IS ISSUED AND PAYMENT MUST BE MADE WITHIN 10 DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF LEASE.

BILLING
INDEX
ANNUAL
RENTAL

A. THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL MAINTAIN A BILLING INDEX (FORM 4-1182 VOLUME IV PART 2, CHAP. 2.8, ILLUSTRATION 5 OF THIS MANUAL) WHICH WILL ENABLE HIM TO SEND TO EACH HOLDER OF AN OUTSTANDING LEASE AT LEAST 30 DAYS BEFORE ANNUAL OR 3-YEAR PERIOD RENTAL PAYMENT, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IS DUE UNDER THE LEASE A NOTICE OF RENTAL DUE AND DEMAND FOR PAYMENT THEREFORE. SUCH PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT RENTAL PERIOD.

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.12B

- B. BILLS WILL BE PREPARED IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED IN VOLUME IV, SECTION 2.8.3A OF THIS MANUAL. PREPARATION OF BILLS
- .13 THE INITIAL PAYMENT UNDER A LEASE IS IN DEFAULT IF NOT RECEIVED WITHIN 10 DAYS, OR THE TIME ALLOWED BY THE SIGNING OFFICER, AFTER RECEIPT OF THE APPROVED LEASE BY THE APPLICANT. THEREAFTER, RENTAL PAYMENTS ARE IN DEFAULT IF NOT RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE THE DATE SPECIFIED IN THE ADVANCE NOTICE ISSUED BY THE SIGNING OFFICER. DELINQUENT RENTALS
- A. IF THE RENTAL PAYMENT FOR AN EXISTING LEASE HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED BY THE SIGNING OFFICER, A DELINQUENT NOTICE SECTION 15 LEASE FORM 4-1201 (SEE VOLUME IV CHAP. 2.8 ILLUSTRATION 6) WILL BE SENT TO THE LESSEE BY REGISTERED MAIL. (SEE VOLUME IV SECTION 2.8.20A FOR DELINQUENT BILLING PROCEDURE. FIRST DELINQUENCY ACTION EXISTING LEASE
- B. IF THE LESSEE FAILS TO RESPOND TO SUCH DEMAND WITHIN THE 30 DAYS SPECIFIED IN THE NOTICE, THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL NOTIFY THE APPLICANT THAT HIS LEASE HAS BEEN CANCELLED AND ALLOW THE USUAL 30 DAYS WITHIN WHICH AN APPEAL MAY BE FILED TO THE DIRECTOR. CANCELLATION OF LEASE FOR NONPAYMENT
- .14 THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL MAINTAIN A TICKLER SYSTEM * (BILLING INDEX FORM 4-1182, VOLUME IV, CHAPTER 2.8.5) TO FLAG FORTHCOMING EXPIRATION DATES OF LEASES. NOTICE OF PENDING EXPIRATION SHALL BE SENT TO LESSEES, CONFLICTING APPLICANTS, AND PROTESTANTS OF RECORD AT LEAST 90 DAYS PRIOR TO THE TERMINATION DATE OF LEASE. NOTICE OF EXPIRATION
- A. THE NOTICE OF EXPIRATION WILL BE ACCOMPANIED * BY TWO COPIES OF FORM 4-721 (ILLUSTRATION 1) WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE LESSEE AND CONFLICTING APPLICANTS IN THE SAME MANNER AS REQUIRED IN AN ORIGINAL APPLICATION. FORMS 4-721 WILL BE SENT TO ALL PARTIES OF INTEREST EXCEPTING PROTESTANTS. FORM 4-721 TO ACCOMPANY NOTICE

3.2.14B

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURESREQUEST
FOR CON-
SOLIDATION
OF LEASES

B. IF THE LESSEE HAS MORE THAN ONE LEASE HE SHOULD BE ADVISED THAT, UPON REQUEST, CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF HIS LEASES INTO A SINGLE LEASE.

FINAL
NOTICE

C. THIRTY DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE LEASE, IF NO APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL HAS BEEN FILED THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL SEND A SECOND AND FINAL NOTICE BY REGULAR MAIL. IF NO APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL HAS BEEN FILED ON OR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE LEASE, THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL CLOSE THE CASE.

APPLICATION
FOR RENEWAL

.15

AN APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF LEASE MUST BE EXECUTED AND FILED IN DUPLICATE ON THE COMBINED APPLICATION AND LEASE FORM 4-721 WITHIN THE 60-DAY PERIOD PRECEDING THE EXPIRATION OF THE LEASE.

APPLICATION
CONFERS NO
PREFERENCE
FOR RENEWAL

A. SUCH APPLICATION DOES NOT CONFER ON THE LESSEE ANY PREFERENCE RIGHT TO A RENEWAL BUT WILL, HOWEVER, AUTHORIZE THE EXCLUSIVE GRAZING USE OF THE LANDS BY THE LESSEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE PENDING FINAL ACTION ON THE APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL. (43 CFR 160.16)

REQUEST FOR
CONSOLIDATION
OF LEASES

B. THE APPLICATION MAY BE ACCOMPANIED BY A REQUEST FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF OTHER OUTSTANDING GRAZING LEASES HELD BY THE LESSEE.

TERM OF
LEASE AND
RENEWAL

.16

A LEASE MAY BE ISSUED FOR A PERIOD OF NOT MORE THAN TEN YEARS. RENEWALS MAY BE FOR PERIODS OF NOT MORE THAN TEN YEARS, UPON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS MAY THEN BE PRESCRIBED. (43 CFR 160.15)

PROCESSING
OF RENEWAL
APPLICATIONS

.17

IF THERE ARE NO PROTESTS OR CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS FILED PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE LEASE, THE RENEWAL APPLICATION AND THE BILLING FOR RENTAL WILL BE HANDLED UNDER THE SAME PROCEDURE AS REQUIRED IN AN ORIGINAL APPLICATION.

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.17A

- A. IF IT APPEARS THAT A RENEWAL SHOULD BE ISSUED, IT WILL BE DATED AS OF THE DAY FOLLOWING THE TERMINATION OF THE EXPIRED LEASE AND THE LESSEE WILL BE REQUIRED TO PAY RENTAL FROM THAT DATE. DATE OF RENEWAL
- B. APPLICATIONS TO LEASE LAND UNDER EXISTING LEASES AND PROTESTS AGAINST RENEWALS MAY BE FILED AT ANY TIME WITH THE SIGNING OFFICER. VERBAL REQUESTS OR PROTESTS WILL BE CONSIDERED AS MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND NO FORMAL ACTION NEED BE TAKEN OR RECORDS MADE. * CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS & PROTESTS
- C. APPLICATIONS AND PROTESTS INVOLVING EXISTING VALID LEASES RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE 90-DAY CONSIDERATION PERIOD (.14) WILL BE REJECTED. THE SIGNING OFFICER'S DECISION WILL INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT LESSEE, DATE EXISTING LEASE EXPIRES, AND THE APPLICANT'S OR PROTESTANT'S PRIVILEGE TO RE-FILE DURING THE 90-DAY PERIOD OF CONSIDERATION. NOTICE OF THE FORTHCOMING LEASE EXPIRATION WILL BE SENT TO SUCH APPLICANTS AND PROTESTANTS USING PROCEDURE UNDER SECTION .14A-C. APPLICANTS AND PROTESTANTS MAKING VERBAL REQUESTS WILL BE ADVISED THAT OFFICIAL ACTION WILL BE TAKEN ON WRITTEN FILING ONLY. * DISPOSAL OF CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS & PROTESTS
- D. POSTING OF NOTICE PRIOR TO THE RENEWAL OF AN OUTSTANDING LEASE WILL NOT BE REQUIRED. POSTING NOT REQUIRED
- E. CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS AND PROTESTS FILED WITH THE SIGNING OFFICER PRIOR TO THE RENEWAL DATE OF THE EXISTING LEASE WILL BE CONSIDERED ALONG WITH THE RENEWAL APPLICATION AND A DECISION RENDERED BY THE SIGNING OFFICER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE OUTLINED IN THIS CHAPTER. CONSIDERATION OF CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS & PROTESTS
- .18 THE CONSOLIDATION OF LEASES, WHERE THE LESSEE HAS MORE THAN ONE LEASE, SHOULD BE CONSUMMATED BY THE RANGE MANAGER WHENEVER HE CONSIDERS IT ADMINISTRATIVELY DESIRABLE AND HAS ASCERTAINED WITH REASONABLE CERTAINTY THAT ALL CONFLICTS FROM APPLICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN FILED OR THAT HE ANTICIPATES MAY BE FILED, CONSOLIDATION OF LEASES

3.2.19

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

HAVE BEEN SATISFACTORILY RESOLVED. ALTHOUGH THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LEASE WOULD BE DETERMINED BY CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE INDIVIDUAL CASE, IT MAY BE FOR ANY PERIOD UP TO 10 YEARS.

ASSIGNMENT
OF LEASE

.19

THE LESSEE MAY ASSIGN THE LEASE ONLY WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SIGNING OFFICER.

FILING OF
LEASE
ASSIGNMENT

A. DUPLICATE COPIES OF THE PROPOSED ASSIGNMENT (PAGE 4 OF FORM 4-721) TOGETHER WITH THE LEASE APPLICATION PROPERLY EXECUTED BY THE ASSIGNEE, MUST BE FILED WITH THE SIGNING OFFICER WITHIN 90 DAYS FROM DATE OF ITS EXECUTION, AND CONTAIN ALL THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

ASSIGNEE
BOUND BY
TERMS OF
LEASE

B. THE DUPLICATE COPIES OF FORM 4-721 PROPERLY EXECUTED BY THE ASSIGNEE, SETTING FORTH ALL THE DATA REQUIRED THEREBY, WILL BE THE ASSIGNEE'S AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY THE TERMS OF THE LEASE.

ISSUANCE
OF LEASE
VALIDATES
ASSIGNMENT

C. NO ASSIGNMENT WILL BE RECOGNIZED NOR WILL IT CONFER ON THE ASSIGNEE ANY RIGHTS TO THE LEASED AREA UNTIL A LEASE THEREFOR IS ISSUED TO HIM. (43 CFR 160.21)

DATE OF
TERMINATION
OF NEW
LEASE

D. IF THE ASSIGNMENT IS APPROVED, THE LEASE SHOULD ORDINARILY BE MADE TO TERMINATE ON THE SAME DATE AS THAT SHOWN ON THE OLD LEASE. THE EXPIRATION DATE, HOWEVER, MAY BE FOR ANY PERIOD BEYOND THAT DATE UP TO 10 YEARS HENCE, PROVIDING THAT:

- (1) THERE ARE NO OTHER BASE LANDS CONTIGUOUS TO THE LEASED LANDS THAT COULD GIVE ANOTHER APPLICANT A PREFERENCE.
- (2) IN THE ABSENCE OF THE ABOVE THE RANGE MANAGER HAS ASCERTAINED WITH REASONABLE CERTAINTY THAT ALL CONFLICTS FROM APPLICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN FILED, OR HE ANTICIPATES MAY BE FILED, HAVE BEEN SATISFACTORILY RESOLVED.

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.19E

- E. IF IT IS A FULL ASSIGNMENT THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL NOTIFY THE ASSIGNOR IN WRITING THAT THE ASSIGNMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED AND THAT HIS LEASE HAS BEEN CANCELLED IN ITS ENTIRETY. IF IT IS A PARTIAL ASSIGNMENT, THE NOTICE OF CANCELLATION WILL INCLUDE ONLY THOSE LANDS ASSIGNED. CANCELLATION OF OLD LEASE
- F. A COPY OF THE NOTICE SHOULD BE MADE A PART OF THE CASE FILE OF BOTH THE ASSIGNOR AND ASSIGNEE. FILING COPIES OF CANCELLATION NOTICE
- .20 NO PART OF THE LEASED LANDS MAY BE SUBLEASED. (43 CFR 160.21). VIOLATIONS WILL BE HANDLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE OUTLINED IN SECTION 3.4.27 BELOW. LEASED LANDS CAN NOT BE SUBLEASED
- .21 THE ISSUANCE OF A GRAZING LEASE DOES NOT ALTER OR RESTRICT THE RIGHT OF ACCESS ACROSS THE LEASED LANDS BY LICENSED HUNTERS OR FISHERMEN OR RESTRICT THEIR RIGHT TO HUNT AND FISH ON SUCH LANDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF THE STATE IN WHICH THE LANDS ARE LOCATED, NOR MAY THE LESSEE INTERFERE WITH SUCH RIGHTS. NOR SHALL SUCH LEASE RESTRICT OR LIMIT PROSPECTING, LOCATING, DEVELOPING, MINING OR PATENTING THE MINERAL RESOURCES IN THE LEASED LANDS; MINERS, PROSPECTORS AND MINERAL LESSEES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALL OTHER AUTHORIZED PERSONS SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ENTER THE LEASED LANDS. (43 CFR 160.13(A).) ACCESS TO LEASED LANDS NOT RESTRICTED BY LEASE
- .22 THE STATE SUPERVISOR, IN HIS DISCRETION, MAY CLOSE TEMPORARILY TO GRAZING PORTIONS OF THE LEASED LANDS WHENEVER, BECAUSE OF DEPLETION OF THE VEGETAL COVER DUE TO DROUTH, EPIDEMIC, FIRE OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, SUCH ACTION IS NECESSARY TO RESTORE THE FORAGE ON THE RANGE TO ITS NORMAL CONDITION. SUCH TEMPORARY CLOSING WILL NOT OPERATE TO EXCLUDE SUCH LANDS FROM THE LEASE. (43 CFR 160.13(B).) TEMPORARY CLOSING OF LANDS TO GRAZING

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.23

LEASED
LANDS SUB-
JECT TO
INSPECTION

- .23 THE LAND DESCRIBED IN THE LEASE SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AT ALL REASONABLE TIMES BY DULY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. OTHER FEDERAL AGENTS, AS WELL AS STATE GAME WARDENS, SHALL BE PERMITTED ACCESS TO THE LANDS IN CONNECTION WITH NECESSARY OFFICIAL BUSINESS. (43 CFR 160.20)

CONSTRUC-
TION AND
MAINTENANCE
OF IMPROVE-
MENTS

- .24 AFTER THE ISSUANCE OF A LEASE, THE LESSEE MAY FENCE THE LANDS OR ANY PART THEREOF, DEVELOP WATER BY WELLS, TANKS, WATER HOLES, OR OTHERWISE, AND MAKE OR CONSTRUCT OTHER IMPROVEMENTS FOR GRAZING OR STOCK RAISING PURPOSES, SO LONG AS SUCH IMPROVEMENTS DO NOT IMPAIR THE VALUE OF THE LANDS OR INTERFERE WITH OTHER USES, PROVIDED:

PERMIT OR CO-
OPERATIVE
AGREEMENT
REQUIRED

- A. THAT A PERMIT OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT IS OBTAINED UNDER THE PROCEDURE SET FORTH IN THIS SECTION.

COMPLIANCE
WITH STATE
LAW AS TO
COST AND
MAINTENANCE

- B. THE LESSEE WILL BE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE IN WHICH THE LEASED LANDS ARE LOCATED WITH RESPECT TO THE COST AND MAINTENANCE OF FENCES. (43 CFR 160.17(A).)

APPLICATIONS
FOR PERMITS &
COOPERATIVE
AGREEMENTS

- .25 APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, OR ARRANGEMENTS TO CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN RANGE IMPROVEMENTS SHALL SET FORTH THE LOCATION OF SUCH IMPROVEMENTS BY LEGAL SUBDIVISION OF THE PUBLIC LAND SURVEY, THE NECESSITY, USE, COST AND DESCRIPTION OF SUCH IMPROVEMENTS, ITEM BY ITEM, SHALL DESIGNATE THE TIME AND MANNER OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION, THE PERIOD OF USE, THE METHOD OF OPERATION, PROTECTION, REPAIR, REMOVAL OR OTHER DISPOSITION, AND SHALL INCLUDE ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION.

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.25A

- A. WHEN NECESSARY TO EXPLAIN PROPERLY THE IMPROVEMENTS AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH, THE APPLICATION SHALL BE ACCOMPANIED BY A SKETCH OF THE IMPROVEMENTS WITH SPECIFICATIONS AND A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE IMPROVEMENTS. MAP OR SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATION
- B. APPLICATIONS FOR A PERMIT SHALL BE FILED IN DUPLICATE WITH THE SIGNING OFFICER ON APPLICATION AND PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN RANGE IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS FORM 4-1115. (43 CFR 160.17(B)). COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS SHALL BE DRAWN UP ON COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FORM 4-1119. (SEE PART 8, ILLUSTRATION 9, THIS VOLUME). APPLICATION FOR PERMIT OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
- C. ACTION WILL BE TAKEN ON THE APPLICATION BY THE SIGNING OFFICER. IF THE APPLICATION IS APPROVED, THE SIGNING OFFICER WILL ISSUE A PERMIT OR ENTER INTO A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE IMPROVEMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED. (43 CFR 160.17(c).) ACTION ON APPLICATION
- .26 UPON THE EXPIRATION OF THE LEASE OR ITS EARLIER TERMINATION, THE SIGNING OFFICER MAY IN HIS DISCRETION AND UPON WRITTEN APPLICATION FILED BY THE LESSEE NOT MORE THAN 30 DAYS AFTER DATE OF SUCH EXPIRATION OR TERMINATION, REQUIRE A PROPOSED SUBSEQUENT GRAZING LESSEE, PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF A NEW LEASE, TO AGREE TO COMPENSATE THE LESSEE FOR ANY GRAZING IMPROVEMENTS OF A PERMANENT NATURE THAT HAVE BEEN PLACED UPON THE LEASED LANDS UNDER AUTHORITY OF A SECTION 15 LEASE EXECUTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 4, 1948, OR THEREAFTER, UNDER A PERMIT ISSUED UNDER 43 CFR 160.17(B). COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.26A

AMOUNT OF
COMPENSA-
TION TO BE
DETERMINED

- A. THE AMOUNT OF SUCH COMPENSATION SHALL BE DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE SET FORTH IN 43 CFR 160.12(A). THE FAILURE OF THE SUBSEQUENT LESSEE TO PAY THE LESSEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUCH AGREEMENT SHALL BE JUST CAUSE FOR CANCELLATION OF THE SUBSEQUENT LESSEE'S LEASE. (43 CFR 160.18(A).)

REMOVAL OF
IMPROVEMENTS

- B. THE LESSEE WILL BE ALLOWED 90 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF EXPIRATION OR TERMINATION OF THE LEASE WITHIN WHICH TO REMOVE SUCH IMPROVEMENTS AS ARE NOT DISPOSED OF IN THE MANNER SET FORTH ABOVE.

IMPROVEMENTS
BECOME PROP-
ERTY OF U. S.

- C. IF NOT REMOVED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF WITHIN THE SAID PERIOD, SUCH IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

REMOVAL NOT
ALLOWED IF
LESSEE IN
DEFAULT

- D. NO IMPROVEMENTS MAY BE REMOVED BY THE LESSEE AT ANY TIME HE IS IN DEFAULT WITH RESPECT TO THE LEASE WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE SIGNING OFFICER. (43 CFR 160.18(B).)

CANCELLA-
TION OF
LEASE

.27

- IF THE LESSEE SHALL FAIL TO COMPLY WITH ANY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE REGULATIONS OR OF THE LEASE, AND SUCH DEFAULT SHALL CONTINUE FOR 30 DAYS AFTER SERVICE OF WRITTEN NOTICE THEREOF, OR IF THE LEASE WAS ISSUED IMPROPERLY THROUGH ERROR WITH RESPECT TO A MATERIAL FACT OR FACTS, THE LEASE MAY BE TERMINATED AND CANCELLED BY THE SIGNING OFFICER. (43 CFR 160.19).

PLEDGE OF
LEASE AS
SECURITY
FOR LOANS

.28

- A LEASE MAY BE PLEDGED AS SECURITY FOR A LOAN OF \$500 OR MORE FROM A LENDING AGENCY IF THE LOAN IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF FURTHERING THE LESSEE'S LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS. BEFORE A LOAN IS MADE, THE LENDING AGENCY MAY ASCERTAIN FROM THE SIGNING OFFICER THE STATUS OF THE GRAZING LEASE AND OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION RELATING THERETO. (43 CFR 160.22(A).)

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

3.2.28A

- A. WHERE A LENDING AGENCY FILES IN THE OFFICE OF THE SIGNING OFFICER NOTICE THAT IT HAS MADE A LOAN AND HAS ACCEPTED A GRAZING LEASE AS SECURITY THEREFOR, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION, SUCH AGENCY WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY ACTION TAKEN AFFECTING THE LEASE. (43 CFR 160.22(D).)
- LENDING AGENCY ADVISED OF ANY ACTION AFFECTING LEASE
- B. NOTICE OF ACTION AFFECTING THE LEASE WILL BE GIVEN TO THE LENDING AGENCY IN THE SAME MANNER, AND AT THE SAME TIME AS NOTICE IS GIVEN THE LESSEE.
- TIME OF NOTICE
- C. A LETTER OR OTHER DOCUMENT FURNISHED BY A LENDING AGENCY AS EVIDENCE THAT A LEASE HAS BEEN PLEDGED AS SECURITY FOR A LOAN WILL BE MADE A PART OF THE LESSEE'S CASE FILE. THE FILE WILL BE TABBED, FLAGGED, OR OTHERWISE APPROPRIATELY MARKED FOR QUICK IDENTIFICATION.
- NOTATION IN CASE FILE
- .29 AN APPLICATION BY A BORROWER-LESSEE FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE LEASE TERM SHOULD BE EXECUTED AND FILED IN DUPLICATE ON COMBINED APPLICATION AND LEASE FORM 4-721. (43 CFR 160.22(B).)
- APPLICATION BY BORROWER-LESSEE
- A. WHEN IT APPEARS THAT SUCH EXTENSION WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW AND NOT CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST, THE SIGNING OFFICER IN HIS DISCRETION MAY EXTEND THE LEASE FOR A PERIOD NOT TO EXCEED 10 YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THE LOAN, SUBJECT TO SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS ARE THEN PROVIDED BY THE REGULATIONS AND BY THE SIGNING OFFICER. (43 CFR 160.22(B).) AT THE TIME A LEASE IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR EXTENSION, CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY OTHER CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS OR NOTICE OF INTEREST ON FILE. NO LEASE WILL BE EXTENDED BEYOND THE ORIGINAL EXPIRATION DATE WHEN SUCH ACTION WOULD PREJUDICE THE RIGHTS OF ANOTHER PREFERENCE APPLICANT WHO HAS RECORDED A NOTICE OF INTEREST IN ANY OF THE
- TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EXTENSION

3.2.30

CHAP. 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS,
& ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

LANDS INVOLVED. IN THIS CASE THE REQUEST FOR EXTENSION WILL BE HANDLED IN THE SAME MANNER AS AN ORIGINAL APPLICATION. (SECTION 3.2.3G ABOVE.)

ACQUIREMENT
OF PREFER-
ENCE RIGHT
PROPERTY BY
LENDING
AGENCY

- .30 IF THE PROPERTY OF THE LESSEE WHICH WAS THE BASIS FOR THE GRANTING OF A PREFERENCE RIGHT IS ACQUIRED BY THE LENDING AGENCY THROUGH FORECLOSURE OR OTHERWISE, SUCH AGENCY OR ITS OCCUPANTS OF THE PROPERTY OR A PURCHASER OF THE PROPERTY FROM THE AGENCY, IF QUALIFIED, MAY APPLY ON COMBINED APPLICATION AND LEASE FORM 4-721 TO BE RECOGNIZED AS THE NEW LESSEE.

SALE OF
PROPERTY
BY LENDING
AGENCY

- A. IF, IN SELLING THE PROPERTY, THE LENDING AGENCY TAKES BACK A MORTGAGE ON THE PROPERTY THE AGENCY WILL RECEIVE THE SAME CONSIDERATION AS IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL LOAN. (43 CFR 160.22(c).)

RIGHT OF
APPEAL

- .31 AN APPEAL FROM ANY DECISION RENDERED PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 160.1 TO 160.23, INCLUSIVE, MAY BE TAKEN TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE SECRETARY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF PRACTICE 43 CFR 211.

FILING OF
APPEAL

- A. THE APPEAL SHOULD BE FILED WITH THE OFFICER WHO RENDERED THE DECISION. (43 CFR 160.23.)

Form 4-721
(Nov. 1954)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTForm approved,
Budget Bureau No. 42-R909.Number _____
New Lease _____
Renewal _____
Assignment _____

(Issuing office) _____

APPLICATION TO LEASE AND LEASE OF LANDS FOR GRAZING LIVESTOCK

1. NAME _____

2. P. O. ADDRESS _____

hereby applies to lease all or any of the lands described in Item 3 that are available for lease for a term of 10 years or for such lesser period as may be fixed by the Bureau of Land Management, pursuant and subject to the terms and provisions of section 15 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1275, 43 U. S. C. sec. 315m) as amended, or in

western Oregon, pursuant and subject to the terms and provisions of section 4 of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), and to all regulations of the Secretary of the Interior now or hereafter in force when not inconsistent with any express and specific provisions herein which are made a part hereof.

3. LAND REQUESTED

_____ Meridian _____ (State)
T. _____ R. _____ Sec. _____4. LAND INCLUDED IN LEASE
(NOT TO BE FILLED IN BY LESSEE)_____ Meridian _____ (State)
T. _____ R. _____ Sec. _____

Total Area, _____ Acres

Total Area (Sec. 15) _____ Acres (O. & C.) _____ Acres

Rental, (Sec. 15) \$ _____ (O. & C.) \$ _____

5. APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT:

(a) He owns or controls the following lands upon which he bases his preference right to the lease: _____

(b) He owns or leases _____ acres of land in connection with this livestock operation, of which _____ acres are under cultivation and _____ acres are used for grazing purposes.

(c) His interests, if any, in other grazing leases or pending applications for grazing leases under above-mentioned act are: _____

(d) He is a citizen of the United States. Native born _____ Naturalized _____

If not a citizen, that the necessary declaration of intention has been filed _____

(or if a corporation, is duly qualified as shown by accompanying statements).

(e) The lands applied for contain the following range improvements: _____

(f) He has examined the land and affirms it is _____ it is not _____ occupied. If occupied, by whom? _____

For what purpose? _____

(g) He intends to graze the following number of livestock which he will own or control: _____
cattle; _____ horses; _____ sheep; _____ goats.

(h) The lands applied for contain the following sources of water supply: _____

6. APPLICANT AGREES that his signature to this application shall also constitute his signature to and acceptance of this lease when executed by the proper officer in behalf of the United States, provided it shall not prejudice the right to appeal as to the area disallowed or lesser term granted.

I Certify that the statements made herein are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Date) _____

(Applicant) _____

A lease for the lands described in item 4 above is hereby issued subject to the payments of rental due and to the provisions herein, for a period of _____ years.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By _____
(Signing officer)

(Effective date of lease) _____

(See page 3 for instructions)

(Title) _____

(Date) _____

REL. 19 10/3/55
SUPERSEDES REL. 9

SECTION 1.—In consideration of the foregoing, the lessee hereby agrees to:

(a) Pay the required rental as follows: (1) if the rental for the entire term of the lease is \$50 or less, the entire rental shall be paid in advance; (2) if the rental for the entire lease term exceeds \$50 and the rental for a 3-year period is \$100 or less, the rental shall be paid for each 3-year period of the lease term at the beginning of each such period; (3) if the rental for the entire lease term exceeds \$50 and the rental for a 3-year period exceeds \$100, the rental shall be paid annually in advance. The first rental payment required under this lease shall be paid within 10 days from receipt of this lease. If not paid within this time, the lease shall become null and void from the date of its issuance and all rights of the lessee under this lease and under the application upon which it is based shall be considered as terminated.

(b) Use the lands in a manner that will not cause overgrazing or soil erosion, or be detrimental to the lands or the livestock industry.

(c) Observe the laws and regulations for the protection of game animals, game birds, and nongame birds, and not unnecessarily disturb such animals or birds.

(d) Take all reasonable precautions to prevent and take any necessary action to suppress grass, brush, and forest fires.

(e) Use the leased lands only for grazing purposes, or purposes directly connected therewith.

(f) Comply with the laws of the State in which the leased lands are situated with respect to the cost and maintenance of fences.

(g) Maintain in good repair any range improvements on the leased lands, now or hereafter constructed.

(h) Comply with all Federal and State livestock sanitary laws.

(i) Allow authorized representatives of the Department of the Interior at any time to enter the leased lands for the purpose of inspection, and allow Federal agents, as well as game wardens, at all times to enter the leased lands on official business.

(j) Comply with management plan set forth on attached sheet, if any.

SEC. 2.—The lessor expressly reserves the right to:

(a) Permit, under applicable laws and regulations, the use and disposal of the mineral, timber, or other resources on or in the leased lands.

(b) Close portions of the leased area to grazing whenever, because of depletion of the vegetal cover due to drought, epidemic, fire, or any other cause, such action is deemed necessary to restore the range to its normal condition. However, such temporary closing of any area shall not operate to exclude such area from the boundaries of the lease.

(c) Reduce the leased area if it is unreasonably excessive for the number of stock owned by the lessee, or if it is determined that such area is required for the protection of sources of water supply to communities, or for camping places, stock driveways, roads and trails, or town sites, or for feeding grounds near communities for the use of domestic livestock or near the slaughtering or shipping points for use of stock to be marketed or for other public purposes; or adjust the authorized grazing use to conform to changes in grazing capacity estimates. In the case of any such reduction or adjustment, a proportionate adjustment will be made in the rental for the lease years commencing subsequent to the notice of such reduction or adjustment.

(d) Readjust the rental at the end of each 3-year period of the lease to apply to the rental charges for the next 3-year period.

(e) Classify and dispose of, under applicable laws and regulations, pursuant to the provisions of section 7 or 14 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1289, 1272, 1274), as amended, or other public land laws, any part or all of the leased lands, provided that before the allowance of any application for such classification and disposition, the applicant shall agree, subject to the approval of the signing officer, Bureau of Land Management, to compensate the lessee in accordance with the regulations, 43 CFR 160.12.

SEC. 3.—It is further understood and agreed that:

(a) Nothing herein contained shall restrict the acquisition, granting, or use of permits or rights-of-way under applicable law. Ingress and egress for miners, prospectors for minerals, and other persons entitled to enter such area for lawful purposes shall be permitted. The leased lands shall be subject to entry for hunting and fishing by any person under applicable State or Federal hunting and fishing laws and regulations.

(b) The lessee shall not sell or remove for use elsewhere any timber growing on the leased land but may take such timber thereon as may be necessary for the erection and maintenance of improvements required in the operation of this lease. Before taking any timber, however, the lessee must obtain a permit in accordance with the regulations, 43 CFR 284.41.

(c) The lessee may, provided a permit or a cooperative agreement pursuant to 43 CFR 160.17 is obtained, construct or maintain range improvements necessary for the care and management of the livestock operated on the leased lands.

(d) Upon the expiration of this lease or its earlier termination, the signing officer may, in his discretion, and upon written application filed by the lessee not more than 30 days after date of such expiration or termination, require a subsequent lessee, prior to the execution of a new lease to agree to compensate the lessee in accordance with the regulation 43 CFR 160.12 for any grazing improvements of a permanent nature that may have been placed on the leased lands during the period of the lease in accordance with the regulations, 43 CFR 160.17. The lessee will be allowed 3 months from the date of expiration or termination of the lease within which to remove such improvements as are not disposed of in the manner set forth above; if not removed or otherwise disposed of within the said period, such improvements shall become the property of the United States.

(e) If the lessee shall default in the performance or observance of any of the terms, covenants, and stipulations hereof or of the regulations now or hereafter in force and such default shall continue 30 days after service or written notice thereof by the lessor, then the signing officer may terminate and cancel this lease. No improvements may be removed at any time the lessee is in default with respect to the lease.

(f) Subleases are not authorized. The lessee may not assign this lease or any interest herein without the prior written consent of the signing officer.

(g) The signing officer may cancel or terminate this lease in whole or in part upon the request of the lessee provided all rental payments due have been made.

(h) This lease is subject to termination in whole or in part because of loss of control by the lessee of all or a part

of any lands that have been recognized as the basis for a preference right to this lease, or if this lease was issued improperly through error with respect to any material fact.

(i) This lease applies to all public land described herein, including the surface of unpatented mining locations or claims not needed by the locator for mining purposes or in extracting and removing the mineral deposits therein. The lessee will exercise due care not to disturb or damage any mining improvements thereon, and will take precautions to avoid damage or injury to his livestock arising out of necessary mining operations.

(j) No Member of or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, after his election or appointment, or either before or after he had qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department

of the Interior, other than members of the district advisory boards appointed in accordance with section 18 of the Taylor Grazing Act, (53 Stat. 1002, 43 U. S. C. sec. 315c-1) shall be admitted to any share or part in this lease, or derive any benefit that may arise therefrom, and the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (4 U. S. C. sec. 22) and (18 U. S. C. secs. 431-433), relating to contracts, enter into and form a part of this lease so far as the same may be applicable.

It is further covenanted and agreed that each obligation hereunder shall extend to and be binding upon, and every benefit hereof shall inure to, the heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns of the respective parties hereto. Additional conditions or stipulations attached hereto are made a part hereof.

A. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This form is to be used in applying to lease public domain lands for grazing livestock under the act of June 28, 1934, as amended and in Western Oregon under the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875).

This application must be prepared in duplicate and filed in any field office of the Bureau of Land Management in the State in which the lands are situated. If there is no field office in the State the application to lease should be filed with the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C.

This application should be prepared on the typewriter or printed plainly. If a typewriter is used one of the copies submitted to the Bureau of Land Management should be the original. If additional space is needed in furnishing any of

the required information it should be prepared on additional sheets, initialed and attached to and made part of the application, such additional sheets to be attached to each copy of the forms submitted.

CAUTION! The filing of this lease application creates no right in the applicant to a lease or use of the land. Any such unauthorized use, prior to the issuance of a lease, constitutes a trespass and may be proceeded against accordingly.

Title 18, U. S. C. sec. 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

B. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

ITEM 1.—Ordinarily a lease will be issued for a period of 10 years. However, a lease may be issued for any lesser period as may be fixed by the Bureau of Land Management.

ITEM 3.—Land should ordinarily be described by legal subdivision if surveyed. If not surveyed or if proper management and use of the area requires it, the lands may be described by metes and bounds or such other description as will fully identify the land.

ITEM 5a.—Describe by legal subdivision the land upon which a preference right to a lease is based, the nature of the claim thereto, the dates acquired, and when the rights will expire, also the names of the owners.

ITEM 5d.—Lessee will indicate whether a citizen by birth or naturalization, the court in which naturalized, and the certificate number if known; if not a citizen, that the necessary declaration of intention has been filed. A statement as

to the date, place, court, and declaration number should be furnished.

If lessee is a corporation, an application will be accepted if accompanied either by the minutes of the meeting of the board of directors, or a copy of the bylaws indicating the officer signing the application has authority to do so, or by certificate of the secretary or the assistant secretary of the corporation to that effect. A certificate of the Secretary of State, where the land is located, that the corporation is qualified to do business in that State, or a reference to the previous case in which such a statement was filed, should accompany this application. A single copy of any additional information required by the provisions of this paragraph will be sufficient.

ITEM 5f.—Ordinarily leases will not be issued unless lessee has examined the lands. Where the lands have not been examined, give explanation. Where land is occupied, give names and addresses of occupants.

ASSIGNMENT OF LEASE

The undersigned lessee from the United States of America under that certain lease _____,
(Identification number)
_____, dated _____, hereby assigns and sets over, subject to the approval of
(Office)
the Bureau of Land Management, his rights and interest in and to all/part of the lands in said lease and which are
described in Item 3 of this application to:

(Name and address of assignee)
giving and granting to such assignee my rights and privileges as lessee in and to such lands.

Terms and conditions of the proposed assignments, including description of the lands to be assigned, are as follows:

It is understood that the above-mentioned lease may be assigned only with consent of the signing officer and such
consent shall be evidenced by the issuance of a new lease for the lands assigned, in accordance with 43 CFR 160.21.

(Lessee)

(Date) _____
(Lessee)

REL. 19 10/3/55
SUPERSEDES REL. 9

87679

CHAP. 3.3 COOPERATION, POLICY & AGREEMENTS

3.3.1

- .1 IN THE ISSUANCE OF GRAZING LEASES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT BUREAUS HAVE BEEN ARRIVED AT TO CLARIFY THE STATUS OF THE LEASING PROGRAM COVERING AREAS OF JOINT OR OVERLAPPING JURISDICTION. THESE AGREEMENTS ALLOW LEASES TO BE ISSUED COVERING CERTAIN TYPES OF WITHDRAWALS AND OUTLINE THE NECESSARY FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ISSUANCE OF SUCH LEASES. GENERAL
- A. THE AGREEMENT, APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1945, BY THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, RELATES TO LANDS UNDER RECLAMATION WITHDRAWAL NOT IMMEDIATELY NEEDED FOR RECLAMATION PURPOSES AND WHICH HAVE BEEN LISTED WITH THIS BUREAU FOR ADMINISTRATION. ADMINISTRATION OF SUCH AREAS HAS BEEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 15 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT, SUBJECT TO SUCH SPECIAL STIPULATIONS AS MAY BE AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE TWO BUREAUS. (ILLUSTRATION 2). BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
- B. BY LETTER OF JUNE 7, 1938, THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, OUTLINED THE PROCEDURES THEY DEEMED NECESSARY TO BE FOLLOWED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF LOAN AGENCIES IN GRAZING LEASES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, NOW BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (ILLUSTRATION 7). THE PROCEDURES OUTLINED IN THE AGREEMENT WERE APPROVED ON JUNE 30, 1938 BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR (ILLUSTRATION 8). FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
- (1) AN OPINION DATED APRIL 2, 1954 BY THE CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO CLARIFY THE APPLICATION OF THE AGREEMENT UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS (ILLUSTRATION 9). CHIEF COUNSEL'S OPINION
- C. BY AGREEMENT DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1937 THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION CONSENTED TO THE LEASING FOR GRAZING PURPOSES OF PUBLIC LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN POWER SITE WITHDRAWALS, SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESERVATIONS SET FORTH IN THE AGREEMENT FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

3.3.1C

CHAP. 3.3 COOPERATION, POLICY & AGREEMENTS

FEDERAL
POWER
COMMISSION
(CONT.)

(ILLUSTRATION 3). THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION WILL BE NOTIFIED OF THE ISSUANCE OF A GRAZING LEASE COVERING LANDS UNDER POWER SITE WITHDRAWAL WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE ISSUANCE OF THE LEASE. THIS NOTIFICATION MAY BE IN THE FORM OF A CARBON COPY OF THE LEASE AS IT WAS ISSUED.

SPECIAL
STIPULATIONS

- (1) SPECIAL STIPULATIONS TO BE MADE A PART OF A GRAZING LEASE UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES ARE FOUND IN PART 2.2.5D OF THIS VOLUME

CHAP. 3.4 REPORTS

3.4.1

- .1 TO MEET A RECURRING NEED FOR DATA ON THE AMOUNT OF GRAZING USE MADE OF LANDS OUTSIDE OF GRAZING DISTRICTS, A FORM HAS BEEN DEVISED TO REPORT ESTIMATES OF SUCH USE AT THE END OF EACH FISCAL YEAR. (SEE ILLUSTRATION 10). ON THIS FORM, "NUMBER OF OPERATORS" MEANS THE NUMBER OF LESSEES, AS INDIVIDUALS, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE NUMBER OF LEASES THEY MAY HOLD. "NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK" REFERS TO THE NUMBERS ACTUALLY USING BLM LANDS DURING THE SEASONS OF PERMITTED USE. "NUMBER OF AUMS OF USE" REFERS TO THE TOTAL ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS OF USE MADE OF THE LEASE DURING THE YEAR, WHILE "NUMBER OF AUMS AVAILABLE" REFERS TO THE ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPACITY OF THE LEASED LANDS EXPRESSED IN ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS. ESTIMATES SHOULD BE BASED ON THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN EACH CASE INCLUDING DATA RELATED TO THE GENERAL PRACTICES OF THE LIVESTOCK OPERATORS IN THE AREA. REPORTS FROM OREGON AND CALIFORNIA SHOULD LIST DATA ON O & C LANDS, SEPARATELY FROM DATA ON SEC. 15 LEASE LANDS. SUBMISSION OF THIS FORM WILL BE BY STATE OFFICE WITH EACH STATE REPORT TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A COPY OF THE REPORT SUBMITTED FROM EACH DISTRICT OFFICE WITHIN THE STATE.

ESTIMATED
USE OF
GRAZING
LEASE
LANDS

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
For

Cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Land Management 1/, Department of the Interior, for Range Administration of Lands outside of the Interior Boundaries of Grazing Districts and Forest Reserves and Withdrawn for Reclamation Purposes

Because (1) many of the lands withdrawn for reclamation purposes under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, 43 U.S.C., sec. 391), and amendatory and supplementary acts (hereinafter referred to as the "Federal Reclamation Laws"), prior to the time when they will be used in connection with the construction or operation and maintenance of a reclamation project, can best be utilized for the grazing of livestock; and (2) parts of such withdrawn lands are not within the exterior boundaries of grazing districts established under the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269, 43 U.S.C., sec. 315), or within established forest reserves, and therefore can best be administered by the Bureau of Land Management for grazing purposes, particularly since the same stock grazes part time on such withdrawn lands and on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management for grazing purposes under section 15 of the act of June 28, 1934 supra (43 U.S.C., sec. 315m); and (3) the rentals fixed by the Secretary of the Interior for the use of lands leased under that section adjacent to such withdrawals and of similar value for grazing purposes are adequate to provide a reasonable return to the Reclamation Fund for the use of most of such withdrawn lands;

It is hereby agreed and understood between the Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Land Management, pursuant to the Federal Reclamation Laws and to section 12 of the act of June 28, 1934, supra, (43U.S.C., sec. 315k), as follows:

1. The Bureau of Reclamation, from time to time, will submit to the Bureau of Land Management lists describing such of the lands withdrawn for reclamation purposes which, as of the time of making such lists, are not yet used in connection with the construction or operation of a reclamation project, and which the Bureau of Reclamation desires to have administered pursuant to the terms of this agreement, and the Bureau of Land Management will notify the Bureau of Reclamation as to which of such lands it will thus administer, stating the date when it will assume administrative control of said lands for grazing purposes.

1/ Formerly General Land Office

2. Such lands as are to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be governed by the applicable provisions of the regulations in 43 CFR, part 160, pertaining to grazing leases, unless otherwise expressly provided herein. It is agreed that (a) the grazing rentals for such lands shall be not less than those fixed for lands adjacent to such withdrawn lands, considering their value for grazing purposes; and (b) an understanding shall be reached as to equitable fees in all cases where the Bureau of Reclamation does not consider the Bureau of Land Management rentals to be sufficient.

3. Any lands placed under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to this understanding may be withdrawn therefrom by the Bureau of Reclamation upon not less than thirty days' notice in writing to the Bureau of Land Management: Provided such withdrawal shall become effective only at the expiration of the then current grazing season or at the end of such thirty-day period, whichever shall be the longer, or, if notice of such withdrawal is given during the nongrazing season, the withdrawal shall become effective upon thirty days' notice given not less than thirty days prior to the commencement of the ensuing grazing season. The Bureau of Land Management shall furnish the Bureau of Reclamation information concerning the reclamation withdrawn lands so administered, showing the length of term of the grazing lease, its yearly anniversary, and the commencement and expiration of the grazing seasons covered by each lease.

4. On all leases issued by the Bureau of Land Management involving lands subject to this agreement there shall be noted in conspicuous type the following: "See stipulations attached to this lease and made a part of it." The attachment shall set forth in clear and concise language any provisions which are required to conform the lease to the terms of this agreement and which are not in accord with the regulations in 43 CFR, part 160.

5. The Bureau of Land Management shall pay to the Bureau of Reclamation for disposal under the applicable Federal Reclamation Laws all grazing rentals collected in connection with the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to this agreement. Payment of the collected rentals shall be made to the Bureau of Reclamation at the end of each calendar year. The accounting for such payments shall be in such manner agreed upon by the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation as will meet the accounting requirements of both.

Approved Feb. 28, 1945

Oscar L. Chapman,
Assistant Secretary

H. W. Bashore,
Commissioner,
Bureau of Reclamation

Fred W. Johnson,
Commissioner,
General Land Office

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Frank R. McNinch, Chairman)
Basin Manly, Vice Chairman)
Herbert J. Drane) Commissioners
Claude L. Draper)
Clyde L. Seavey)

Consent to establishment of grazing districts, issuance of
of grazing permits, and leasing for grazing purposes under
the act of June 28, 1934, as amended, Government lands
reserved for power purposes.

Upon request under date of November 2, 1936, by the Acting Director, Division of Grazing, Department of the Interior, for consent of the Commission, pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934, c. 685, 48 Stat. 1269, to the establishment of grazing districts and the issuance of grazing permits on lands of the United States withdrawn, classified, or otherwise reserved for power purposes, except in those instances where grazing will interfere with such purposes; and

Upon request under date of December 7, 1936, by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, for consent of the Commission, pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), to the leasing under Section 1 of said Act as amended, of isolated tracts of lands of the United States, withdrawn for power purposes;

The Commission upon consideration of the matter finds and determines:

That the establishment of grazing districts, the issuance of grazing permits and the leasing for grazing purposes, under said Act as amended, of lands of the United States theretofore or thereafter (withdrawn, classified, or otherwise reserved for power purposes, but not including lands embraced within the project area of any power project theretofore licensed by the Commission or otherwise authorized by the United States) will not injure or destroy the value of such lands for the purpose of power development nor otherwise abridge the jurisdiction of the Commission; provided, that such grazing districts shall be established and such permits and leases for grazing permits issued subject to the following conditions;

- (1) That the establishment of the grazing district or the issuance of the grazing permit or lease for grazing purposes shall in no wise diminish or affect the jurisdiction of the Commission at any time to issue permits or licenses pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Power Act; and that the issuance by the Commission of a license shall immediately and automatically terminate such grazing district permit, or lease, for grazing purposes as to all lands within the project area described in such license;
- (2) That the establishment of the grazing district or the issuance of the grazing permit or lease for grazing purposes involving lands withdrawn for power purposes shall in no wise diminish or affect the jurisdiction of the Commission at any time to make further determinations that the value of any of such lands for the purposes of power development will not be injured or destroyed by location, entry, or selection, as provided by Section 24 of the Act, and none of such lands shall be declared open, otherwise than as hereinbefore provided, to location, entry or selection except upon such further determination by the Commission; and any such further determination shall immediately and automatically terminate such grazing district permit, or lease, for grazing purposes as to any lands involved in such further determination;

Now, therefore, the Commission consents to the establishment of such grazing districts and the issuance of grazing permits and leases for grazing purposes of lands of the United States reserved for power purposes subject to the conditions hereinabove set out;

Provided, however, that this determination and consent shall be effective for lands embraced within grazing districts, as of the date of the establishment of such districts, and for isolated tracts of lands leased for grazing purposes, it shall be in effect when such leases are issued, provided that notice thereof is received by this Commission from the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, within 30 days thereafter, such notice to include full legal description of the lands withdrawn for power purposes which are involved.

I. LEON M FUQUAY, Acting Secretary of the Federal Power Commission, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a portion of the minutes of a meeting of the Federal Power Commission in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on the 16th day of February, 1937.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Federal Power Commission to be affixed at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 17th day of February, 1937.

(Sgd) Leon M. Fuquay,
Acting Secretary

GRAZING RENTAL RATE TABULATION FOR SECTION 15 GRAZING LEASES
(Table from CFR 160.14)

Estimated Grazing Capacity in Acres Per Animal Unit Month	Estimated Grazing Capacity in Animal Units Yearlong Per Section	Yearly Lease- Rate Per Acre
107.00	0.5	\$.001
53.00	1.0	.003
36.00	1.5	.004
27.00	2.0	.006
21.00	2.5	.007
18.00	3.0	.008
15.00	3.5	.010
13.00	4.0	.012
12.00	4.5	.013
11.00	5.0	.014
9.00	6.0	.017
7.50	7.0	.020
6.50	8.0	.023
6.00	9.0	.025
5.50	10.0	.027
5.00	11.0	.030
4.50	12.0	.033
4.00	13.0	.038
3.75	14.0	.040
3.50	15.0	.043
3.25	16.0	.046
3.00	17.0	.050
2.75	19.0	.055
2.50	21.0	.060
2.25	24.0	.067
2.00	27.0	.075
1.75	30.0	.086
1.50	36.0	.100
1.25	43.0	.120
1.00	53.0	.150
0.50	107.0	.300
0.25	213.0	.600

LESSON 1: THE FRONTIER

THE AMERICAN WEST WAS A PLACE OF GREAT OPPORTUNITY AND ADVENTURE. IT WAS A LAND OF FRONTIERS, WHERE THE FRONTIER WAS THE LINE BETWEEN THE KNOWN AND THE UNKNOWN.

THE FRONTIER WAS THE LINE BETWEEN THE KNOWN AND THE UNKNOWN. IT WAS A PLACE OF GREAT OPPORTUNITY AND ADVENTURE. THE AMERICAN WEST WAS A LAND OF FRONTIERS, WHERE THE FRONTIER WAS THE LINE BETWEEN THE KNOWN AND THE UNKNOWN.

1840	100,000	100,000
1850	200,000	200,000
1860	400,000	400,000
1870	800,000	800,000
1880	1,200,000	1,200,000
1890	1,800,000	1,800,000
1900	2,500,000	2,500,000
1910	3,200,000	3,200,000
1920	4,000,000	4,000,000
1930	4,800,000	4,800,000
1940	5,500,000	5,500,000
1950	6,200,000	6,200,000
1960	7,000,000	7,000,000
1970	7,800,000	7,800,000
1980	8,500,000	8,500,000
1990	9,200,000	9,200,000
2000	9,800,000	9,800,000
2010	10,500,000	10,500,000
2020	11,200,000	11,200,000

GRAZING RENTAL RATE TABULATION FOR O&C LEASES
(Table from CFR 115.133)

Estimated Grazing Capacity in Acres Per Animal Unit Month	Estimated Grazing Capacity in Animal Units Yearlong Per Section	Yearly Lease- Rate Per Acre
107.00	0.5	\$ 0.005
53.00	1.0	.010
38.00	1.5	.013
25.00	2.0	.020
20.00	2.5	.025
18.00	3.0	.028
16.00	3.5	.031
14.00	4.0	.036
12.00	4.5	.042
11.00	5.0	.045
10.00	6.0	.05
7.50	7.0	.067
6.50	8.0	.077
6.00	9.0	.083
5.50	10.0	.091
5.00	11.0	.10
4.50	12.0	.11
4.00	13.0	.125
3.75	14.0	.13
3.50	15.0	.14
3.25	16.0	.15
3.00	17.0	.17
2.75	19.0	.18
2.50	21.0	.20
2.25	24.0	.22
2.00	27.0	.25
1.75	30.0	.29
1.50	36.0	.33
1.25	43.0	.40
1.00	53.0	.50
0.50	107.0	1.00
0.25	213.0	2.00

Table 1: Summary of Data

Category	Sub-category	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3
Category 1	Sub-category 1.1	10	20	30
Category 1	Sub-category 1.2	40	50	60
Category 1	Sub-category 1.3	70	80	90
Category 1	Sub-category 1.4	100	110	120
Category 1	Sub-category 1.5	130	140	150
Category 1	Sub-category 1.6	160	170	180
Category 1	Sub-category 1.7	190	200	210
Category 1	Sub-category 1.8	220	230	240
Category 1	Sub-category 1.9	250	260	270
Category 1	Sub-category 1.10	280	290	300
Category 2	Sub-category 2.1	310	320	330
Category 2	Sub-category 2.2	340	350	360
Category 2	Sub-category 2.3	370	380	390
Category 2	Sub-category 2.4	400	410	420
Category 2	Sub-category 2.5	430	440	450
Category 2	Sub-category 2.6	460	470	480
Category 2	Sub-category 2.7	490	500	510
Category 2	Sub-category 2.8	520	530	540
Category 2	Sub-category 2.9	550	560	570
Category 2	Sub-category 2.10	580	590	600
Category 3	Sub-category 3.1	610	620	630
Category 3	Sub-category 3.2	640	650	660
Category 3	Sub-category 3.3	670	680	690
Category 3	Sub-category 3.4	700	710	720
Category 3	Sub-category 3.5	730	740	750
Category 3	Sub-category 3.6	760	770	780
Category 3	Sub-category 3.7	790	800	810
Category 3	Sub-category 3.8	820	830	840
Category 3	Sub-category 3.9	850	860	870
Category 3	Sub-category 3.10	880	890	900
Category 4	Sub-category 4.1	910	920	930
Category 4	Sub-category 4.2	940	950	960
Category 4	Sub-category 4.3	970	980	990
Category 4	Sub-category 4.4	1000	1010	1020
Category 4	Sub-category 4.5	1030	1040	1050
Category 4	Sub-category 4.6	1060	1070	1080
Category 4	Sub-category 4.7	1090	1100	1110
Category 4	Sub-category 4.8	1120	1130	1140
Category 4	Sub-category 4.9	1150	1160	1170
Category 4	Sub-category 4.10	1180	1190	1200

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Washington 25, D. C.

October 7, 1954

Memorandum

To: Executive Officer
Area Administrators, Areas 1, 2, and 3

From: Director

Subject: Section 15 grazing lease rentals

Your attention is called to the recent publication in the Federal Register, 19 F. R. 6139, of the amendment of section 160.14 of the section 15 lease regulations, whereby credit or refund in whole or in part of rentals properly paid is authorized during periods of range depletion due to severe drouth or other natural causes or in case of a general epidemic of disease during the life of a lease.

The following steps are to be taken in processing these requests for approval:

1. Every effort should be made to direct requests for relief toward credit on the next subsequent year's rental.
2. A written application from the lessee to the signing officer, which clearly sets forth the conditions causing the request and the extent and amount, if any, of the use of authorized range privileges, is necessary.
3. A corroborating report by the signing officer to the State Supervisor, approving the request and substantiating the conditions and amount of range use, must be made. A field investigation by the signing officer may not be necessary, depending upon his knowledge of the situation.
4. The amount of the credit or refund shall be computed on an AUM basis, rather than acreage or time.

Example:

6,000 acres are leased at \$.02 per acre per year based upon a grazing capacity of six acres per animal unit month; consequently, the total annual rental amounted to \$120 for 1,000 AUMs. The applicant's statement that he actually used the leased lands with only 100 cattle for four months for 400 AUMs, or 40 percent of his authorized use, has been substantiated by the signing officer. The credit or refund calculation, therefore, would be:

40% of \$120 = \$48

\$120 minus \$48 = \$72 credit or refund

5. The application and supporting documents will be submitted by the State Supervisor through the Area Office to the Director's Office for approval.

The regulation is not retroactive, consequently credit or refund under 43 C.F.R. 160.14 cannot be processed for periods prior to September 17, 1954.

With the promulgation of this amended regulation, the problem of long-term grazing leases in the Sonoran Desert Area of the Southwest is considerably lessened. (See Associate Director's memorandum dated July 23, 1954.) However, a full explanation, especially to new applicants, on the large fluctuations in forage production to be expected in areas subject to severe drouth should be given by all offices involved.

A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded all State Supervisors, with sufficient copies for grazing district offices.

Director

COOPERATION WITH FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D. C.

June 7, 1938

Hon. E. K. Burlew,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Dear Mr. Burlew:

Reference is made to the provision of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, relating to the availability of grazing privileges on public lands for the period of a loan if the base property securing the loan depends upon the reasonable assurance of continued use of such public lands to maintain its income at the level upon which the loan is based. While it seems that the general provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act imply "reasonable assurance" of continued use by permittees and lessees, subject, of course, to compliance with the rules and regulations, it is our feeling that a definition of policy and an agreement on procedure, coordinating the activities of the two organizations, are necessary in order to carry out more fully the intent of Congress pertaining to our respective fields of activity. In this connection, representatives of the Farm Credit Administration have carried on discussions during the past few weeks with Messrs. Carpenter, Terrett and Havell, of your office, as to the method of setting up the safeguards, implied and provided under the Taylor Grazing Act, for the protection of a lending agency of the Farm Credit Administration holding a mortgage on the base property of a permittee or lessee as security for a loan.

The cooperation on the part of the representatives of your office in the consideration of the problems arising in connection with the matter is greatly appreciated. It was fully understood by the representatives of this office that, while the grazing privileges should be adequately safeguarded, no right, title, interest, or estate in or to the public lands shall be created as a result thereof, nor shall the authority or responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior be limited or restricted in connection with the proper administration for the protection of the public lands within or without grazing districts.

It is felt that circular W-129 (dated May 24, 1938), recognizing the right of mortgagees, under the circumstances stated, to file applications before June 28, 1938, for land and water classification, and designating the manner for notifying the regional grazer of a lender's interest in a permittee's or licensee's base property, covers satisfactorily those aspects of the matter which were of immediate concern. It is the consensus of the conferees that a confirmation of (a) the steps that should be taken by a lending agency, and (b) our understanding of the safeguards flowing from the administration of the public lands within and without the boundaries of a grazing district, will adequately cover the points which this office regards as necessary to meet the "reasonable assurance" requirement, and at the same time not be in conflict with the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act regulating the proper administration of the public lands.

The points discussed, the action to be taken and the procedure to be followed respectively by the lending agency, the Division of Grazing, and the General Land Office, together with our understanding of the effect thereof, as they relate to (I) the Division and the General Land Office jointly; (II) the Division of Grazing only; and (III) the General Land Office only, are set forth in the above order as follows: 1/

1. (1) Before a loan is made to a permittee or lessee holding a grazing privilege on the public lands, the lending agency shall be able to ascertain definitely from the Regional Grazer or the General Land Office the status of the grazing privilege and the degree, if any, to which the grazing privilege may be involved. The Regional Grazer will be instructed to state specifically, upon written request, also the status of the grazing privilege with respect to each class of property constituting the permittee's base. Similar pertinent information with respect to grazing leases shall, likewise, upon request, be furnished by the General Land Office.
- (2) Where a production credit association holds a mortgage on the livestock and the land bank holds a mortgage on the real estate of the same party (including assignment of leases where such constitute part of his base property), the Division of Grazing and the General Land Office will regard the units of the Farm Credit Administration as one agency, when necessary for the protection of the Federal interests.

1/ _____ the Grazing Service (formerly Division of Grazing) and the
date
General Land Office were consolidated to form the B. L. M.

- (3) In case any base property with grazing privilege is acquired by any agency of the Farm Credit Administration through foreclosure or otherwise, such agency or its tenant thereon, if qualified, shall be recognized in lieu of the original permittee or lessee, by assignment or otherwise.
 - (4) Where a lending agency of the Farm Credit Administration acquires a base property with a grazing privilege on the public lands, and sells such property, the grantee, if qualified, shall succeed to all the rights and privileges and upon application shall be accorded the status of any eligible permittee or lessee, subject, however, to the rules and regulations applying to permittees or lessees generally. If, in making such sale, the lending agency carries back a mortgage on the property, it shall be entitled, as in the case of an original loan.
 - (5) In the case of an application for exchange of privately-owned lands for public lands on which a borrower of any lending agency of the Farm Credit Administration holds a permit or lease, it is recognized that it may not be in the public interest, except in unusual circumstances, to make such an exchange unless the permittee's or lessee's grazing privilege and the lending agency's interest can be otherwise adequately safeguarded.
- II. (6) If a state files an application for an exchange of lands under the provision of section 8 of the Act, the Division of Grazing shall cooperate with the lending agency, whose security may be adversely affected through such exchange, by:
- (a) Notifying it in order that a protest may be filed, or negotiations undertaken with the state making the selection; or
 - (b) Issuing an in lieu permit on the lands received in exchange, if conveniently accessible to the permittee; or
 - (c) Issuing an in lieu permit on adjacent grazing district lands for the number of livestock lost through the exchange of lands, if the grazing capacity of such adjacent lands will permit and the privileges of other permittees will not be prejudiced thereby; or

- (d) Bringing about a shift, if feasible and practicable, among the permittees to the end that those more conveniently situated to the lands received in exchange may use them instead, thereby providing for the permittee who may have been adversely affected by the exchange.

III. (7) Before a loan is made to a lessee or an existing loan to a lessee reamortized by an agency of the Farm Credit Administration, if such agency confers with the General Land Office regarding the status of the lessee, and, if the records of the General Land Office justify such action, upon the request of the borrower-lessee, the General Land Office, with departmental approval, will extend the lease for a period of ten years from the date of the loan, provided that:

- (a) There is no pending application by a state for an exchange under authority of said section 8 involving the public lands upon which the lease is held: and
- (b) After five years from the date of any extension, and if no state application under said section 8 for exchange is pending, the borrower-lessee may, subject to compliance with the terms of the lease, have the existing lease extended for a period of ten years. In the event of acquirement of the base property, the mortgages lending agency, through its tenant, may continue to use the lease under assignment from the original lessee subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

While the Federal Farm Loan Act permits real estate loans for a maximum period of forty years, we have felt it desirable to limit real estate loans to livestockmen to not more than twenty years, especially where they depend upon the use of Federal lands for part of the year to round out the operation.

The Division of Grazing and the General Land Office have indicated that it would be helpful to have a confidential statement from the lending agencies of the Farm Credit Administration showing the number and kind of livestock using the public domain under permit or lease, where known, upon which a lien is held as security for a loan. The necessary steps will be taken to have this information furnished in accordance with the wishes of these two agencies.

It is our understanding that the foregoing safeguards apply to existing as well as future loans coming within the category defined herein.

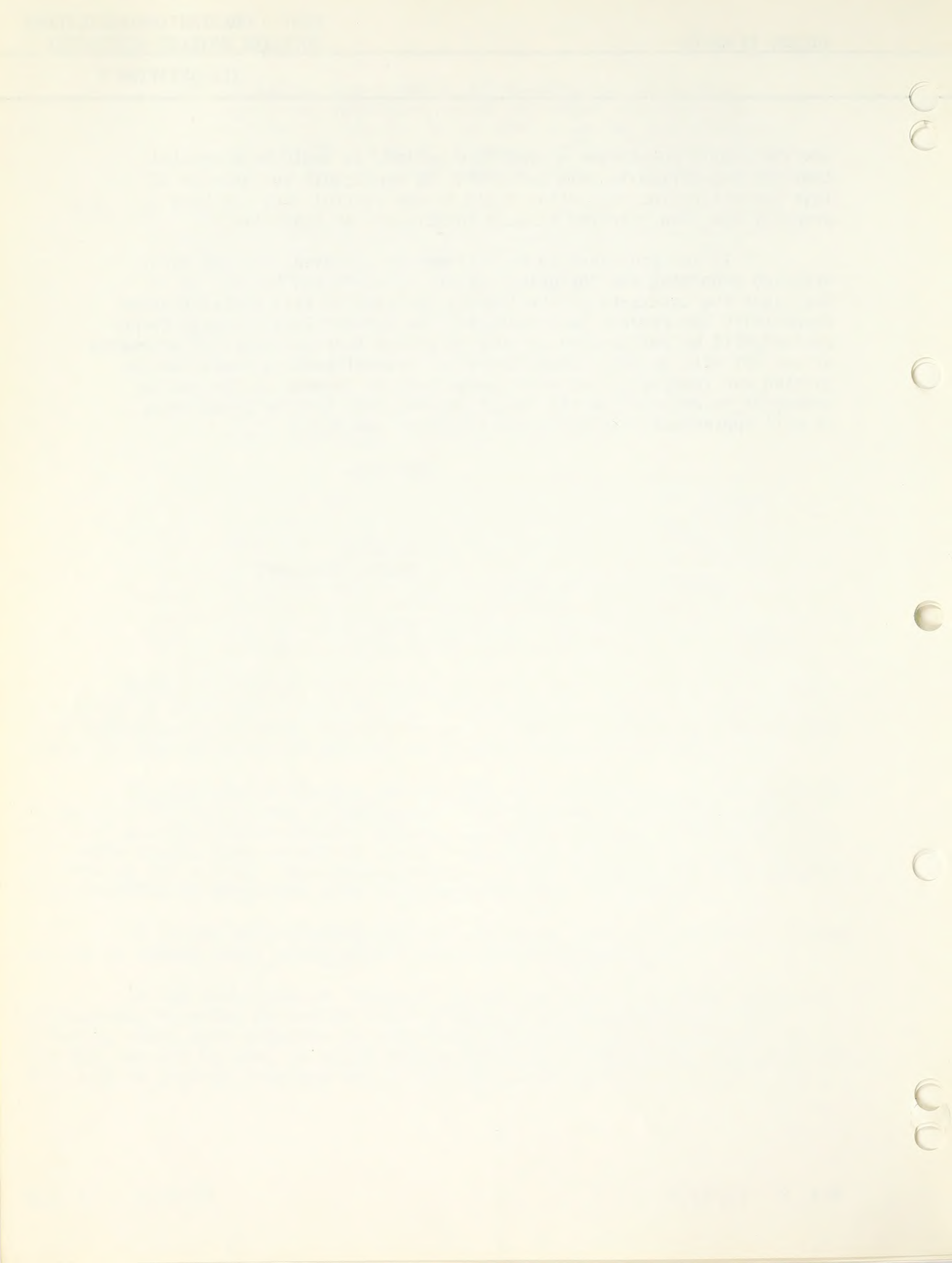
If the definition of "non-use" in the rules and regulations now being promulgated, covering the public lands within the boundaries of a grazing district, shall have reference to other than the period for which payment of the fees may not be made, we would like an opportunity to discuss its application. If a loss of grazing privilege may result because of the failure actually to

use the public domain for a specified period, it would be essential that the regulation in this particular be applicable to agencies of this Administration only after title to and control over the base property has been acquired through foreclosure or otherwise.

If the procedure to be followed is approved, and our understanding regarding the foregoing aspects is confirmed by you, it is felt that the interests of the lending agencies of this Administration (especially the Federal land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation) will be safeguarded to such an extent that the legal requirements of our Act will be met. Since there are several pending inquiries regarding our lending policy where permittees or lessees on the public lands, as referred to in the Taylor Grazing Act, are the applicants, we will appreciate your early consideration and reply.

Sincerely,

H. H. Hill,
Acting Governor.



COOPERATION WITH FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Washington

June 30, 1938

Hon. H. H. Hill,
Acting Governor,
Farm Credit Administration.

My dear Mr. Hill:

I have received your letter of June 7 in regard to the policy of this Department relative to the continuation of grazing licenses or permits and grazing leases on public lands.

The letter outlines a general method of procedure which is acceptable to this Department and is, accordingly, approved.

Sincerely yours,

E. K. Burlew
Acting Secretary of the Interior

THEORY OF THE EARTH

1. THE EARTH'S CRUST

The crust is the outermost layer of the Earth.

It is composed of solid rock.

The crust is divided into two main types: continental and oceanic.

Continental crust is thicker and less dense.

Oceanic crust is thinner and more dense.

The boundary between the two types is called a convergent boundary.

At a convergent boundary, one plate moves under another.

This process is called subduction.

Subduction can create deep ocean trenches.

It can also create volcanic arcs.

2. THE EARTH'S MANTLE

The mantle is the layer below the crust.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington 25, D. C.

"DL:JHT"

April 2, 1954

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Range Management

From: Chief Counsel

Subject: Cooperative Agreement, Department of the Interior -
Farm Credit Administration, approved June 30, 1938 -
Grazing lease extension request of F. H. Southcott.

Your memo of November 13, 1953, requests my opinion with respect to the applicability and interpretation of section III (7) of the inter-agency agreement mentioned in the caption.

FACTS: The cooperative agreement is in the form of a letter dated June 7, 1938 from the Acting Governor, Farm Credit Administration, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior June 30, 1938. The agreement outlined the general procedure to be followed by agencies of the Farm Credit Administration in making credit loans to Federal grazing licensees, permittees and lessees; and by the former Grazing Service and the General Land Office, now the Bureau of Land Management, in supplying lease information necessary to safeguard the interests of the Government in granting licenses, permits and leases, and extensions thereof so as to provide a sounder security for such loans.

It appears from your memo that except for adding considerable work to grazing district managers, the provisions of sections I and II of the agreement, applying to grazing licenses and permits issued under section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act have operated satisfactorily and that these provisions did not propose any change in the terms of such licenses and permits issued to F.C.A. borrowers. In contrast you state, the provisions of section III(7) providing for extensions by this Bureau of the terms of leases issued under section 15 of the Act have been causing concern in the field where the provision is interpreted as requiring the Bureau to extend a borrower's lease in any case not coming within the exceptions stated in sec. III (7) (a) and (b).

QUESTION: The question you pose is whether the provision of section III(7) actually prevents the exercise of discretion by the Bureau on requests from the lending agency for extensions of grazing lease terms except within the negative limitations of section III(7)(a) and (b).

CONCLUSION: In my opinion the 1938 agreement was not intended nor does it attempt to limit the Bureau's discretion in the matter of renewals.

ANALYSIS: The provision in question reads as follows:

"III(7) Before a loan is made to a lessee or an existing loan to a lessee reamortized by an agency of the Farm Credit Administration, if such agency confers with the General Land Office /B.L.M./ regarding the status of the lessee, and, if the records of the General Land Office justify such action, upon the request of the borrower-lessee, the General Land Office, with departmental approval, will extend the lease for a period of ten years from the date of the loan, provided that:

(a) There is no pending application by a state for an exchange under authority of said section 8 involving the public lands upon which the lease is held; and

(b) After five years from the date of any extension, and if no state application . . . for exchange is pending, the borrower-lessee may, subject to compliance with the terms of the lease, have the existing lease extended for a period of ten years. In the event of acquirement of the base property, the mortgagee lending agency, through its tenant, may continue to use the lease under assignment from the original lessee subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior."

Your attention is directed to the last sentence on page 1 of the F.C.A. letter which reads: "It was fully understood by the representatives of this office the /F.C.A./ that while the grazing privileges /upon which loans have been made/ should be adequately safeguarded, no right, title, interest or estate in or to the public lands shall be created as a result thereof, nor shall the authority or responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior be limited or restricted in connection with the proper administration for the protection of the public lands within or without grazing districts." (emphasis supplied).

Sec. III(7) contains another safeguard for the exercise of the discretionary authority of the Bureau in these words, " . . . and if the records of the General Land Office justify such action . . . the General Land Office . . . will extend the lease for a period of ten years from the date of the loan . . ." (emphasis supplied). The essence of section III(7) was carried over into the regulations governing sec. 15 leases 43 CFR 160.22 (formerly 160.21) with, I am informed, the approval of the F.C.A. Section 160.22(b) contains the following provision relating to applications for extension of lease by borrower-lessees; "When it appears that such extension will be in accordance with applicable law and not contrary to the public interest, the signing officer in his discretion may extend the lease."

It is clear from the above-quoted language of the agreement and the regulations, that the Bureau, in the exercise of its discretion, could refuse to grant a lease extension request where, in its judgment, the case record did not justify such extension. I assume that such refusal would not be arbitrary but would be based upon non-compliance with the law or regulations, lack of qualification, adverse effect upon the public interest, or other valid reasons.

Because many organizational changes have taken place since 1938, I believe that the agreement should be reviewed and, if necessary, brought up to date. I also suggest that you consider the desirability of including in the Federal Range Code a provision similar to 43 CFR 160.22, particularly since section 3 of the TGA contains the only reference to extensions and renewals in connection with credit loans.

(Sgd.) James D. Parriott, Jr.

Chief Counsel

Estimated Use of Grazing-Lease Lands

State or Territory	Number of Operators	Number of Livestock		Number of AUMs of Use	Number of AUMs Available
		Cattle & Horses	Sheep & Goats		
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Idaho					
Kansas					
Minnesota					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Mexico					
North Dakota					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
South Dakota					
Washington					
Wyoming					
Total					

Additional information necessary for submission in the annual report will include:

- (1) Total number of Section 15 and O&C leases issued.
- (2) Total acreage under lease.
- (3) Total acreage subject to leasing.
- (4) Total collections from grazing lease rentals.

Statement of Financial Position

Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets	
		Current	Long-Term
Current Assets	Current Liabilities		
Cash	Accounts Payable		
Accounts Receivable	Notes Payable		
Inventory	Long-Term Debt		
Prepaid Expenses	Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Other Current Assets	Other Liabilities		
Long-Term Assets			
Property, Plant, and Equipment			
Intangible Assets			
Other Long-Term Assets			
Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Current Assets	Total Long-Term Assets

Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2012

Amounts in thousands of dollars

(1) Total assets as reported in the 2012 Form 10-K

(2) Total liabilities as reported in the 2012 Form 10-K

(3) Total net assets as reported in the 2012 Form 10-K

(4) Total net assets as reported in the 2012 Form 10-K



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UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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- .3 Policies
- .4 Objectives
- .5 Responsibilities and organization
- .6 General policies, procedure, practices and standards

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UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES	UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
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2. The War of 1812	2. The War of 1812
3. The Civil War	3. The Civil War
4. Reconstruction	4. Reconstruction
5. The Gilded Age	5. The Gilded Age
6. The Progressive Era	6. The Progressive Era
7. World War I	7. World War I
8. The Roaring Twenties	8. The Roaring Twenties
9. The Great Depression	9. The Great Depression
10. World War II	10. World War II
11. The Cold War	11. The Cold War
12. The Vietnam War	12. The Vietnam War
13. The 1960s	13. The 1960s
14. The 1970s	14. The 1970s
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19. The 2020s	19. The 2020s
20. The Future	20. The Future

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- .6 Procedures

STATE OF ILLINOIS

IN SENATE, JANUARY 13, 1954.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT
FOR THE YEAR
1953.

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TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF DATA

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF DATA

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UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

LESSON 1: THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED STATES

1. The first European settlers in North America were the Jamestown colony in 1607.
2. The Pilgrims arrived in 1620 and established the Plymouth colony.
3. The first American Revolution was fought in 1776.
4. The Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776.
5. The first American President was George Washington.
6. The first American Constitution was written in 1787.
7. The first American War of Independence was fought in 1776.
8. The first American Civil War was fought in 1861.
9. The first American World War was fought in 1914.
10. The first American Cold War was fought in 1945.
11. The first American Vietnam War was fought in 1955.
12. The first American Gulf War was fought in 1990.
13. The first American 9/11 attacks were on September 11, 2001.
14. The first American financial crisis was in 2008.
15. The first American COVID-19 pandemic was in 2020.

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UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER 1: THE UNITED STATES

1. The United States was founded in 1776.
2. The United States is a democratic republic.
3. The United States is a melting pot of different cultures.
4. The United States is a land of opportunity.
5. The United States is a land of freedom.
6. The United States is a land of innovation.
7. The United States is a land of progress.
8. The United States is a land of hope.
9. The United States is a land of dreams.
10. The United States is a land of possibility.
11. The United States is a land of potential.
12. The United States is a land of promise.
13. The United States is a land of destiny.
14. The United States is a land of destiny.

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- 5 Advisory Service of USGS - OLU Memorandum No. 3, Jan. 7, 1941
- 6 Memorandum of Understanding Between USDI and USDA (Pest Control), Aug. 20, 1956
- 7 Executive Order (10584) Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, Dec. 18, 1954
- 8 Opinion General Counsel No. 14, USDA, Dec. 16, 1955

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CHAPTER 6.1 GENERAL

6.1.1

- .1 Part 6, Vol. IX of the manual herein includes revised instructions relating to all of the regular project programs of the Bureau as follows:

PURPOSE OF
INSTRUCTIONS

Soil and moisture
Range improvement
Weed control
Private (Sec. 4 and 15 permits)

The authority for administration of these programs is vested in the Secretary of the Interior and delegated to the Director, Bureau of Land Management. The manual instructions on these programs were formerly contained in Parts 7, 8, 9 and that portion of Part 3 relating to the construction and maintenance of improvements outside grazing districts.

In addition, new Part 6 includes instructions on the Watershed Protection program and Agricultural Conservation program which were inaugurated by laws passed since the last manual instructions were issued in 1954.

The authority for administration of these two programs is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture. The Department of the Interior, however, is required to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture and with State and local organizations to the fullest possible extent in carrying out the purposes of these programs whenever Interior lands and programs are affected consistent with Department and Bureau regulations and policies.

Chapters 2 to 7, inclusive, set forth the specific procedures and policies relating to the particular programs. Such procedures and policies are required because of the different laws and regulations under which the programs are conducted and the various appropriations or sources of funds. Chapters 8 to 12 inclusive, set forth the general policies, procedures, practices and standards which are applicable in full or in part to all programs as indicated in the instructions.

The purpose of the realignment of instructions in this manner is to combine and set forth in one section all of the planning, reporting, recording, and other procedures which are generally the same for all project programs to avoid unnecessary duplication. This should achieve better coordination and integration of the project programs with the management function to reach the common goals and objectives of proper management, conversation, and improvement of the Federal range.

1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the Commission has found that the current system of...

2. The second of the three main points of the report is that the Commission has found that the current system of...

3. The third of the three main points of the report is that the Commission has found that the current system of...

4. In addition to the three main points of the report, the Commission has also found that the current system of...

5. The Commission has also found that the current system of...

6. The Commission has also found that the current system of...

7. The Commission has also found that the current system of...

CHAPTER 6.2 SOIL AND MOISTURE

6.2.1

- .1 The soil and moisture conservation program of the Bureau is a combination or series of land treatment and structural practices having a planned pattern in support of multiple use management and designed to retard surface runoff and regulate gully flows for control of accelerated erosion, to stabilize the soil resources for plant production, and to provide for efficient use of water for the improvement of vegetative cover. PROGRAM DEFINITION
- .2 The authorities to conduct the soil and moisture program are as follows: AUTHORITIES
- A. The program of soil and moisture conservation conducted by the Bureau of Land Management is a continuing activity authorized under the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 163), often referred to as the National Soil Conservation Act. From time of its enactment until 1940, the authority to carry out the act on public lands was vested in the Department of Agriculture. However, by the provisions of Section 6 of Government Reorganization Plan No. 4 (54 Stat. 1234 and 1235), April 11, 1940, all functions under the 1935 act relating to soil and moisture conservation operations on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior were transferred to this Department from the Department of Agriculture. The Solicitor's opinions of significance pertaining to the authority to perform and engage in soil and moisture conservation activities are M-30997, dated October 25, 1941, and M-36047, dated August 28, 1950 (see Appendix 1 and 2). NATIONAL SOIL CONSERVATION ACT
- B. The Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, is additional basic and parallel statutory authority for the conduct of the Bureau's soil and moisture conservation program. TAYLOR GRAZING ACT
- .3 The Bureau will conduct a program of soil and moisture conservation operations within established policies as follows: POLICIES
- A. It is essential that conservation practices be confined to areas where proper grazing use has been placed into effect including necessary adjustments to grazing capacity or where action is being taken to effect proper use including necessary adjustments to grazing capacity. COORDINATION WITH RANGE MANAGEMENT

In the absence of sound and constructive range management practices and uses of the land, soil and moisture conservation can never be fully successful. The conservation program, therefore, must be closely coordinated with range management.

CHAPTER 6.2 SOIL AND MOISTURE

6.2.3B

PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE LAND

B. Planning and execution of the program shall be confined:

- (1) To the land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.
- (2) To lands in other ownership, where the consent of the owners has been obtained and where the work to be performed is primarily for the benefit of Bureau land.

CONTRIBUTIONS

C. For Policy on Contributions see Chapter 6.8.3.

PRIORITY FOR
CONSERVATION
TREATMENT

D. Priority for conservation treatment shall be given to lands in community watersheds where action has been taken or is being taken to place in effect sound range management practices in the following order:

- (1) Community watersheds containing BLM lands in a state of critical to severe erosion but still possessing the potential for rapid recovery.
- (2) Community watersheds containing Bureau lands in a state of moderate erosion and susceptible to rapid recovery.
- (3) Community watersheds containing BLM lands in a state of critical to severe erosion but requiring a much longer time in which to recover than lands in the first priority group.
- (4) Community watersheds containing Bureau lands in a state of moderate erosion with a low potential for recovery and those in a state of slightly accelerated erosion.

Conditions being equal within the above priority groups, preference for treatment shall be given to community watersheds where contributions to projects have been offered by the users. The effective cooperation of users is essential in the development and maintenance of a sound conservation program. The users should be encouraged to take an active part in the conservation program and wherever possible contribute toward its success so that they will have a financial interest in the work. Where this cooperation is established and maintained we can be more assured of effective rehabilitation of the land and its maintenance thereafter under use.

CHAPTER 6.2 SOIL AND MOISTURE

6.2.3E

No Conservation treatment will be planned on lands which have been classified for disposition or disposal of which is imminent.

- E. Bureau S&M funds may be used for any type of project or practice in which it can be shown that such project or practice contributes directly to conservation, and its primary effect is to further the program objectives set forth in section .4 below.

TYPES OF
PROJECTS

Fences should be financed in so far as possible by contributions or R. I. funds. However, they may be constructed from S&M funds when they are an integral part of or essential to the protection of other conservation practices such as seeding, waterspreading, brush control, etc., or when they contribute directly to the prevention and control of erosion where other conservation practices are not practical. Protection fencing should be located primarily from the standpoint of range management so that they are permanent in nature and the treated areas are subject to intensive management practices.

The use of S&M funds for rodent control projects will be confined to the protection of projects completed under this program. Such control work will be done in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as provided in the Memorandum of Understanding of October 18, 1946 (see Appendix 3)

- F. Bureau personnel shall take the initiative in developing contacts with landowners and Federal range users and with State, local, and Federal agencies performing related activities for the purpose of cooperative planning and establishing watershed programs to conserve the soil and water resources of public land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The Memorandum of Understanding between the United States Department of the Interior and the United States Department of Agriculture, dated April 20, 1942, (see Appendix 4) provides that the Bureau may enter into field agreements with any agency of the Department of Agriculture to collaborate and cooperate in the solution of conservation problems of mutual concern. The Bureau shall make use of this arrangement to the fullest possible extent. The Bureau will cooperate with the Soil Conservation Districts whenever such cooperation does not conflict or compete with other high priority projects scheduled by the Bureau under priorities outlined in section D above.

COOPERATION

CHAPTER 6.2 SOIL AND MOISTURE

6.2.3G

Such cooperation will include planning and/or executing community watershed programs. Form 4-1220, Soil Conservation District Agreement, shall be used to effect cooperative arrangements with Soil Conservation in accordance with the procedures outlined in section 6.9.6C.

FIELD STUDIES
AND RESEARCH

- G. The Bureau recognizes the need to encourage field studies and trials to evaluate field conditions prior to the establishment of conservation practices and to evaluate the influence and success of such practices. Research is not authorized under the Bureau's S&M program. The Bureau will not undertake such work, but will depend on authorized research agencies in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and the States for basic research data related to the S&M program. However, the Bureau will cooperate with research agencies to the extent possible without interfering with its own program, and may make existing facilities available including materials for fencing plots for use in conducting field studies and research programs related to the Bureau's S&M program. The technical and advisory service which can be performed by the U.S. Geological Survey on problems of geology, water supply, etc. in connection with the S&M program is set forth on OLU Memorandum #3 approved January 7, 1941 (see Appendix 5).

OBJECTIVES

- .4 The objectives of the soil and moisture conservation program are:
- A. To promote use of the public lands in accordance with their optimum capabilities;
 - B. To treat the land in accordance with its needs for permanent protection, improvement, and maintenance;
 - C. To control surface runoff in such a way as to promote water intake into the soil to provide for plant needs, sustained ground water levels and to minimize downstream damage to the greatest extent possible; and
 - D. To restore depleted areas by correcting past misuse and preventing further damage.

The realization of these objectives requires that the planning of programs, establishment of priorities, application of practices and all related actions be considered in the light of their contributions to these objectives.

CHAPTER 6.2 SOIL AND MOISTURE

6.2.5

.5 The responsibilities and organizational positions are as follows:

RESPONSIBILITIES,
DELEGATION, AND
ORGANIZATION

A. In accordance with Departmental Manual Part 110.5 the Under Secretary of the Interior has the responsibility for general direction of the Soil and Moisture Conservation program. He is responsible for general policy and for decisions of departmentwide importance. Assistant Secretaries of the Interior are responsible for the successful conduct of the program in the Bureau under their supervision. The Technical Review Staff provides technical assistance and acts in a coordinating capacity for the program.

DEPARTMENTAL
RESPONSIBILITY

B. The Director of the Bureau of Land Management is authorized to exercise the authority of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 6 of Reorganization Plan No. IV of 1940 (5 U.S.C., sec. 1305) with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau in accordance with Departmental Delegation Order No. 2835.

DELEGATION OF
AUTHORITY

C. The Bureau is responsible for performing soil and moisture conservation operations in accordance with a predetermined and planned program. The activity of soil and moisture conservation is organizationally a part of the Range Staff in the Washington Office. It is a part of the Range and Forestry Staff office in the Area and State offices; and in the district offices it is an integral part of these offices. The number and type of soil and moisture employees varies among Areas, States, and districts. The composition is tailored to fit the size and nature of current programs and the skills required to carry on the work. Washington Office soil and moisture conservation personnel are technically responsible to the Range Staff Officer. In the Area and State offices, soil and moisture personnel are technically responsible to the Range and Forestry Staff Officer, and in the district they are technically responsible to the District Manager. Administratively, soil and moisture personnel are responsible to the Director, Area Administrator, State Supervisor or District manager, depending on where they are headquartered.

BUREAU
RESPONSIBILITY
AND
ORGANIZATION

.6 The general policies, procedures, practices, and standards relating to the soil and moisture program and other projects programs of the Bureau are covered in Chapters 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of this part.

GENERAL POLICIES,
PROCEDURES,
PRACTICES AND
STANDARDS

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
THE LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1910

The report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year 1910 is a most interesting and valuable one. It contains a full and complete statement of the work of the office during the year, and also a full and complete statement of the condition of the land resources of the State. The report is a most valuable one, and it is a most interesting one. It contains a full and complete statement of the work of the office during the year, and also a full and complete statement of the condition of the land resources of the State. The report is a most valuable one, and it is a most interesting one.

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CHAPTER 6.3 RANGE IMPROVEMENT

6.3.1

- .1 The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the range improvement program on public lands within and outside grazing districts subject to the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act provides for a range improvement fee within grazing districts which, when appropriated by Congress, shall be available until expended solely for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements. Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act provides that 25 percent of all moneys collected under section 15 of the act during any fiscal year when appropriated by the Congress, shall be available until expended solely for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements. The range improvement appropriation is available until expended but is limited each year to the receipts collected as range improvement fees from grazing district licenses and permits, and to 25 percent of the collection from leases on public lands outside grazing districts.
- INTRODUCTION
- .2 The range improvement program is that part of the broad program envisioned by the Taylor Grazing Act which contributes to effective and efficient grazing administration by the establishment and maintenance of facilities for promoting orderly grazing use and the improvement of the forage and water resources on the public lands. The term "range improvements" is interpreted to mean those practices which serve to insure or promote the broad program described in section 2 of the Taylor Grazing Act, "...to preserve the land and its resources from the destruction or unnecessary injury, to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development of the range. . ."
- PROGRAM DEFINITION
- .3 The authority and regulations for the conduct of the range improvement program are:
- AUTHORITY AND REGULATIONS
- A. Section 2, 3, 10, and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, 43 U.S.C., sec. 315 et seq.
- TAYLOR GRAZING ACT
- B. 43 CFR 161.15(f) and (g) and 161.17.
- REGULATIONS INSIDE GRAZING DISTRICTS
- C. 43 CFR 160.17 and 160.18
- REGULATIONS OUTSIDE GRAZING DISTRICTS
- .4 The following policy statement shall govern the conduct of the range improvement program:
- POLICIES
- A. All types of range improvement projects or practices designed to contribute to better management, rehabilitation, and perpetuation of the land and its resources may be conducted under the range improvement program. Such improvements may
- TYPES OF PROJECTS

CHAPTER 6.3 RANGE IMPROVEMENT

6.3.4B

TYPES OF PROJECTS
(Con't)

include but are not limited to stock water developments (except that no stock water needed as base property will be developed by the Bureau, see Sec. 6.8.4), fences, seeding, waterspreading, brush and rodent control.

Projects such as corrals, dipping vats, loading chutes, and other similar developments which are necessary on public lands exclusively for the care and management of the livestock of permittees and lessees shall not be undertaken under the range improvement program. These projects shall be handled under permit as outlined in chapter 6.5.

FUND DISTRIBUTION

B. Funds allotted to the Area offices from the range improvement appropriation shall be distributed among the States on the basis of receipts from range improvement fees. In distributing range improvement funds among the grazing districts, and counties outside of grazing districts, special fees and regular fees shall be returned on the basis of receipts. Advance planning of range improvements shall be carried forward to a sufficient degree by the district managers so that the annual apportionment will be substantially expended in the fiscal year in which it was appropriated. The district managers shall inform the State Supervisors at the end of the third quarter of any unexpended balance required to complete the annual range improvement program. The State Supervisors may request the Area Administrator to transfer such unexpended balances among the districts in greatest need of funds to complete scheduled projects.

COORDINATION WITH
OTHER PROJECT
PROGRAMS

C. The Range improvement program shall be coordinated and planned with the S&M and weed control program in detailed community watershed plans and carried out to the extent that it is practical in accordance with such plans, realizing that adjustments may be made because of contributions from users, range line agreements, adjudication, etc.

OBJECTIVES

- .5 The objective of the range improvement program is to provide facilities for improvement, development, and protection of the forage resources whereby full grazing use of the public lands can be made in an orderly manner under the sustained-yield concept of management, as intended by the Taylor Grazing Act.

CHAPTER 6.3 RANGE IMPROVEMENT

6.3.6

- .6 Those persons paid from the range improvement appropriation are organizationally a part of the range staff. They are under the technical supervision of the range officer and the administration direction of the Director, Area Administrators, State Supervisors, and district managers, depending upon the organizational level.

ORGANIZATION
AND FUNCTIONS

- A. The responsibility for general programming and planning is placed on range management and soil and moisture conservation employees. The range improvement staff shall consist of employees required to perform project development and project supervision in connection with individual projects under this program.

- .7 The general policies, procedures, practices, and standards in Chapters 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of this part will be followed for the range improvement program.

GENERAL POLICIES,
PROCEDURES,
PRACTICES, AND
STANDARDS

ORGANIZATION
AND MEMBERSHIP

1. The Commission was established by the National Endowment for the Humanities Act of 1965. It is a federal agency, independent of the Executive Branch, and is composed of members appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commission's primary responsibility is to advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to the humanities.

2. The Commission is organized into several committees and subcommittees. The most important of these are the Committee on the Arts and the Committee on the History, Philosophy, and Literature. The Commission also has a number of advisory committees and panels. The Commission's work is carried out through a variety of programs and projects, including grants, fellowships, and publications.

GENERAL POLICY
RECOMMENDATIONS
AND
FINDINGS

3. The Commission's first major report, "The National Endowment for the Humanities: The First Five Years," was published in 1970. This report provided a comprehensive overview of the Commission's work and made a number of recommendations for the future. The Commission's second major report, "The National Endowment for the Humanities: The Next Five Years," was published in 1975. This report also provided a comprehensive overview of the Commission's work and made a number of recommendations for the future.

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4.1

- .1 The Bureau's weed control program consists of the investigation of weed infestations on or threatening Bureau lands, surveys to locate and adequately inventory weed problem areas and their influence on the range, planning of measures needed for control, completing project and management practices included in such plans, and cooperative research studies. Weed control is essentially an activity of proper land use. Problems generally arise from abuse and resultant deterioration of the vegetative and soil resources. Plans for work activities are devised mainly to improve the vegetation and forage supply.
- PROGRAM
DEFINITION

To a large extent this program is concerned with the control of halogeton. The influence of this plant on livestock and the range is countered by improvement, management, and educational activities. Increase in both the quantity and quality of forage and better livestock management are the results sought.

Limited control of other weeds is undertaken whenever their detrimental influence becomes sufficiently great. Current examples are host range plants of crop damaging insects, plants poisonous or injurious to livestock other than halogeton, and noxious agricultural weeds threatening adjacent farm lands.

- .2 Weed control is conducted by the Bureau under the following legislative authorities:
- AUTHORITY
- A. The Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat 1269), as amended, provides for the protection, improvement, and development of the public range which inherently includes weed control.
- TAYLOR
GRAZING
ACT
- B. The Halogeton Glomeratus Control Act of July 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 597), authorizes the Bureau to complete all measures and operations deemed necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate halogeton.
- HALOGETON
GLOMERATUS
CONTROL ACT
- C. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of April 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 163), as amended, in connection with Section 6 and 13 of Reorganization Plan No. IV, effective June 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 1234), provides authority for the Bureau to control and prevent soil erosion, to preserve natural resources, and to protect the public lands under its jurisdiction, and hence to control weeds thereon.
- SOIL CONSER-
VATION AND
DOMESTIC AL-
LOTMENT ACT

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4.2D

APPROPRI-
ATION ACTS

- D. The appropriation acts of Congress may in some instances impose limitations on the use of specific amounts of appropriated funds for only certain definitely defined weed problems. Such legislative directives will be adhered to in weed control operations for the year involved.

POLICIES

- .3 It is the policy of the Department to encourage weed control on public lands under its jurisdiction in order to eliminate damages and losses resulting from destructive, harmful or otherwise undesirable plants and thus provide for the optimum and beneficial use and productivity of such land. Weed control work will be conducted by the Bureau in accordance with this general policy. Problems on BLM lands will be solved under guidance of the following more specific policies.

- A. The normal prerequisite for weed control work on any area is that proper grazing use has already been inaugurated or that positive steps are being taken to make needed adjustments sufficiently soon to assure successful operations. Exigencies may arise on some abused areas which cannot await remedial grazing adjustments, but these instances are expected to be relatively few. Control practices will be devised so as to complement the grazing management program as much as possible. Without properly regulated resource use, weed control cannot be wholly successful.

- B. Weed control operations by the Bureau shall be confined to:

- (1) Lands under Bureau jurisdiction; and
- (2) Lands in other ownership, with consent of the owners, lying intermingled or contiguous to BLM lands or otherwise located so as to present a potential source of infestation to BLM lands.

PRIORITY OF
AREAS FOR
TREATMENT

- C. The paramount phase of the Bureau's weed control program is the suppression of halogeton and its effects on grazing livestock and the range. A preponderance of appropriated funds will, perhaps for some time yet, be directed towards the control of this weed. However, areas supporting other undesirable plants will be given consideration in proportion to the seriousness of damages encountered and the availability of funds and facilities.

The order of treatment of infested areas will give preference to those in the following categories:

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4.3D

- (1) Isolated and scattered spots so located on BLM lands as to endanger large areas with infestation; and avenues along which spread may rapidly occur, such as roads, railroads, stock driveways, and pipelines.
- (2) Concentrations which have caused, or threaten, livestock losses or damage to the range through reduced forage production or otherwise.
- (3) Agricultural weed areas on BLM lands contributing, or posing a threat of damage to adjacent farm lands and crops, particularly where control programs are being conducted on such adjacent lands.
- (4) Tracts of non-BLM land situated so as to present a serious threat of infestation to Bureau land. In connection with, and in addition to, those areas actually infested, high priority shall be given to weed control operations undertaken to improve public ranges where invasion appears imminent. Over-used and otherwise abused range-lands are most susceptible to invasion by undesirable plants. Such areas should be improved to the extent possible before invasion actually occurs.

PRIORITY OF
AREAS FOR
TREATMENT
(Cont.)

- D. The policy of the Bureau is to use appropriated weed control funds in inaugurating those practices on problem ranges which have proven to be effective in permanently suppressing weeds and eliminating adverse conditions engendered by their presence. All types of projects may be used which will ultimately result in a reduction in the actual or relative amounts of weeds in the vegetative cover or provide an increase in the forage supply. Such range improvements may require the use of seeding, moisture conserving, and proper grazing control practices, as well as direct chemical, mechanical, or biological treatment of the undesirable species.

TYPES OF
PROJECTS

All personnel charged with range improvement and maintenance obligations should be cognizant of currently proposed or standardized methods and techniques established in Bureau manuals, handbooks, or other issuances, and of means recently perfected by other operational and

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4.3E

TYPES OF
PROJECTS
(Cont.)

research agencies for treating ranges. From these, practices should be selected for application by the Bureau which have presented the greatest prospective value and have proven most successful under conditions comparable to those being considered.

E. The Congress, when considering appropriations to the Bureau for weed control, has declared "it is incumbent upon those who actually receive the major part of the benefits from the public domain to accept greater responsibility for overcoming problems connected with such lands. There is necessarily a limit to Federal financing to take care of problems primarily of concern to local interests, regardless of the niceties of legal title to the lands involved."* To complete the most effective and beneficial weed control program and otherwise reach Bureau objectives, it is necessary that cooperation be maintained between parties interested in different, contiguous lands and with those working on operational and research activities.

(1) The Bureau will cooperate with Federal, State, and local agencies, private organizations, land owners, and public land users who may be engaged in carrying out, or who may be otherwise directly interested in, weed control programs on BLM lands or on adjacent lands in other ownerships. Bureau personnel shall take the initiative in developing appropriate contacts with the various agencies and individuals so that adequate cooperation and coordination of programs can be accomplished.

(a) All cooperative control operations and all operations undertaken on non-BLM lands shall be covered by some form of cooperative agreement. For projects on BLM lands where the cooperators are grazing permittees, licensees, or lessees on those lands, the standard Cooperative Agreement Form 4-1119 (see Sec. 6.9.11B this Part) will be used. For projects or programs on non-BLM lands and those on BLM lands where the cooperators are other than public range users, an appropriate agreement or

* H.R. Report No. 890, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., p.24

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4.3E-2

COOPERATION
(Cont.)

memorandum of understanding will be executed setting forth the government conditions in such detail as to clearly define the authority and responsibilities of the parties; the amount of money, materials, and services to be contributed by each; the location of the work; supervision responsibilities; duration of the agreement; appropriation contingency; benefit exclusions; nondiscrimination; reporting requirements; a clause saving the Government from responsibility for failure of the control treatment; and any needed provisions for brief annual work supplements.

- (b) The State Office, in conjunction with the affected District offices, will be responsible for initiating and maintaining the desired State cooperation and coordination with other agencies and groups including the negotiation and approval of agreements and understandings. The completion of cooperative agreements with range users will be the direct responsibility of the district manager. A determined effort should be made to include all parties in such cooperative undertakings who have controlling influence in any facet of the weed problem being considered. Such complete coordination of all interests is essential if the best results are to be achieved. The district offices shall have direct operational responsibility and maintain standard records (see Chap. 6.9 this Part) for all project work in the respective grazing districts. Copies of operational agreements or understandings need not be sent to the Washington or Area offices unless specific request is made therefor.
- (2) The Bureau will cooperate with and encourage research agencies and organizations in undertaking basic and applied research directly related to weed control problems on BLM lands. Most, if not all, of such cooperative research will be completed by the Agricultural Research Service and State agricultural and range experiment stations located at the State land grant universities. It is the Bureau's policy to support needed studies of harmful plants by furnishing sites on BLM lands, equipment, materials, and

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4

COOPERATION
(Cont.)

personal services to the research agency as needed to carry out an effective program.

The degree of support will vary with the interest of the Bureau in a particular weed problem and the availability of personnel, equipment, and materials. In the case of halogeton research, the Bureau will provide funds, as well as other assistance, directly to the agencies for use in partially defraying their research costs. However, the agencies will normally be expected to furnish a substantial part of these total costs. Before Bureau funds can be directly provided for reimbursement of costs of studies of other plants, adequate justification and authorization by the Washington Office are necessary.

(a) All aid extended to research agencies by the Bureau shall be covered by cooperative agreements or memoranda of understanding. These agreements shall set forth the problems making a mutual research program desirable and needful; authority and qualifications of the parties to undertake; location of the work; responsibilities of the parties including the amount of money, materials, and services to be contributed by each, and supervision to be provided; the method and time of monetary payments; effective date of the agreement; and termination provision; appropriation contingency; benefit exclusions; non-discrimination; reporting and publishing requirements; and, when appropriate, provisions for annual supplements briefly presenting the specific features of the coming year's work program including the work area and procedures, and the nature and extent of contributions by the parties. A sample memorandum of understanding, including format suggestions for a cooperative halogeton research program between the Bureau and a State agricultural experiment station, is included as Illustration 1 of this Part.

(b) Weed control research is of Bureau-wide interest, especially with respect to halogeton. Overall coordination and direction will be provided by

COOPERATION
(Cont.)

the Washington Office, but Area Offices are responsible for the correlation of the program between States under their jurisdiction and for the negotiation and approval of agreements and understandings with the research agencies in conjunction with State offices of the Bureau. Copies of completed agreements and understandings, including annual supplements, will be provided by the Area offices for the Washington Office and each State and district office that may be involved. Responsibility for carrying out the Bureau's obligations on projects with research agencies rests directly with the district offices under directional supervision from the State offices. District managers shall prepare and maintain appropriate project records in accordance with standard procedures (see Chapt. 6.9 this Part).

Annually, at an appropriate time, the Area office shall arrange meetings and field inspections as needed with the State and district offices and cooperating agencies to review progress, determine the coming years' program, and complete additional agreements or supplements as required. The research agencies will usually be required to prepare a brief, annual accomplishment report which will be reviewed at the planning meeting. Copies of the report are to be provided for the Washington, Area, State, and district offices. Whenever results of studies are published, copies of the publications will be supplied to all cooperating parties including each of the above Bureau offices. It shall be the policy of the Bureau to initiate from the Washington Office inter-agency research meetings and field tours whenever it appears appropriate. These meetings and tours will be devoted to reviewing, inspecting, and appraising progress made by the various agencies on weed problems of the higher magnitude, and to cooperatively plan research programs to cover serious deficiencies in weed control knowledge.

Other Bureau offices may likewise conduct similar meetings and tours within their areas of jurisdiction when local need dictates such procedure.

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.

OBJECTIVES

- .4 The Bureau weed control program is designed to reduce rates of spread and amounts of growth of weeds destructive to range lands, farm lands, or livestock. Reduction in spread and growth will be to the greatest extent practicable for each priority species with the funds and facilities made available. This control will be effected by the use of any of several direct or indirect practices according to the anticipated effectiveness of the end result. Complete eradication of a weed species, even on a restricted area, will be a practical impossibility in most instances; but a plant's actual or relative abundance, and therefore its influence, may assuredly be controlled if proper treatment and management of the range are provided.

LOCATION OF
INFESTATIONS

- A. Each District Office of the Bureau shall obtain and currently maintain as accurate a record as is feasible concerning the location, extent, nature, and seriousness of weed infestations within its area of jurisdiction. This information may be assembled by use of regular resource or weed surveys (see Part 10.1), reconnaissance observations, or by other means depending upon the magnitude of the problem and need for detailed data. Infestation maps will be required by the Washington Office for the most critical weeds. These will be submitted with the annual report (see Sec. 6.4.6 this Part). Amendments to the maps are to be made each year, if needed, to reflect increases or decreases in the infested area. A continual effort should be made by field offices to refine map locations and other weed data that will aid the control program.

IMPROVEMENT
OF VEGETATIVE
COVER

- B. The permanent control of most range weeds is dependent upon a change in the vegetation of infested areas to a higher ecological state. This betterment may be induced by natural or artificial means; but will depend, for its longevity, upon the elimination of any future improper range use. Most undesirable plants are poor competitors in a good, perennial cover, and will be minimized to the extent that higher types of plants are permitted to develop. It may never be possible to entirely eliminate any weed from the vegetal complex of a range, since the dynamics of grazing and other uses will constantly provide disturbances allowing lesser species to persist or be introduced. However, the relative dominance of these plants will usually prove to be satisfactorily controlled under

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4.4B

optimum grazing use. Not only will vegetative quality be enhanced by these developments, but the soil will be correspondingly better protected from erosion and improved in productivity and water retaining capacity.

IMPROVEMENT
OF VEGETATIVE
COVER (Cont.)

The basic objective of the weed control program is to initiate those range improvement practices which will provide the desired changes. Such practices will vary with circumstances extant on each problem area, but may involve such projects as brush and annual plant control; seeding where adapted; soil pitting and furrowing; water-spreading, including dike and dam construction; chemical, mechanical, and biological weed control where beneficial; fencing; including cattleguard construction, to regulate livestock use on both treated and untreated ranges; and other projects which provide more proper grazing use or otherwise definitely aid in vegetative betterment.

- C. Almost without exception an improvement in the vegetative cover will result in an increase in usable range forage. However, since optimum livestock production is an objective, consideration should be given to those methods which will favor the better forage species when choosing practices for use in the weed control program. For instance, in seeding operations palatable forage species should be used if other seeding objectives will be adequately met as well. An increased forage supply on depleted, weed infested range is important not only from the standpoint of increased livestock production, but also from that of minimizing livestock losses.

INCREASE IN
FORAGE
SUPPLY

- D. Most poisonous plants prove to be quite innocuous when associated with adequate amounts of palatable forage species which livestock may choose when grazing. As a general rule, ranges in good condition present little or no threat of livestock poisoning, although harmful plants may be components of the vegetative cover. Poisonous plants, including halogeton, are usually low in palatability and are grazed only slightly, or not at all, unless range abuse has permitted them to increase in place of good forage species.

DECREASE IN
LIVESTOCK
LOSSES

A sufficiency of good forage on the range offsets possible poisoning not only by minimizing the amount of poisonous material that may be consumed, but by rendering the livestock less susceptible to whatever quantities may

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4.4

DECREASE IN
LIVESTOCK
LOSSES
(Cont.)

be eaten. Ordinarily, animals in good condition will be less affected by given amounts of poisonous plants than those which have been on a meager feed supply. Ranges infested, or threatened with infestation, by poisonous and harmful plants will be improved under the Bureau's weed control program to reduce future livestock losses. On favorable sites, additional forage can be obtained in a shorter period of time from seeding or removal of unpalatable brush species than perhaps from any other practices, provided grazing protection is assured. On areas too dry for seeding with presently available species, rejuvenation of the native forage can be attained by use of the moisture-conserving soil treatments and proper grazing use practices including the construction of livestock control and distribution facilities.

SUPPRESSION OF
AGRICULTURAL
WEEDS

- E. Where Bureau lands harbor agricultural weeds which constitute a source of infestation for other adjacent farm and grazing lands, control measures shall be undertaken to the degree dictated by the seriousness of the problem, the effort made by other agencies and individuals to control the weeds on the other lands, and the availability of funds and facilities. If private, State, or other agency programs would be nullified or rendered less effective without a complementary program on Bureau lands, it may be quite necessary that a cooperative control effort be made.

For some agricultural weed problems, the control practices may include direct chemical or mechanical treatment of small patches or even individual plants; but work of this detail will necessarily be restricted to relatively small areas and be supplemented with other revegetating, soil-moisture conserving and livestock controlling practices which offer a more permanent result. Range plants serving as hosts for insects which are destructive of farm crops will be controlled to the extent considered appropriate. Most of these host plants are inferior weed species, and will be controlled by the use of the same improvement and management practices used for other weeds.

ORGANIZATION .5
AND FUNCTIONS

- Weed control is a range and forest management activity in the Department and the Bureau. Supervisory and operational responsibilities at different organizational levels are as follows:

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4.5A

- A. Departmental directives (see Part 110.1.5 of the Departmental Manual) place responsibility in the Under Secretary for general weed control policy and for decisions on weed control matters of Department-wide importance. The Assistant Secretary - Public Land Management is responsible for the successful conduct of this program in the land managing Bureaus. The Technical Review Staff provides technical assistance and acts in a coordinating capacity.
- DEPARTMENTAL
RESPONSI-
BILITY (Cont)

- (1) Authority of the Secretary of the Interior to perform weed control activities on BLM lands has been delegated to the Director under Departmental Order No. 2583, as amended with respect to authority under the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, and the Soil Conservation Act of April 27, 1935; and under Departmental Order No. 2835 with respect to authority under Section 6 of Reorganization Plan No. IV of 1940 and the Halogeton Glomeratus Control Act of July 14, 1952.

- B. The Director of the Bureau is responsible for the weed control program on BLM lands. This program is conducted under the technical supervision of the Range Staff Officer on the Washington level and the Range and Forestry Officers on Area and State levels. The planning and execution of control work in grazing and forest districts is the direct responsibility of the District Managers. Only a few districts have technicians employed from weed control funds where halogeton and other weed problems are greatest. These personnel have primary obligations in weed control work, although a considerable amount of this work in some districts will be done by other project program and management personnel, all of whom are responsible to the District Managers both technically and administratively.
- BUREAU
RESPONSI-
BILITY

- (1) Under Bureau Order No. 541, as amended, all authority of the Director to conduct weed control operations is delegated successively to the Area Administrators, the State Supervisors, and the District Managers.

- .6 In addition to the Project Program Statistical Report Form 4-1176 (see Section 6.9.11L this Part), an annual narrative report is required covering the weed control program. This will be included as part of the annual narrative report for Range Management which is due in the Washington Office about July 15. A
- ANNUAL
REPORT

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4

ANNUAL
REPORT
(Cont.)

separate section of the report will be prepared for "halogeton" and each other major weed problem for which a separate program may be inaugurated. "Other weeds", including any work thereon, may be combined in one section of the annual report. The following outline, or appropriate parts thereof, will be used for each section of the weed report.

1. Infested area
 - a. Description and scope
 - b. Changes during past year
 - c. Acreage tabulation by land ownership (BLM, other Federal, State, and other)
 - d. Map showing infestation (new, or revised infestation map for previous year on scale of about $4\frac{1}{2}" = 100 \text{ mi.}$)
2. Effect on range and its use or on other lands
3. Livestock losses and other damage during past year
4. Program accomplishments
 - a. Project practice tabulation showing amounts completed (use practices and units shown on Form 4-1176)
 - b. Coordination with other project and management programs
5. Cooperation with other agencies
 - a. Control operations on non-BLM lands
 - b. Research

Material covered in the report will be presented as briefly as possible and still treat all salient items. District reports will be summarized into State reports and these into Area reports. Submission by Districts and States should be so timed as to make it possible for the Area to meet the submission date established for reports going to Washington.

CHAPTER 6.4 WEED CONTROL

6.4.6A

A. Districts will prepare the required infestation maps. These will be consolidated into State maps, copies of which will be sent to Washington. Areas need not prepare additional maps. When reports are received in the Washington Office, the new or revised State infestation maps will be consolidated into new over-all maps whenever significant changes are reflected. These new maps will be furnished, along with amended infestation tabulations, to all Area, State and District offices. Copies of these maps should be used in preparing amendments to infestation maps for submission with subsequent annual reports.

INFESTATION
MAPS

.7 General policies, procedures, practices, and standards for all Bureau project programs are covered in Chapters 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of this Part. All of these apply to the weed control program, as well as the more specific provisions of this Chapter.

GENERAL
POLICIES
PROCEDURES,
PRACTICES
AND
STANDARDS

UNIT 2: THE AMERICAN WEST

CHAPTER 1: THE AMERICAN WEST

UNIT 2: THE AMERICAN WEST

The American West is a vast and diverse region, encompassing a wide range of landscapes, climates, and cultures. It is a land of opportunity and adventure, where the spirit of exploration and discovery has shaped its history. The West is a place where the past meets the present, where the rugged beauty of the mountains and the vastness of the plains are a testament to the power of nature. It is a land of endless possibilities, where the dream of a better life has drawn countless people from all over the world. The American West is a place of great beauty and great challenges, where the spirit of the frontier lives on.

UNIT 2: THE AMERICAN WEST

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CHAPTER 6.5 SECTION 4 AND 15 PERMITS

6.5.1

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| .1 | This chapter covers the policies and procedures in the issuance of permits to construct and maintain improvements on public lands inside and outside of grazing districts. | CHAPTER
COVERAGE |
| .2 | Section 4 permits within grazing districts may be issued to authorized range users for the construction and/or maintenance of fences, wells, reservoirs, corrals, loading chutes, dipping vats, and other improvements on the public lands necessary to the care and management of the permitted livestock and improvement of the range, consistent with the policies set forth in sec. .5. The district manager will decide whether the proposed range improvements should be constructed and maintained under a section 4 permit or under a cooperative agreement. | GENERAL -
INSIDE GRAZING
DISTRICTS |
| .3 | Section 15 permits outside grazing districts may be issued to authorized grazing lessees for fencing all or part of the land under lease, for developing water supplies by wells, tanks, water holes, or otherwise, and making or constructing other improvements for grazing or stock raising purposes consistent with Bureau policies that such improvements do not impair the value of the lands or interfere with other uses. The district manager will decide whether the proposed improvements should be constructed under permit or cooperative agreement. | GENERAL -
OUTSIDE
GRAZING
DISTRICTS |
| .4 | The authority for the regulations governing issuance of permits to construct and maintain improvements inside and outside grazing districts are indicated below: | AUTHORITY
AND REGULATIONS |
| A. | The authority for issuance of section 4 permits inside of grazing districts is contained in section 4 of the Taylor Grazing Act. | AUTHORITY
INSIDE GRAZING
DISTRICTS |
| B. | The authority for issuance of permits outside of grazing districts is contained in section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. | AUTHORITY
OUTSIDE GRAZING
DISTRICTS |
| C. | The regulations governing permits for the construction and maintenance of improvements, removal and compensation for loss of improvements inside grazing districts are contained in 43 CFR 161.15. | REGULATIONS
INSIDE GRAZING
DISTRICTS |
| D. | The regulations governing permits for the construction and maintenance of improvements, removal and compensation for loss of improvements outside grazing districts are contained in 43 CFR 160.12, 160.17, and 160.18. | REGULATIONS
OUTSIDE GRAZING
DISTRICTS |

CHAPTER 6.5 SECTION 4 AND 15 PERMITS

6.5.5

POLICIES .5 The issuance of permits shall be governed by the following policies:

TYPES OF PROJECTS

- A. The issuance of permits to construct and maintain improvements on public lands inside and outside of grazing districts is discretionary. Care must be exercised in order that such permits are not issued contrary to the intent and purposes of the laws and regulations. Such projects as feed lots and lambing sheds on the Federal range commonly result in complete destruction of the vegetation and expose the soil to erosion, a situation that is diametrically opposed to the provisions of section 2 of the act, that the public land and its resources are to be preserved from destruction and unnecessary injury. Therefore, it shall be the policy not to issue permits for these types of projects. Also permits shall not be issued for drilling of wells on vacant public lands for irrigation purposes for the production of hay or agricultural crops resulting in extensive developments and investments on lands subject to classification for a higher use. Such permits do not appropriate the land to the exclusion of classification and disposition under applicable public land laws. Under certain circumstances permits may be issued for waterspreading or irrigation on vacant public lands for the production of improved pasture to be grazed by permitted livestock, providing the land is classified as unsuitable for disposal under the public land laws or is otherwise unavailable for disposal. Ordinarily, if the lands are capable of producing permanent improved pasture they are also capable of producing cultivated crops. However, the potential may be insufficient for commercial agriculture or for other reasons improper for disposal or required for retention in Federal ownership, such as for access for wildlife purposes. In such cases a permit may be issued for facilities essential to the care and management of the permitted livestock or for the production of forage to be harvested by permitted livestock on the range.

In considering application for permit on reserved or withdrawn lands administered by the Bureau for grazing purposes the following guidelines or policies will apply. The application will be submitted to the withdrawal agency for its recommendation for approval or disapproval. Care must be taken to prevent developments inconsistent with the primary purposes of the withdrawal.

CHAPTER 6.5 SECTION 4 AND 15 PERMITS

6.5.6E

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| E. | The District Manager will be responsible for making the necessary surveys to accurately locate the projects in accordance with Section 6.9.9. | PROJECT
LOCATION |
| F. | The district manager or his authorized representative will inspect the improvement upon being notified of its completion to determine if it has been completed in accordance with the terms of the permit. Should the inspection show serious departure from such terms, action should be taken requiring the permittee to conform to the terms of the permit. In instances where there is nonconformance with the specifications set forth in the permit and corrective measures are not taken, the permit will be cancelled and proper notice issued to the former permittee for removal of the Improvement. Action may be brought against the former permittee for having an unauthorized improvement on the Federal range. If conditions so warrant, an amended superseded permit may be issued. | INSPECTION
OF
IMPROVEMENTS |
| G. | The Bureau of Land Management reserves the right to order the removal of as much of the improvement as may be necessary or the shifting of the improvement to a different location in the interests of proper range management. In the event the improvement permitted is ordered, changed or removed, it shall be done at the expense of the permittee. If changed or removed all project records shall be corrected accordingly. | REMOVAL OR
CHANGE IN
LOCATION OF
IMPROVEMENT |
| H. | The general procedures in section 6.9 which are applicable to sections 4 and 15 permit projects are listed below:

(1) Section 6.9.4 Range conservation and improvement needs (Long range estimates)

(2) Section 6.9.5 General district plan

(3) Section 6.9.6 Detailed community watershed plan

(4) Section 6.9.7 Bureau's programming system

(5) Section 6.9.9 Project location

(6) Section 6.9.10 Project numbering

(7) Section 6.9.11 Project forms | GENERAL
PROCEDURES
APPLICABLE |

CHAPTER 6.5 SECTION 4 AND 15 PERMITS

6.5.6H

- F. Project Completion report, Form 4-1209
 - G. Project summary and record, Form 4-1210
 - J. Project abandonment and/or location correction report, Form 4-1484
 - K. Assignment of cooperative agreement of range improvement permit, Form 4-1286
 - L. Project program statistical report, Form 4-1176
 - M. Memorandum of transmittal of completed or abandonment reports, Form 4-1395
- (8) Section 6.9.12 Reporting projects to Land office.
- (9) Section 6.9.13 Projects and land disposal

Should the application be acted upon favorably, the permit must be limited to improvements necessary for the care and management of permitted livestock or which improve the forage resources to be harvested by permitted livestock on the range.

- .6 Regulations and general procedures with respect to applications, appeals, removal of improvements and compensation are contained in 43 CFR 161.15 for lands inside of grazing districts, and 43 CFR 160.12, 160.17, and 160.18 for lands outside of grazing districts. Procedures outlined in sufficient detail in the regulations, for example, on compensation for loss of improvements, will not be repeated here.

PROCEDURES

A. Form 4-1115 (Illustration 2) will be used by:

RANGE
IMPROVEMENT
APPLICATION
AND PERMIT
FORM 4-1115

- (1) an applicant to construct, maintain, and use improvements,
- (2) an applicant to maintain and use existing but unauthorized improvements. The appropriate block should be marked to indicate the type of application. The application should be accompanied by construction specifications or description of improvements, using a sketch or statement if necessary on an attached sheet. The application shall set forth the location of the improvement by legal subdivision of the public land survey. If the area is unsurveyed or corner cannot be found, the description shall be determined as near as possible by landmark references. Form 4-1115 will be completed in triplicate by the applicant. Upon approval of application and permit, the original copy will be sent to the permittee and one copy retained in the grazing licensee's or lessee's case file and one copy in the project file in the district office.

B. Examples of special conditions which may need to be incorporated in a permit are:

EXAMPLES OF
SPECIAL
CONDITIONS
(OPTIONAL
AS REQUIRED)

- (1) The permittee shall construct gates and automobiles crossing at such points along fences as may be designated by the district manager.
 - (a) Where conditions warrant, the permittee should be required to meet prescribed standards in the construction of a fence in order to permit free movement by game animals.

- (2) Fenced watering places must be left open to game animals and other livestock grazing in the area under license or permit, if entitled to share their use.
- (3) Range lands controlled by the fence must be accessible to game animals and other livestock entitled to share their use.
- (4) Temporary trap gates may be used. The permittee is held entirely and solely responsible for any and all loss or damage to livestock resulting from such use. (Permits for temporary use of trap gates should not be issued on a co-owned or partnership basis.)
- (5) The permittee is to maintain any water development and water control structure in such condition and repair that it is safe to livestock watering there at all times.
- (6) A dipping vat is not to be used on a commercial basis.
- (7) Waste dipping solution and dead animals are to be disposed of in accordance with State sanitary laws in such manner as the district manager may require.
- (8) Granaries and range cabins shall be constructed and maintained in such manner that they are not unsightly and will conform to State sanitary laws.

ADVISORY BOARD
RECOMMENDATION
AND ACTION BY
DISTRICT MANAGER

- C. The district manager will obtain the recommendation of the advisory board on applications within the grazing district. If time is pressing and the improvement applied for is not controversial the recommendation of the district advisors representing the precinct and the chairman of the board will suffice. The recommendation of the precinct or representative alone will suffice if the board has delegated such authority to him. Since no advisory boards are officially recognized for section 15 lands, recommendations on applications outside of districts are not necessary.

APPEALS

- D. The district manager will act on the application and such action shall be final unless the applicant appeals. Appeals on applications within grazing districts are taken in accordance with 43 CFR 161.10 and outside of districts in accordance with the Departmental rules of practice, 43 CFR 221.

CHAPTER 6.6 WATERSHED PROTECTION

6.6.1

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| .1 | The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act commonly referred to as Public Law 566 authorizes the Secretary of the Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for flood protection, or for the conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water to preserve and protect the land and water resources. The works of improvement authorized under the act includes structural and land treatment measures. Most of the measures to be applied under the act are similar to those applied in the soil and moisture conservation program of the Bureau. Works of improvement may be planned and installed on all lands within an approved watershed regardless of ownership. This includes lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The additional authority provided under the act is to supplement present soil and water conservation programs. In areas where the programs of the Secretary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the planning and development of works or programs for such lands. | GENERAL |
| .2 | The authority for the program is the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of August 4, 1954 (68 Stat. 666), as amended by the Act of August 7, 1956 (70 Stat. 1088) and the act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1605), 16 U.S.C. <u>sec. 1001 et seq.</u> | AUTHORITY |
| .3 | Executive Order 10584 issued by the President on December 18, 1954, prescribes rules and regulations relating to the administration of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. (See Appendix 7) | RULES AND
REGULATIONS |
| .4 | Basic documents referred to in this Chapter or related to this program are:

A. Policy of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, approved September 17, 1956.

B. The Watershed Protection Handbook approved by the Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, June 24, 1957, as amended.

C. The Department of the Interior, Departmental Manual, Part 605, Watershed Protection Program. | REFERENCES |

CHAPTER 6.6 WATERSHED PROTECTION

6.6.5

POLICIES

- .5 A summary of the Department of Agriculture policy as it relates to works of improvement on Federal lands and the Bureau of Land Management policies are set forth below:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- A. Funds available under authority of the Act will be provided only for works of improvement producing direct measurable benefits to groups of landowners, to communities and to the general public. On Federal lands the land treatment measures will be installed, operated and maintained by the agency administering such lands. Funds available under the authority of the Act may be used to install, operate, and maintain land treatment measures on Federal lands only to the extent necessary to complete the application of such needed measures provided for in approved work plans during the scheduled project installation period. The cost of installing, operating and maintaining structural measures on Federal lands will be shared by the agency administering such lands and the local organization in accordance with benefits that will accrue to Federal and non-Federal lands, except that the Government will assume all installation costs allocated to flood prevention. The local organization shall assume the costs allocated to the agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water on the basis of direct identifiable monetary benefits. During the period of installation, funds made available under the Act may be used for operation and maintenance, as well as for the installation of structures. After the installation period, the Federal share of the cost of operation, maintenance, and management of improvements on Federal lands shall be the responsibility of the Federal agency responsible for the management of such land, using funds available under authorities other than the Act.

BUREAU POLICIES

- B. The Bureau of Land Management policies with respect in this program are as follows:
- (1) The Bureau will cooperate with the Department of Agriculture and with the States and local organizations to the fullest extent in carrying out the provisions and purposes of the Act whenever Bureau lands and programs are affected and the work plans are consistent with regular programs and plans of the Bureau.

CHAPTER 6.6 WATERSHED PROTECTION

6.6.5B

BUREAU
POLICIES
(Cont.)

- (2) Funds for planning and installation of works of improvement under the Act on Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau are to be used only to the extent that such planning or installation will not be accomplished under the regular conservation programs of the Bureau within the time scheduled for completion of the watershed protection project. This program is to be used to supplement the regular Bureau programs. If the Bureau has a conservation program scheduled for the area, funds will be requested from the Department of Agriculture only in the amount necessary to accelerate and finish the work in the watershed plan within the time scheduled for completion of the projects in the plan. If the Bureau has no conservation program scheduled for the area, funds will be requested from the Department of Agriculture for planning and installing eligible works of improvement contained in the watershed plan. Regular Bureau funds may be programmed entirely in high priority watersheds containing public lands in critical to severe erosion. Projects proposed under the Watershed Protection program may be in a lower work priority category with respect to Bureau lands and its regular rehabilitation programs. In such cases where adjustments in the regular Bureau program are not consistent with Bureau objectives, it is proper to request the necessary planning and installation funds from the Department of Agriculture.
- (3) In developing watershed work plans full use will be made of available data such as that included in community watershed plans, resource surveys and management plans.
- (4) The policy of requesting the users of Bureau lands to contribute to the cost of applying, installing and maintaining all types of eligible measures on Bureau lands shall be followed in the same manner and to the same extent that prevails under regular Bureau programs.
- (5) It shall be the Bureau policy to require the sponsoring organization to acquire rights-of-way for structural works of improvement on Bureau lands that primarily benefit non-Federal lands. Such structural works will be planned by the Soil Conservation Service. The design of such structures submitted with right-of-way applications must be acceptable to the Bureau. Regulations applicable to right-of-way are contained in 43 CFR 244 and BLM Manual, Volume V, Chapters 3.8 and 3.17.

CHAPTER 6.6 WATERSHED PROTECTION

6.6.6

- OBJECTIVES .6 The act provides additional authority to assist local organizations technically and financially in solving or alleviating existing watershed problems which cannot be solved adequately or timely by other means. The authority is supplementary to other soil and water conservation and flood control authorities. Federal help under the act is available to assist local organizations to plan and install needed water management and flood prevention measures that cannot feasibly be installed under other Federal conservation programs.
- RESPONSIBILITIES .7 The main responsibilities of the Soil and Conservation Service and the Bureau related to this program on Bureau lands are summarized below:
- SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
- A. The State Conservationist is responsible for the entire plan which will include, as an integral part, the work plans for Bureau lands. He is responsible for arranging financial assistance in preparing the work plan, to the extent that the Bureau does not have funds available for such planning. The Soil Conservation Service will perform the planning for structural work on Bureau lands that primarily benefits non-Bureau lands in which case rights-of-way will be required for installation of such work on Bureau lands. The Soil Conservation Service is responsible for determining measures eligible for assistance and for approval of watershed work plans which do not require congressional approval.
- BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES
- B. The Bureau responsibilities are as follows:
- (1) Cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service, State agencies and local organizations where Bureau lands or programs are involved.
 - (2) For evaluating the effect of the proposed plans on other Bureau programs.
 - (3) For planning and cooperation in connection therewith, and for the installation, operation and maintenance of works of improvement on Bureau lands contained in the approved work plan, except for those installations where right-of-way permits are issued as indicated in section .7A above.

CHAPTER 6.6 WATERSHED PROTECTION

6.6.8

- .8 The procedures applicable to this program are outlined below: PROCEDURES
- A. The State Supervisor will work closely with the State Conservationist in developing mutually satisfactory local procedures with respect to the program and in advising the State Conservationist of appropriate BLM offices which should be invited to participate in preliminary consideration of applications, field examinations and meetings where Bureau lands or programs are involved; also with respect to notification of BLM offices upon approval of planning assistance. The district manager when notified will participate in preliminary consideration of applications, meetings, field examinations, etc., and furnish available information with respect to the Bureau's programs and interest in the watershed. LOCAL PROCEDURES NOTICES
- B. When notified of the approval of planning assistance in a watershed, the district manager will submit to the State Supervisor the estimated Watershed Protection funds required for planning. Funds will be requested to the extent that such planning will not be carried out under the regular programs within the established completion period. The State Supervisors shall make a request to the State Conservationists of the SCS transfer of the necessary planning funds. FUNDS FOR PLANNING
- C. Planning will be done by the Soil Conservation Service for proposed structural works of improvement on Bureau lands that primarily benefit non-Bureau lands in which case right-of-way permits will be required for such installations. The location and design of such structures must be acceptable to the Bureau. The planning will be done by the Bureau for land treatment measures and structural works of improvement on Bureau lands which primarily benefit Bureau lands. In such cases the plans will be formulated under the supervision of the district manager. Close cooperation and consultation with the soil conservation planning units will be necessary in order to facilitate the integration of Bureau plans into the complete watershed plan. Works of improvement included in the plan on such land will be those that are mutually acceptable to the Bureau and the Soil Conservation Service. Bureau personnel must recognize that many measures considered necessary for the improvement and protection of Bureau lands may not qualify for inclusion in the work plans. The Soil Conservation Service is responsible for determining what measures qualify for inclusion in the work plan in accordance with established criteria. The measures to be installed on Bureau lands will be clearly identified in the work plan. The State Supervisor will review the plan prepared PLANNING

CHAPTER 6.6 WATERSHED PROTECTION

6.6.8D

by the district personnel and submit his recommendations to the State Conservationist. Copies of such recommendations shall be forwarded to the Area Administrator and to the Director in order that they are kept fully and promptly informed and so that the Director may submit his recommendations within the time allowed for submission.

FUNDS FOR
INSTALLATION

- D. After approval of plans either by the State Conservationist or Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service or by Congressional action, funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture will be made available to the Department of the Interior by transfer to cover expenses of the Department of Interior as set forth in the approved work plans. The Department will allocate funds to the Bureau in accordance with the original or modified approved work plans for each watershed and the annual schedule agreed to by the Bureau and the Soil Conservation Service. The Bureau will allocate the funds to the Area and the Area in turn to the District in which the watershed is located.

INSTALLATION

- E. The District Manager will be responsible for the works of improvement to be installed on Bureau lands and which are for the primary benefit of such lands as set forth in the approved, original and modified work plan and schedules agreed to between the Bureau and the Soil Conservation Service. The work will be performed by contract or force account whichever is most advantageous to the Government in accordance with the procedures followed for project work under the regular Bureau programs.

PRACTICES
AND STANDARDS

- F. In planning and installation of works of improvement under this program, the practices and standards outlined in Chapters 10, 11, and 12 of this part will be followed.

APPLICABLE
GENERAL
PROCEDURES

- G. The general procedures outlined in Chapter 6.9 of this part will be followed. The project forms, reporting and recordation in land office, will be the same as for projects under the Bureau's regular programs except for those projects where rights-of-way are granted.

SPECIAL REPORTS

- H. The following special report will be required in connection with estimated funds for this program. A negative report will not be required where no funds are involved.

- (1) Form 4-1483 (Illustration 3) is to be prepared by the District Manager at the following time:

CHAPTER 6.6 WATERSHED PROTECTION

6.6.8I

- (b) Therefore, throughout the life of the project, an annual estimate of the amount of funds required for installation for the following fiscal year will be made based on mutual field agreements with the S.C.S. This estimate shall be submitted to reach the Washington Office no later than June 15 of this year.

The above reports on Form 4-1483 shall be prepared in quadruplicate in the District office and submitted to the State office in triplicate for distribution of one copy each to the Area and Washington Office.

- I. The Bureau is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all works of improvement on Bureau lands, except where rights-of-way are granted. Prior to the installation of works of improvement on Bureau lands except where rights-of-way are issued, the district manager shall be responsible for entering into the necessary cooperation agreements with the local sponsoring organizations and range users for the operation and maintenance of such improvements. Watershed protection funds may be used for operation and maintenance of land treatment measures only during the project installation period. After completion of the land treatment measures or other works of improvement, the Bureau is responsible for the operation and maintenance using funds available under authorities other than the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, or funds arranged for under cooperative agreements with the range users or local sponsoring organizations.

OPERATION
AND
MAINTENANCE

CHAPTER 6.7 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

6.7.1

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| .1 | Public Law 264 or the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 545, 16 U.S.C. 590H) amends and authorizes payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to persons "who carry out conservation practices on federally owned non-cropland which directly conserve or benefit nearby or adjoining privately owned lands of such persons and who maintain and use such Federal land under agreement with the Federal agency having jurisdiction thereof. The authority for conduct of the program and of making such payments under the Act is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture or his designated representative. The Bureau will cooperate with the appropriate agencies in the Department of Agriculture in achieving the purposes of the Act, to the extent that such cooperation is consistent with existing Bureau policies and regulations. | GENERAL |
| .2 | Public Law 264 or the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat 545, 16 U.S.C. 590H) amending the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. | AUTHORITY |
| .3 | An opinion by the General Counsel, Department of Agriculture (see Appendix 8) indicates that the applicant needs only the right to maintain and use the Federal land for the specified purpose evidenced by a properly executed document of the Federal agency having jurisdiction of the land involved to be eligible for Agricultural Conservation Program payments. Eligible applicants are clearly not limited to regularly authorized users of the public lands such as grazing permittees, licensees and lessees. | OPINION |
| .4 | It is the policy of the Bureau to cooperate with the appropriate agencies for the Department of Agriculture in achieving the purposes of Public Law 264, to the extent that such cooperation is consistent with existing policies and regulations and is in accordance with procedures outlined in this chapter. | POLICY |
| .5 | It is the responsibility of the Bureau to determine that proposed projects will not impair the value of the land, interfere with resource development programs, or detrimentally affect the administration and proper use of the area. | RESPONSIBILITY |
| .6 | In processing applications for the installation of projects on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau the following procedures shall govern BLM actions: | PROCEDURES |
| A. | Applicants who are regularly authorized users of public land such as grazing licensees, permittees or lessees may be issued section 4 or section 15 improvement permits to enable them to participate in the PL 264 program providing such permits are within the intent of the Taylor Grazing Act and Federal Range Code. In some cases it may be more | SECTION 4 OR
15 PERMITS OR
COOPERATIVE
AGREEMENTS |

CHAPTER 6.7 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

6.7.6B

desirable to enter into a cooperative agreement with regularly authorized users providing the Bureau's contribution is limited to technical assistance in installing the practices. The Bureau is limited to technical assistance for the reason that the applicant would not be eligible for cost-sharing if BLM funds are used in the construction of the project.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY

- B. Applicants who are not regularly authorized users of the Federal range as indicated in section A above or those which cannot be authorized under Section 4 or 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act will be required to apply for rights-of-way from the land office having jurisdiction of the area. Regulations pertaining to rights-of-way are contained in 43 CFR 224 and BLM Manual Volume V, Chapters 3.8 and 3.17.

DETERMINATIONS
PRIOR TO
APPROVAL

- C. Before granting approval of applications, the district manager shall give full consideration to the effect of the application on the management and disposal of lands and whether project work will impair the value of the land or adversely affect resource development programs or present use of the land. Advisory Board recommendation will be obtained for Sec. 4 permit applications following the regular procedure in Chap. 6.5. Applications which adversely affect the Bureau's interests or programs or are in conflict with existing regulations and policies will be rejected.

REVIEW OF
DESIGN AND
SPECIFICATIONS

- D. Applications involving the installation of water control or conveyance structures shall be processed with the understanding of the applicant and the county ACP committee that the Bureau will require a review of the engineering design and specifications of the structure before final approval is granted to insure that adequate standards of safety are adhered to in structural design. The Bureau shall insist upon the same engineering criteria customarily specified when installing Bureau structures.

COOPERATIVE
AGREEMENT FOR
TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE

- E. Where appropriate from the standpoint of uniformity and efficiency, the Bureau may offer technical assistance to the applicant providing agreement is reached with the local ACP and SCS officials that funds for such assistance can be transferred to the Bureau. In such cases, the Bureau must enter into a cooperative agreement (field agreement) with the proper USDA agencies as provided for under the terms of the memorandum of understanding between the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture of April 20, 1942. (See Appendix 4) Normally the SCS

CHAPTER 6.7 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

6.7.6F

furnishes technical assistance to ACP cooperators, and supervision for the construction of the project. If the Bureau provides technical assistance it will also furnish the construction supervision.

- F. Reports Form 4-1209 (Illustration 14) will be prepared by the supervising agency for projects authorized under section 4 or 15 permits or cooperative agreements, and the customary distribution made to the Land and District offices for notation upon the records as provided for in Chapter 6.9 of this part. USE OF FORM
4-1209
- G. When rights-of-way are granted for projects under this program the regulations contained in 43 CFR 244 and procedures contained in Vol. V, Part 3, Chapters 8 and 17 of the BLM Manual will be followed. For section 4 and 15 projects or cooperative agreements issued for projects under this program, the procedures listed below and prescribed in Part 6 herein will be followed: OTHER
APPLICABLE
PROCEDURES
- (1) Section 6.5. Sec. 4 and 15 permits (when applicable)
- (2) Section 6.9.9. Project location
- (3) Section 6.9.11. Project forms
- B. Cooperative agreement, Form 4-1119 (when applicable)
- F. Project Completion report, Form 4-1209
- G. Project Summary and Record, Form 2-1210
- J. Project Abandonment and/or location correction report, Form 4-1484
- K. Assignment of Cooperative Agreement or Range Improvement Permit, Form 4-1286.

The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, as of the 1st day of January, 1900.

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CHAPTER 6.8 POLICIES - GENERAL

6.8.1

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| .1 | This chapter covers the general policies applicable to the S&M, RI, weed control, and watershed protection programs. | CHAPTER
COVERAGE |
| .2 | Program operations may be performed either by contract or force account, whichever can be shown to be to the advantage of the Government after giving consideration to the following: available equipment and personnel, size of project, location of project, time of completion, project cost, nature of work, projects requiring specialized treatment or detailed work, etc. | CONTRACT OR
FORCE ACCOUNT |
| .3 | The policy shall be to request and encourage participation by range users, groups or organizations who benefit directly by the construction, development and maintenance of range conservation improvement projects. An expanded and more rapid improvement program can be conducted cooperatively with range users than if entire reliance for such program is in Federal funds. Of importance also is the greater interest of the range users in the improvement and management program due to their participation. No fixed percentage for classes is prescribed. Fixed percentages for classes of projects may be established on an Area or State basis but shall not be inflexible to the point that exceptions cannot be made to meet local conditions. Contributions may be in money, services, or material. If money is contributed, the contribution shall be deposited to the Treasury under section 9 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (see Sec. 6.9.8) Intangible or indirect contributions to the project program generally, such as agreements to temporarily reduce stocking, etc., shall not be recorded or considered as contributions. To facilitate all program executions by the Bureau, it shall be the policy so far as is practicable to channel cooperators' contributions to projects or segments thereof which can be identified separately on the ground. | CONTRIBUTIONS |
| .4 | The Bureau shall not develop or cooperate in the development of stock water supplies needed as base property by the licensee or permittee. In certain areas water is recognized as base property as opposed to land base in other areas. The precept of establishment of a water base is that each licensee or permittee shall own or control all of the stock water necessary as base property. Therefore, it is improper for the Bureau to develop or cooperate in developing additional stock water supplies needed as base property. The Bureau may provide Technical assistance and Inspection will be made in accordance with Section 6.5.6F. The additional stock water needed as base property must be developed by the licensee or permittee under section 4 permit. | LIMITATIONS
STOCK WATER
FACILITIES
IN WATER
BASE AREAS |

CHAPTER 6.8 POLICIES - GENERAL

6.8.5

- WATER FILINGS .5 The Bureau will comply with the provisions of the water laws of the States with respect to filings on all water developments.
- MAINTENANCE .6 Maintenance requirements of existing projects will take precedence over new construction. The responsibility for maintenance of conservation and improvement projects shall be placed on the individuals or groups which benefit directly from the program within the limits of their ability to accomplish such maintenance. The Bureau, however, shall assume responsibility for that portion of project maintenance which is (1) beyond the ability of the cooperators to finance, (2) because of technical requirements, (3) of the specialized type of equipment required.
- ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS .7 The advisory board shall be informed of the nature and progress of the range conservation and improvement program where such advisory boards are established. The board shall be given the opportunity to review and make recommendations on all community watershed programs within the grazing district.
- ADVISORY BOARD PARTICIPATION .8 The Bureau must bear final responsibility for the purpose, nature, and adequacy of all improvements placed upon the public lands under its jurisdiction. This includes those improvements financed by the portion of the grazing fees returned to the States and made available to the advisory boards and to county governments in some States. Advisory boards and counties shall be urged to place their share of the grazing fees into projects on the Bureau's project work schedule. To facilitate such arrangements project work schedule (Form 4-1144) shall be prepared to include these fees (when contributed to the program in accordance with section 6.9.8, this part) and be presented for approval to the advisory board, or county or other group designated by State law as the disbursing agency.
- ADVISORY BOARD FUNDS A. All expenditures of advisory board funds must be in accordance with the applicable State laws and procedures. Regular BLM employees shall not assume responsibility for such expenditures, except that in connection with cooperative projects the District Manager shall be responsible for insuring, prior to presentation of the annual project work schedule, that projects involving advisory board or country funds are of the type or kind permitted under State law.

CHAPTER 6.8 POLICIES - GENERAL

6.8.8B

- B. No district adviser or county official shall perform work for hire or have any personal interest in contracts relating to or in connection with cooperative projects financed in whole or in part from advisory board funds. WORK FOR HIRE
- .9 The local community and public are entitled to know of the plans, operations, and results of conservation and improvement work done by the Bureau and should be given the opportunity to study and observe the planning and establishment of programs. This may be done through field trips, pictures, signs, news stories, displays, public meetings, and other information media. INFORMING THE PUBLIC
- .10 When grass seed is available from commercial sources at reasonable prices the Bureau normally will depend upon such sources for its supply. When seed supplies are scarce and commercial prices high, it may be to the advantage of the Government to meet part of its seed requirements by harvesting seed on public lands. GRASS SEED HARVEST
- A. Seed harvest operations should generally be conducted on a cash contract basis with the Government retaining all the seed. Share crop type contracts shall be restricted to occasional instances where the seed harvested and shared by the Bureau and contractor is to be used to seed public lands. Such share crop contracts may be entered into with a licensee, permittee, or lessee on a negotiated contract basis with the stipulation that the seed received by the licensee, permittee, or lessee as his share will be used to seed Federal range land on which he is authorized to graze. CASH V. SHARE CROP CONTRACTS
- B. The Bureau shall follow the policy of avoiding share crop contracts which would result in placing the contractor's share of the seed on the market in competition with commercial growers. MARKET COMPETITION
- C. Every precaution shall be taken to avoid harvest of seed from halogeton infested areas. HALOGETON AREAS
- D. Before proceeding with harvesting operations the range user should be contacted and fully informed of the Bureau's intention to harvest the seed. If the seed harvesting adversely affects the range user's licensed use and reduces his licensed use on public lands by a KEEPING RANGE USER INFORMED

CHAPTER 6.8 POLICIES - GENERAL

6.8.10E

measurable quantity of AUMs, he should be reimbursed for the grazing fees paid in excess of the forage utilized or a credit applied to his fee billing for the following year.

COOPERATIVE
PROJECTS

- E. On cooperative seedings which were financed in part by funds from range users the Bureau may proceed to harvest the seed as it would on seedings wholly financed by the Government. A range user is not authorized to harvest seed on the public lands, except by contract or under authority extended by the district manager.

TESTING

- F. All harvested seed shall be tested for purity, germination, and presence of halogeton and other noxious weeds at an approved Federal testing laboratory.

AREA OFFICE
COORDINATION

- G. Seed harvesting plans shall be coordinated at the Area office level. Area Administrators shall exchange information concerning seed crop prospects and harvesting plans as early as possible so that coordination among Areas will be possible. The Area Administrators shall also keep the Washington Office fully advised of seed harvesting prospects, plans, and results of harvesting operations.

EMERGENCY
REHABILITA-
TION MEASURES

- .11 The Bureau shall accept full responsibility within the scope of authority for the conduct of operations to meet emergency situations to protect the resources and works under its jurisdiction from serious damage and loss. Where possible, emergency rehabilitation measures should be undertaken cooperatively with other interested Federal and State agencies, range users, and private land owners. Expenditures should be commensurate with our interests and where possible in accordance with a joint plan of action developed with cooperators.

SOUND
CONSERVATION
PRINCIPLES

- A. It is important that the Bureau demonstrate its ability to properly manage and protect the land it administers. Rehabilitation and protection measures undertaken shall be based upon sound principles and approved conservation methods. Adequate protection from livestock use necessary for the success of the emergency work shall be provided to the extent possible.

CHAPTER 6.8 POLICIES - GENERAL

6.8.11B

- B. Where the emergency work is of public interest the press should be kept advised of progress, furnished pictures, facts, and data and given the opportunity to personally see and inspect the area and projects.

PRESS
RELATIONS

- C. Emergency conservation rehabilitation situations should be met with a minimum of program disruption. The district should finance the work to the extent funds are available without serious program disruption and adjustment and to the extent the work is within the scope of the appropriation and policy limitations of the funds available. If the required treatment is within the scope of the Bureau's authority but beyond the district's fund resources, the district manager will promptly request assistance from the State Supervisor who will in turn review State programs and submit recommendation to the Area Administrator for adjustment or transfer of funds between State programs to accommodate the emergency project or request assistance from the Director's office. The Area office will review programs within the Area and make such adjustments or transfers of funds as appropriate. If assistance beyond the resources of the area is needed, the Area Administrator will refer the matter to the Director. The office of the Director will be promptly advised of such emergencies and actions taken at each operational level. District and State offices should not withhold unobligated funds in anticipation of emergency situations but rather by temporary deferment of project work that would not result in serious program disruptions.

FUNDS FOR
EMERGENCY
REHABILITATION

- .12 Where conditions are favorable for successful seeding, advantage should be taken, if possible, of areas burned by wild fires by seeding the suitable sites. The seed to be used and the method and time of seeding should be given the same consideration as regular project work. District and State offices should follow the same directions and policy of financing stated in .11 above.

SEEDING
WILD BURNS

1. The American Revolution was a period of political and military struggle between the thirteen American colonies and Great Britain, from 1765 to 1783. The revolution resulted in the colonies gaining independence and the formation of the United States of America.

2. The revolution was caused by a number of factors, including British taxation of the colonies, the lack of representation in the British Parliament, and the desire for self-governance. The colonies fought a series of battles with the British, including the Battle of Lexington and Concord, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the Battle of the Clouds. The revolution ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which recognized the independence of the United States.

3. The American Revolution was a significant event in the history of the United States, as it established the country as an independent nation. It also led to the development of the American political system, which is based on the principles of democracy and the separation of powers.

UNIT 1

CHAPTER 1

LESSON 1

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

UNIT 1

CHAPTER 1

LESSON 1

CHAPTER 6.8 POLICIES - GENERAL

6.8.8B

- B. The Bureau shall not store or assume responsibility for the storage of supplies, materials, or property for which title is vested in an advisory board. However, supplies, materials, and property purchased by an advisory board may be contributed to the Bureau. * CONTRIBUTED ADVISORY BOARD PROPERTY
- (1) Accountability records will be established for contributed supplies, materials, and property in accordance with IV BLM 112.3 and IV BLM 111.3.4.
- (2) Valuation of contributed supplies, materials, and property shall be in accordance with IV BLM 2.2.6-12 (G.L. 278 and IV BLM 111.3.4).
- C. The use of advisory board property by the Bureau will be held to a minimum and when such use is necessary, shall be in accordance with a specific agreement. * NON-CONTRIBUTED ADVISORY BOARD PROPERTY
- D. Contributions accepted by agreement with an advisory board shall be in accordance with IX BLM 6.9.8. * CONTRIBUTIONS BY AGREEMENT
- E. No district adviser or county official shall perform work for hire or have any personal interest in contracts relating to or in connection with cooperative projects financed in whole or in part from advisory board funds. WORK FOR HIRE
- .9 The local community and public are entitled to know of the plans, operations, and results of conservation and improvement work done by the Bureau and should be given the opportunity to study and observe the planning and establishment of programs. This may be done through field trips, pictures, signs, news stories, displays, public meetings, and other information media. INFORMING THE PUBLIC
- .10 When grass seed is available from commercial sources at reasonable prices the Bureau normally will depend upon such sources for its supply. When seed supplies are scarce and commercial prices high, it may be to the advantage of the Government to meet part of its seed requirements by harvesting seed on public lands. GRASS SEED HARVEST
- A. Seed harvest operations should generally be conducted on a cash contract basis with the Government retaining all the seed. Share crop type contracts shall be restricted to occasional instances where the seed harvested and shared by the Bureau and contractor is to be used to seed public lands. Such share crop contracts may be entered into with a licensee, permittee, or lessee on a negotiated contract basis with the stipulation that the seed received by the licensee, permittee, or lessee as his share will be used to seed Federal range land on which he is authorized to graze. CASH V. SHARE CROP CONTRACTS

CHAPTER 6.8 POLICIES - GENERAL

6.8.10B

- MARKET COMPETITION** B. The Bureau shall follow the policy of avoiding share crop contracts which would result in placing the contractor's share of the seed on the market in competition with commercial growers.
- HALOGETON AREAS** C. Every precaution shall be taken to avoid harvest of seed from halogeton infested areas.
- KEEPING RANGE USER INFORMED** D. Before proceeding with harvesting operations the range user should be contacted and fully informed of the Bureau's intention to harvest the seed. If the seed harvesting adversely affects the range user's licensed use and reduces his licensed use on public lands by a measurable quantity of AUMs, he should be reimbursed for the grazing fees paid in excess of the forage utilized or a credit applied to his fee billing for the following year.
- COOPERATIVE PROJECTS** E. On cooperative seedings which were financed in part by funds from range users the Bureau may proceed to harvest the seed as it would on seedings wholly financed by the Government. A range user is not authorized to harvest seed on the public lands, except by contract or under authority extended by the district manager.
- TESTING** F. All harvested seed shall be tested for purity, germination, and presence of halogeton and other noxious weeds at an approved Federal testing laboratory.
- STATE OFFICE * COORDINATION** G. Seed harvesting plans shall be coordinated at the State office level. State Directors shall exchange information concerning seed crop prospects and harvesting plans as early as possible so that coordination among States will be possible. The State Directors shall also keep the Washington office fully advised of seed harvesting prospects, plans, and results of harvesting operations.
- EMERGENCY REHABILITATION MEASURES** .11 The Bureau shall accept full responsibility within the scope of authority for the conduct of operations to meet emergency situations to protect the resources and works under its jurisdiction from serious damage and loss. Where possible, emergency rehabilitation measures should be undertaken cooperatively with other interested Federal and State agencies, range users, and private land owners. Expenditures should be commensurate with our interests and where possible in accordance with a joint plan of action developed with cooperators.

CHAPTER 6.8 POLICIES - GENERAL

6.8.11A

- A. It is important that the Bureau demonstrate its ability to properly manage and protect the land it administers. Rehabilitation and protection measures undertaken shall be based upon sound principles and approved conservation methods. Adequate protection from livestock use necessary for the success of the emergency work shall be provided to the extent possible. SOUND CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES
- B. Where the emergency work is of public interest the press should be kept advised of progress, furnished pictures, facts, and data and given the opportunity to personally see and inspect the area and projects. PRESS RELATIONS
- C. Emergency conservation rehabilitation situations should be met with a minimum of program disruption. The district should finance the work to the extent funds are available without serious program adjustment and to the extent the work is within the scope of the appropriation and policy limitations of the funds available. If the required treatment is within the scope of the Bureau's authority but beyond the district's fund resources, the district manager will promptly request assistance from the State Director. The State Director will in turn review State programs and effect adjustments or transfer of funds between State programs to accommodate the emergency project. If assistance beyond the resources of the State is needed, the State Director will refer the matter to the Director of the Bureau. The Office of the Director will be promptly notified of such emergencies and action taken at each operational level. District and State offices should not withhold unobligated funds in anticipation of emergency situations but rather make funds available by temporary deferment of project work that would not cause serious program disruptions. * FUNDS FOR EMERGENCY REHABILITATION
- .12 Where conditions are favorable for successful seeding, advance should be taken, if possible, of areas burned by wild fires by seeding the suitable sites. The seed to be used and the method and time of seeding should be given the same consideration as regular project work. District and State offices should follow the same directions and policy of financing stated in .11 above. SEEDING WILD BURNS

1. The first of the two main parts of the report is a description of the work done during the year. This is divided into two sections, one for the work done in the laboratory and one for the work done in the field. The second part of the report is a discussion of the results of the work and a comparison of these results with those obtained in previous years. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the conclusions reached.

2. The work done in the laboratory during the year has been of a general nature, and has been directed towards the study of the properties of the various materials used in the construction of the engine. The work has been carried out in the following order: first, the properties of the various materials have been studied; second, the properties of the various parts of the engine have been studied; and third, the properties of the engine as a whole have been studied.

3. The work done in the field during the year has been of a more practical nature, and has been directed towards the study of the performance of the engine under various conditions of use. The work has been carried out in the following order: first, the performance of the engine has been studied under various conditions of use; second, the performance of the engine has been studied under various conditions of use; and third, the performance of the engine as a whole has been studied.

4. The results of the work done during the year have been of a general nature, and have shown that the various materials used in the construction of the engine are of a high quality, and that the various parts of the engine are of a high quality. The results of the work done in the field have shown that the engine performs well under various conditions of use, and that it is of a high quality.

5. The conclusions reached during the year are that the various materials used in the construction of the engine are of a high quality, and that the various parts of the engine are of a high quality. The engine performs well under various conditions of use, and it is of a high quality.

Obsolete after July 1, 1962 - Remove from Manual after that date.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.1

- .1 This chapter covers the general procedures for planning, programming, and recording of projects. The procedures are applicable generally to the S&M, watershed protection, R.I., and weed control programs. Certain of the procedures are also applicable to section 4 and 15 and the Agricultural Conservation program as indicated in the instructions (Chapters 5 and 7) on these programs. CHAPTER COVERAGE
- .2 The studies and compilations of the Nation's natural resources, made and reported under the auspices of the Federal Inter-Agency River Basin Committee, has led to the general acceptance of the river basin as the unit of area from which to collect, analyze, unify, and integrate information; also to plan, integrate, and establish a program of resource management for maximum benefits. The Report of the President's Water Resource Policy Commission, 1950, sets forth the river basin and/or the watershed as the natural unit within which climate, rainfall, geology, topography, drainage patterns, stream flows, soil, natural vegetation, and types of land and water uses are interrelated. WATERSHED CONCEPT OF PLANNING
- .3 In order that misunderstandings of the meaning of terms used in Part 6 will be minimized, a number of words and terms are defined as used herein: DEFINITION OF TERMS
- A. A hydrologic region is a geographic subdivision of the United States which embraces a major river system, such as the Missouri River and tributaries, or a group of smaller river systems, as found in Southeastern United States. In either case, the hydrologic region includes similar or related hydrologic characteristics and influences. The delineation of hydrologic regions as compiled by the Federal agencies for use by the President in depicting water resource development areas of the United States has been adopted by the Department in programming conservation activities. Hydrologic regions of the United States by name and capital letter designation are as follows: HYDROLOGIC REGION
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Hydrologic Region A | New England |
| " " B | Middle Atlantic |
| " " C | Gulf and South Atlantic |
| " " D | Great Lakes - St. Lawrence |
| " " E | Ohio |
| " " F | Tennessee |
| " " G | Souris and Red |

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.3B

HYDROLOGIC
REGION
(Cont.)

Hydrologic Region	H	
"	"	I Upper Mississippi
"	"	J Lower Mississippi
"	"	K Missouri
"	"	L Arkansas - White - Red
"	"	M Rio Grande and Gulf
"	"	N Columbia
"	"	O Great Basin
"	"	P Colorado
"	"	R North Pacific
"	"	S Central - South Pacific
"	"	S Central Valley

MAJOR
RIVER
SUB-BASIN

- B. A major river sub-basin is a subdivision of the hydrologic region which either embraces one or more primary tributaries to the main drainage of a hydrologic region, or embraces a number of drainages within an interior basin. In either case, the major river sub-basin embodies an area of similar or related climatic, hydrologic, soils, and natural vegetation characteristics and influences. Delineation of sub-basins follows closely the sub-basins shown in the hydrologic atlas published by the Federal Inter-Agency Subcommittee on Hydrology, with some consolidations and modifications. Sub-basins are designated by name and Arabic numerals.

- (1) Numeral designations and names for the sub-basins within the nine hydrologic regions of Western United States are as follows:

Missouri Hydrologic Region (Symbol J):

1. Upper Missouri River
2. Yellowstone River
3. Central Missouri River
4. Platte River
5. Kansas River
6. Missouri River
7. Lower Missouri River

Arkansas - White - Red Hydrologic Region (Symbol K):

1. Arkansas River
2. White River
3. Red River

Rio Grande and Gulf Hydrologic Region (Symbol L):

MAJOR RIVER
SUB-BASIN
(Cont.)

1. Upper Rio Grande
2. Middle Rio Grande
3. Rio Grande
4. Pecos River
5. Gulf Coastal

Columbia Hydrologic Region (Symbol M):

1. Upper Columbia River
2. Snake River
3. Columbia River
4. Lower Columbia River

Great Basin Hydrologic Region (Symbol N):

1. Oregon Northwest Basin
2. Northwest Great Basin
3. North Great Basin
4. Great Salt Lake
5. Sevier River
6. Central Great Basin
7. South Great Basin

Colorado Hydrologic Region (Symbol O):

1. Green River
2. Upper Colorado River
3. Virgin River
4. San Juan River
5. Little Colorado River
6. Gila River
7. Lower Colorado River
8. Imperial Valley

North Pacific Hydrologic Region (Symbol P):

1. Washington Coastal
2. Oregon Coastal

Central South Pacific Hydrologic Region (Symbol R):

1. Klamath River
2. North Central Coastal
3. South Central Coastal
4. South Coastal

MAJOR RIVER
SUB-BASIN
(Cont.)

Central Valley Hydrologic Region (Symbol S):

1. Sacramento River
2. San Joaquin River

- (2) Sub-basin Symbol. To provide a ready means of referring to the portions of sub-basins within the States they cover, a symbol designation shall be used. This symbol shall be composed of the letters "LM" to indicate the Bureau of Land Management, an Arabic numeral to indicate the State (see list in subsection .3B(2)(a) below), the letter designation assigned to the hydrologic region (see section .3A), and the Arabic numeral assigned to the sub-basin (see section .3B).
Examples:

LM-24-J-2 (Portion of Yellowstone River Sub-basin in Montana)

LM-48-J-2 (Portion of Yellowstone River Sub-basin in Wyoming)

LM-10-N-4 (Portion of Great Salt Lake Sub-basin in Idaho)

LM-26-N-4 (Portion of Great Salt Lake Sub-basin in Nevada)

LM-42-N-4 (Portion of Great Salt Lake Sub-basin in Utah)

- (a) Following numbers shall be used to indicate States in composing sub-basin symbols:

<u>Number</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>State</u>
2	Arizona	29	New Mexico
4	California	32	North Dakota
5	Colorado	35	Oregon
10	Idaho	39	South Dakota
24	Montana	42	Utah
25	Nebraska	45	Washington
26	Nevada	48	Wyoming

- C. A community watershed is a subdivision (which may vary widely in area) of a major river sub-basin, which may embrace one or more tributary drainages or management units to form an area on which resource conservation programs can be efficiently and effectively planned and carried out. COMMUNITY WATERSHED
- (1) Community Watershed Symbol. Community watersheds shall be designated by name and by adding to the sub-basin symbol the grazing district number or forestry district name. For example:
- Goose Creek-LM-42-M-2-1 (Goose Creek Community Watershed in Utah Grazing District #1)
- Goose Creek-LM-26-M-2-1 (Goose Creek Community Watershed in Nevada Grazing District #1)
- Goose Creek-LM-10-M-2-2 (Goose Creek Community Watershed in Idaho Grazing District #2)
- Siuslaw River-LM-35-P-2-Eugene (Siuslaw River Community Watershed in the Eugene O&C Forestry District)
- D. Soil erosion is the detachment and movement of the solid material of the land surface by wind, moving water, or ice, and by such processes as land slides and creep. SOIL EROSION
- E. Accelerated soil erosion is more rapid than that which exists under natural conditions. ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION
- F. A practice is a specialized remedy applied, by reason of its effect, to achieve a particular portion or phase of the goal set. Example: Wells, springs, fences, weed control, brush control, reservoirs, detention dams, seeding etc. PRACTICE
- G. Conservation treatment is the application of practices to the land to achieve the objectives of the Bureau's range conservation and improvement programs. CONSERVATION TREATMENT

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.3H

PROJECT

H. A project is an undertaking which is segregated for accomplishment either by its location, by the program in which it is included because of its primary effect, or as to time of accomplishment.

(1) Limitations. A project shall consist of only one practice, except that it may include small amounts of other practices when such work is an integral part of the main practice in the project. For example: Re-seeding of dikes after construction is completed; short lengths of pipe placed between the spring and the trough in connection with spring developments. A project shall consist of only one of the following: construction, treatment, maintenance.

(a) Construction is the initial formation, erection, fabrication, and/or installation of a structure.

(b) Treatment is the initial application of a practice which does not result in a structure.

(c) Maintenance is the work necessary to repair, improve, or continue an existing project, or projects, in usable condition. Maintenance shall include all degrees of repair and upkeep, except that a complete reconstruction or re-treatment shall be considered an entirely new project.

RANGE
CONSERVATION
AND IMPROVE-
MENT NEEDS
(LONG RANGE
ESTIMATES)

.4 The objective in assembling the long range estimates is to obtain the best available estimate of total overall range conservation and improvement needs for Bureau lands. The original estimates involved a 20-year program by major river sub-basins. Subsequent periodic revisions and refinements will be made as better information becomes available from operating experience, surveys, and other sources. Additional substantiating data may be obtained from various published and unpublished reports of river basin, water supply, watershed sedimentation, and similar studies. Periodic adjustments to reflect current estimates of needs and costs will be necessary to keep the estimate "alive." The estimates will be revised at 5-year intervals unless conditions justify revision at shorter intervals.

BASIC MAP

A. Hydrologic regions and major river sub-basins shall retain the boundaries marked on the "Water Resources Development Map" of the United States. No changes

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.1

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>.1 This chapter covers the general procedures for planning, programming, and recording of projects. The procedures are applicable generally to the S&M, watershed protection, R.I., and weed control programs. Certain of the procedures are also applicable to section 4 and 15 and the Agricultural Conservation program as indicated in the instructions (Chapters 5 and 7) on these programs.</p> <p>.2 The studies and compilations of the Nation's natural resources, made and reported under the auspices of the Federal Inter-Agency River Basin Committee, has led to the general acceptance of the river basin as the unit of area from which to collect, analyze, unify, and integrate information; also to plan, integrate, and establish a program of resource management for maximum benefits. The <u>Report of the President's Water Resource Policy Commission</u>, 1950, sets forth the river basin and/or the watershed as the natural unit within which climate, rainfall, geology, topography, drainage patterns, stream flows, soil, natural vegetation, and types of land and water uses are interrelated.</p> <p>.3 In order that misunderstandings of the meaning of terms used in Part 6 will be minimized, a number of words and terms are defined as used herein:</p> <p>A. A hydrologic region is a geographic subdivision of the United States which embraces a major river system, such as the Missouri River and tributaries, or a group of smaller river systems, as found in Southeastern United States. In either case, the hydrologic region includes similar or related hydrologic characteristics and influences. The delineation of hydrologic regions as compiled by the Federal agencies for use by the President in depicting water resource development areas of the United States has been adopted by the Department in programming conservation activities. For hydrologic regions of the United States by name and capital letter designation, see Appendix 10.</p> <p>B. A major river sub-basin is a subdivision of the hydrologic region which either embraces one or more primary tributaries to the main drainage of a hydrologic region, or embraces a number of drainages within an interior basin. In either case, the major river sub-basin embodies an area of similar or related climatic, hydrologic, soils, and natural vegetation characteristics and influences. Delineation of sub-basins follows closely the sub-basins shown in the hydrologic atlas published by the Federal Interagency Subcommittee on Hydrology, with some consolidations and modifications. Sub-basins are designated by name and Arabic numerals.</p> <p>(1) For numeral designations and names of the sub-basins within the nine hydrologic regions of Western United States, see Appendix 10.</p> | <p>CHAPTER
COVERAGE</p> <p>WATERSHED
CONCEPT OF
PLANNING</p> <p>DEFINITION
OF TERMS</p> <p>HYDROLOGIC
REGION</p> <p>MAJOR
RIVER
SUB-BASIN</p> |
|---|---|

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.3B(2)

- (2) Sub-basin Symbol. To provide a ready means of referring to the portions of sub-basins within the States they cover, a symbol designation shall be used. This symbol shall be composed of the letters "LM" to indicate the Bureau of Land Management, an Arabic numeral to indicate the State (see Appendix 16), the letter designation assigned to the hydrologic region, and the Arabic numeral assigned to the sub-basin (see Appendix 10). Examples:

MAJOR RIVER
SUB-BASIN
(Cont.)

LM-25-J-2 (Portion of Yellowstone River Sub-basin in Montana)

LM-49-J-2 (Portion of Yellowstone River Sub-basin in Wyoming)

LM-11-N-4 (Portion of Great Salt Lake Sub-basin in Idaho)

LM-27-N-4 (Portion of Great Salt Lake Sub-basin in Nevada)

LM-43-N-4 (Portion of Great Salt Lake Sub-basin in Utah)

- (a) Following numbers standardized for all Bureau functions shall be used to indicate States in composing sub-basin symbols:

<u>Number</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>State</u>
02	Arizona	30	New Mexico
04	California	33	North Dakota
05	Colorado	36	Oregon
11	Idaho	40	South Dakota
25	Montana	43	Utah
26	Nebraska	46	Washington
27	Nevada	49	Wyoming

- C. A community watershed is a subdivision (which may vary widely in area) of a major river sub-basin, which may embrace one or more tributary drainages or management units to form an area on which resource conservation programs can be efficiently and effectively planned and carried out.

COMMUNITY
WATERSHED

- (1) Community Watershed Symbol. Community watersheds shall be designated by name and by adding to the sub-basin symbol the grazing district number or forestry district name. For example:

Rel. 44 2/20/62

Supersedes Rel. 35 AFTER JULY 1, 1962

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.3C(1)

Goose Creek-LM-43-M-2-1	(Goose Creek Community Watershed in Utah Grazing District #1)	COMMUNITY WATERSHED (Cont.)
Goose Creek-LM-27-M-2-1	(Goose Creek Community Watershed in Nevada Grazing District #1)	
Goose Creek-LM-11-M-2-2	(Goose Creek Community Watershed in Idaho Grazing District #2)	
Siuslaw River-LM-36-P-2-09	(Siuslaw River Community Watershed in the Eugene O&C Forestry District)	

- D. Soil erosion is the detachment and movement of the solid material of the land surface by wind, moving water, or ice, and by such processes as land slides and creep. SOIL EROSION
- E. Accelerated soil erosion is more rapid than that which exists under natural conditions. ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION
- F. A practice is a specialized remedy applied, by reason of its effect, to achieve a particular portion or phase of the goal set. Example: Wells, springs, fences, weed control, brush control, reservoirs, detention dams, seeding, etc. PRACTICE
- G. Conservation treatment is the application of practices to the land to achieve the objectives of the Bureau's range conservation and improvement programs. CONSERVATION TREATMENT
- H. A project is an undertaking which is segregated for accomplishment either by its location, by the program in which it is included because of its primary effect, or as to time of accomplishment. PROJECT

(1) Limitations. A project shall consist essentially of one practice, except that other practices which are subsidiary to the prime practice may be included when they are an integral part of the main practice in the project. For example: seeding of dikes after construction is completed; short lengths of pipe placed between the spring and the trough in connection with spring developments. A project shall be classified as construction, treatment, improvement or addition, reconstruction, or maintenance and shall be so identified in reporting on the Project Completion Report, Form 4-1209.

(a) Construction is the initial formation, erection, fabrication, and/or installation of a structure.

PROJECT
(Cont.)

- (b) Treatment is the initial application of a practice which does not result in a structure.
- (c) Improvement/or addition as the term implies refers to further development of a construction or treatment project after completion. For example: spraying a seeding with fertilizer or spraying to obtain complete eradication of brush; raising a dam to increase its capacity; improving a truck trail or access road. An improvement or addition in each case will be considered a continuation of the original project and will therefore retain the original project number. All data and information pertaining to the improvement or addition will become a part of the original project file. A Form 4-1209 will be required; however, recordation in the land office will not be necessary unless additional legal subdivisions are affected.
- (d) Reconstruction is the complete retreatment or reconstruction of a project which has deteriorated beyond the maintenance stage. As in the case of improvement or additions, the original project number and project file will be retained. In other respects it will be treated as a new project. A project of this type may involve partial relocation or it may be in the identical location of the initial project. For example: Complete rebuilding of truck trails for access road purposes involving partial relocation; rebuilding in place a diversion dam which has washed out.
- (e) Maintenance is the work necessary to repair or continue an existing project or projects, in usable condition. Maintenance shall include all degrees of repair and upkeep except those considered in one of the above four categories.

RANGE
CONSERVATION
AND IMPROVE-
MENT NEEDS
(LONG RANGE
ESTIMATES)

- .4 The objective in assembling the long range estimates is to obtain the best available estimate of total over-all range conservation and improvement needs for Bureau lands. The original estimates involved a 20-year program by major river sub-basins. Subsequent periodic revisions and refinements will be made as better information becomes available from operating experience, surveys, and other sources. Additional substantiating data may be obtained from various published and unpublished reports of river basin, water supply, watershed sedimentation, and similar studies. Periodic adjustments to reflect current estimates of needs and costs will be necessary to keep the estimate "alive." The estimates will be revised at 5-year intervals unless conditions justify revision at shorter intervals.

BASIC MAP

- A. Hydrologic regions and major river sub-basins shall retain the boundaries marked on the "Water Resources Development Map" of the United States. No changes

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.4B

shall be made in the boundary lines without prior approval of the Washington Office. However, it is recognized that the map, because of its small scale does not in all cases provide a division line between major river sub-basins which conform exactly to the divide separating them, but the intent was to follow these major drainage dividers and the map should be interpreted accordingly. The basic map showing the hydrologic regions and major river sub-basins shall be maintained in the District, State, and Area offices.

BASIC MAP
(Cont.)

- B. Because of the interrelationship of the S&M, range improvement, and weed control programs, the estimated requirements of the latter two shall be included in the general long range estimates for the sub-basin. Also, the over-all estimate must include those practices which, because of their need exclusively for the care and management of users' livestock, should be done by those individuals under permit. While such needs are extremely difficult to forecast, nevertheless the influence of such practices on the future use of the area makes the estimate an essential part of the complete conservation requirement.

RELATED
PROGRAMS

- C. Range conservation and improvement needs, long range estimates, Form 4-1253 (Illustration 4) shall be used to place the essential data and estimates of the long range inventory on record with the Department and the Director, Area, State, and District offices.

EXECUTION OF
FORM 4-1253

- (1) The district will prepare the estimates in duplicate using a separate sheet for each major river sub-basin, checking the major river sub-basin block and entering the name and symbol of the sub-basin. The sub-basin estimates will then be summarized into a consolidated district report which will be prepared on a separate sheet in duplicate, checking the district block to indicate that it is a total or consolidated report for the district. One copy of each report will be sent to the State Supervisor.
- (2) The State will summarize the district estimates by major river sub-basin for the State. The summaries will be prepared in duplicate on separate sheets for each sub-basin, checking the major river sub-basin block and entering the name and symbol of the sub-basin.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.4C

EXECUTION OF
FORM 4-1253
(Cont.)

The sub-basin estimates will then be summarized into a consolidated State report which will be prepared on a separate sheet in quadruplicate, checking the State block to indicate that it is a total report for the State. One copy of the sub-basin report and three copies of the consolidated State report will be sent to the Area.

- (3) The Area will summarize the reports by major river sub-basins within the Area and also prepare a consolidated Area report, checking the Area block for the latter report. The two reports will be prepared in triplicate and two copies of each will be sent to the Washington Office, together with two copies of the consolidated State reports.
- (4) The space after "Total BLM area requiring treatment" is for use in showing net acreage of BLM lands for the area covered in the report requiring some degree of treatment, either directly or indirectly, from the planned measures or practices. The acreage figure to be shown for "Total BLM area requiring treatment" in the periodic revisions of the estimates shall be the total BLM acres for the area involved as of the date of revision minus any imminent disposals or withdrawals and the acreage treated prior to revision.
- (5) The estimated breakdown of costs by activities will be shown in the spaces provided on the form. Identification by separate activities, however, will not be required in tabulating the practices for the total needs inventory. The total estimated cost for all activities will be entered in the space provided.
- (6) The acreage status for the particular area covered by the report (sub-basin, district, State, or Area) will be shown. Under BLM acres include vacant public lands and other Federal lands administered by the BLM. "Other Federal" will include other Federal lands not administered by the BLM. "All other" includes private, county, and State lands.
- (7) The columnar headings on the form are self-explanatory. Practices listed conform to those shown on Project Program Statistical Report, Form 4-1176. In the absence of cost records which include all elements, the unit

costs of the various practices shall be estimated. Estimates shall be on the basis that all overhead costs through the Washington Office shall be included. In order to insure uniformity among districts in estimating total overhead costs, the Washington and Area Offices will provide States and District offices with guidelines such as percentage factors for estimating these costs. In the cost distribution columns, the BLM column shall be considered Bureau funds and embrace all project program activities. The Estimated Contributions column shall reflect the estimated value of contributions to the practices listed from all non-BLM sources.

EXECUTION OF
FORM 4-1253
(Cont.)

- .5 A brief general plan for the entire district or area of jurisdiction shall be prepared. The purpose of this plan is to evaluate the overall management, conservation, and improvement needs in line with Bureau objectives and to assign priorities between watersheds for carrying out the work in the most effective manner. As a minimum coverage the general district plan shall include the following:

GENERAL
DISTRICT PLAN

- A. A brief narrative for each watershed describing (1) erosion conditions and needs for conservation and improvement, (2) grazing utilization and weed control problems that may be overcome through range improvement project practices, (3) status of range adjudication, anticipated program, and needed adjustments in grazing use to insure successful treatment, (4) potential of watershed for recovery and improvement through conservation treatment and management, and (5) priority assignment by community watershed or segments thereof in accordance with the policies in Chapter 6.2.3D, and a brief justification for the assignment. The numerical assignment of priorities (I, II, III, IV) by watersheds or segments thereof shall be shown on the district map.

NARRATIVE

- B. A district map delineating the boundaries of sub-basins and subdivisions into community watersheds within the district. As defined in section .3C, a community watershed may vary widely in area depending upon the inherent characteristics. It may consist of one or more tributary drainages or management units. The boundaries should follow drainage divides insofar as practical; however, established use areas, natural barriers, existing fences, etc., must be considered in establishing such boundaries

MAP

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.5C

MAP
(Cont.)

to form areas on which resource conservation programs can be effectively coordinated with management activities. The State Supervisor should designate the scale of the map to provide for uniformity of submissions between districts.

TABULATION
OF PRACTICES

- C. A tabulation of practices, units, and estimated cost by community watersheds, using separate sheets for each community watershed. This tabulation consists of a breakdown of the long range estimates into component community watersheds. In reality this is the first step in the preparation of the long range estimates. These tabulations and subsequent revisions thereof as found necessary will provide the basis for and facilitate preparation of future five year revisions of the long range estimates.

REVISION
OF DISTRICT
PLAN

- D. Revisions of the plan including priority assignments will be made by the District Manager when conditions justify such revisions.

COPIES AND
DISTRIBUTION
OF PLAN

- E. The plan will be prepared in duplicate; one copy for the district and one for the State office. In the State Office, maps of the State delineating the sub-basins and community watersheds from the map submitted by the districts will be prepared in triplicate for the State, Area, and Washington offices.

DETAILED
COMMUNITY
WATERSHED
PLANS

- .6 Detailed plans shall be prepared for the top priority community watersheds or segments thereof. The purpose of these plans is to outline the problems, collect and analyze the necessary data, and set forth a clearly defined and definite program of conservation and improvement treatment for the area involved. The plan will contain factual data and list projects necessary to accomplish the objectives in an orderly and timely manner. The detailed plan is essentially an operating plan. It must prescribe the treatment and sequence of application which it is determined will give the best results for the particular watershed. Because of the interrelationship of the soil and moisture, range improvement, weed control, and private (sections 4 and 15 permits) programs, all shall be considered and given their proper place in the plan. The potential effect of the treatment on other phases of the Bureau's over-all program, as well as those of other agencies and individuals, must be recognized and provision made for correlation to the extent appropriate. The influence of proposed projects

on wildlife use must be considered where appropriate and provisions made to prevent or minimize any adverse effects on wildlife. For the smaller watersheds in which the program can be completed within a reasonable period of years a detailed plan shall be prepared for the entire watershed. For larger watersheds it will be necessary to prepare detailed plans only for the high priority segments or for one complete phase (such as water control) of a multiphase program which can be carried out within a reasonable time.

DETAILED
COMMUNITY
WATERSHED
PLANS
(Cont.)

The treatment prescribed shall be carried out in accordance with the plan unless conditions and developments justify changes. Revisions and refinements will be made as the need arises and provisions must be made to take care of emergency situations such as range seeding of burned-over areas. Such changes shall be made a matter of record and included as a supplement or revision to the original plan. The preparation of detailed plans is a continuing process. After plans are completed and while the work is proceeding in the top priority watershed, detailed plans should be formulated for the watershed in the next priority order. No definite period is prescribed for detailed planning in advance of actual operation or construction. Sound plans may be made a number of years in advance which will require little change when actual project work is undertaken. Good judgment must be exercised so that an excessive amount of time is not wasted on detailed planning that may become obsolete.

A. The detailed plan should include as a minimum the following information:

DATA REQUIRED
FOR DETAILED
PLANS

- (1) A map of the community watershed or segment thereof on a scale of not less than one-half inch per mile, including the following:
 - (a) Land status
 - (b) Existing and proposed projects keyed to the list of projects included in the plan.
 - (c) Significant private improvements and improvements on lands other than BLM in the area.
 - (d) Programmed disposal areas
 - (e) Administrative unit and allotment boundaries.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9. 2

DATA REQUIRED
FOR DETAILED
PLANS
(Cont.)

- (f) Significant topographic features. (This information may be shown on more than one map if desirable for the purpose of clarity).
- (2) A brief statement on location of the planning area in relation to the major river sub-basin and to the district office area of jurisdiction.
- (3) A statement regarding physical characteristics as they relate to the planning area. (Soil, topography, climate, vegetation, etc.)
- (4) Briefly state past use history. In more detail describe the present use in relation to its influence upon the soil and moisture and vegetative resources of the planning area. If available, to substantiate the narrative, quote data from reports and/or studies made by colleges, State, and Federal agencies on the subject.
- (5) Prepare a narrative analysis of the existing conditions and what must be done to rehabilitate, stabilize, and/or maintain the BLM lands within the planning area. State the general sequence in which treatment and management adjustments should be applied to achieve the intermediate and final goals. In situations where the sequence will require the initiation of projects and changes by other interests, the plan shall contain an explanation of the functions of such operations and the apparent attitude of the other interests toward proposals to do the required work.
- (6) List by name the projects identified by project programs required for the conservation and development program for the planning area. This tabulation shall be arranged as closely as possible to reflect the sequence of treatment specified in the preceding paragraph and shall include number of units, unit cost, total cost, and anticipated contributions from non-BLM sources. Cost data used here shall be the estimated direct project cost only.
- (7) Outline significant features of the management program which will assure the success of projects proposed.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.6B

- (8) On the basis of experience, records, and studies of the planning area, forecast anticipated results of the programs in terms of increased production for forage and watershed protection. Evaluate in general terms any additional benefits anticipated from the proposed program.

DATA REQUIRED
FOR DETAILED
PLANS
(Cont.)

- (9) Describe community interest in the program, including references to agreements with other agencies or groups.

- (10) If the plan provides for only one phase (such as water control) of an extensive multiphase program in a large watershed, this must be stated and justified with a clear-cut program for completing the balance of the project work.

- B. Projects tabulated under section .6A(6) which involve the use of a substantial area of public land such as range waterspreading, seeding and integrated systems of detention structures shall be covered individually by Form 4-1300, Land Classification for Range Rehabilitation and Improvement (see Illustration 5). The purpose of this report is to provide a basis for classification of the proposed project lands prior to the expenditure of program funds, to enable the State Land Office to make an accurate check, and, if appropriate, to provide for an advance notation on the Land Office records that the lands have been so classified.

ADVANCE LAND
CLASSIFICATION
OF PROJECT
AREAS

- (1) Form 4-1300 shall be prepared in triplicate and attached to the community watershed plan when submitted to the State Supervisor.

- (a) Items (1) through (3) on Form 4-1300 are self-explanatory and shall be filled out completely.

- (b) The Statement on Use (Item 4) can be of assistance to the classification officer in arriving at the proper classification. The statements used should be short and concise yet provide sufficient information. For example:

Present: Grazing @ 25 acres/a.u.m.

Proposed: Grazing on reseeded area @ 4 acres/a.u.m.; control of water by presence of grass cover and gully plugs.

ADVANCE LAND
CLASSIFICATION
OF PROJECT
AREAS
(Cont.)

Potential: Highest potential use is grazing and watershed. No recreation or homesite possibilities due to lack of water and distance from any population center. Agriculture development infeasible due to inadequate supply of ground water.

In determining the possible potential use consider all uses, i.e., grazing, agricultural development, recreation, homesite, etc. Item 5 will provide a basis for the potential use.

- (c) Item 5 shall be completed to the fullest extent possible. Use the most accurate information available. Topography should be described fully, including the average degree of slope. Soils should be described by the common classifications, such as sandy loam with occasional boulders and stones. If surface water is present, note if any is available for further development. The ground water potential should be determined from logs of existing wells or other geologic studies. Also give estimated quantities. If the presence or absence of ground water is not known, so note.
- (d) Items (6) through (11) are self-explanatory.
- (e) Item (12) shall contain the specific recommendation of the district manager as to disposal or retention of the tract or parts of the tract. For example: The tract be classified for retention in Federal ownership for use as a water-spreading and grazing area except for the S½ of Sec. 32, T 3N, R 8 E, which may be suitable for agriculture. The disposal of this one-half section will not adversely affect the proposed project.

If the district manager should recommend that the entire tract on which the project is located be classified for disposal, an explanation should follow. One example of this may be a detention dam. Upon completion of the project, the entire area may be suitable for disposal subject to reservation by the Government for the structure and its water storage area.

Action is taken on the classification in accordance with BLM Manual, Volume V, section 6.8.50-53. Upon return of Form 4-1300 to the district manager it will be filed with and become a part of the community watershed plan.

- C. Watershed plans prepared in cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts can be completed without formalizing planning arrangements through a cooperative agreement. Also, project development may proceed, but before BLM funds are obligated the Bureau shall enter into a cooperative agreement, using Soil Conservation District Agreement, Form 4-1220 (Illustration 6) with the Soil Conservation District Board of Supervisors. The appropriate option of the agreement must be selected and agreed upon before the form is executed. The form may be signed by the Area Administrator, State Supervisor or District Manager depending upon the delegation of authority. The number of signed copies needed will depend upon local requirements. No copies are required by the Washington Office. Where transfer of BLM funds is involved a copy will be required for the Area Finance Office. A current record of the agreements in force, listed by Soil Conservation District name, shall be maintained in the State Office.

SOIL CONSER-
VATION
DISTRICT
AGREEMENT
FORM 4-1220

- (1) Option 3(a). For Soil Conservation Districts embracing large blocks of BLM land, Option 3(a) would normally be selected since the Bureau would have majority area jurisdiction and would have facilities available to carry out a conservation program. Option 3(a) provides for separate but coordinated plans and operations on BLM lands in the SC district with the details of coordination spelled out in the approved watershed plan. Thus the Bureau will prepare plans in accordance with existing procedures and survey standards and submit them in a form suitable to coordination into a district-wide program. Likewise, the Bureau will proceed with conservation and improvement operations in its lands according to existing policies, regulations, and procedures. Any further requirements for clearly defining the division of responsibility between the Bureau and the SC district should be spelled out in detail under paragraph (II) of the agreement (Form 4-1220).

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6.9.6C-2

SOIL CONSER-
VATION
DISTRICT
AGREEMENT
FORM 4-1220
(Cont.)

- (2) Options 3(b)(c). For SC districts embracing scattered small tracts of BLM lands, Options 3(b) or 3(c) may be selected depending upon whether the Bureau or the SC district is in the best position to supervise and carry out the conservation operations. In either event, the Bureau should contribute planning information pertinent to its lands to the SC district program.
- (3) Ranch Conservation Plans. If the SC district program provides for the preparation of complete ranch conservation plans, including BLM land appurtenant to the base property, such plans shall be limited to individual range allotments and section 15 leases where responsibility for following the plan can be pinpointed. On BLM land subject to common use, a statement of range conservation practices applicable to all users may be attached as a supplement to each complete ranch plan. The Bureau will prepare the range management plans and will supervise compliance with management practices contained therein for BLM lands affected by complete ranch plans. To avoid misunderstandings of the Bureau's management responsibilities, the rancher SC district cooperative agreement covering the complete ranch plan should include the following statement: "The grazing use made of the Federal range in your allotment and the installation of range improvements on such range must be made pursuant to the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, the regulations thereunder, and the terms of the grazing license, permit or lease issued to you by the Bureau of Land Management."
- (4) Supervision BLM personnel. The final sentence of paragraph (3)(b)(i) Form 4-1220 was inserted to affirm that personnel paid by BLM remain under the basic supervision and control of the Bureau, even though assigned temporary duty under the "on-the-job" direction and supervision of SC district officers or employees. When BLM employees are to be so assigned, the program plan should clearly indicate the nature of their duties and contain the statement that whatever supervision and direction is necessary by SC district personnel shall be confined to that required for execution of work under the agreement.

- D. The detailed community watershed plan will be prepared in duplicate and submitted to the State Supervisor. When approved by the State Supervisor, one copy will be returned to the district office to serve as a basis for project scheduling and one copy shall remain in the State office.

COPIES AND
DISTRIBUTION
OF PLAN

- .7 The general instructions on the purposes, functions, and procedures of the Bureau's programming system is contained in Volume IV, Part 156. The Range Conservation and Improvement part of the program will be prepared within the framework of the Bureau's program functions. The general phases of the programming system are: (1) Preparation of the program for the Program Year, (2) adjustment of the previously proposed program during the following fiscal year based on the latest financial information, (3) submission of annual work plan and first quarter progress report at the end of the first quarter for the Current Fiscal Year and subsequent quarterly progress reports for the second, third, and fourth quarters.

BUREAU'S
PROGRAMMING
SYSTEM

The program fiscal year, following fiscal year, and current year are defined in Volume IV, Part 156. The processing of these three fiscal year programs operates concurrently on a continuing basis. Procedures for project programming must be coordinated with the budget process. The detailed procedure for coordinating the project programs with the Bureau's programming system and the preparation and execution of forms in connection therewith are explained below.

- A. The program fiscal year submission will be prepared each year and submitted within the deadline dates set forth in the program planning instructions Volume IV, Part 156. Preparation shall begin at the district level using the community watershed plans as a basis. The community watershed plans must be reviewed in the light of the programs anticipated for the following fiscal year and the current fiscal year.

PROGRAM YEAR

The Bureau's soil and moisture program and plans are governed broadly by the departmental long range conservation plan. The Office of the Director will provide guides or criteria for general programming levels based on the best information available prior to or during the programming period. District, State, and Area programs should be based on optimum operating levels consistent with criteria provided by the Director's Office.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.7A

PROGRAM
YEAR
(Cont.)

- (1) Separate Forms 4-1453, Program Summary (Illustration 23) will be prepared for each program activity (S&M, R.I., Weed Control) on a district-wide or area of administration basis. The appropriate block on the front side of the form will be checked to indicate the activity.
 - (a) The general instructions for stating the total man-month requirements for Technical Direction are the same for all activities and are contained in Volume IV, Part 156 of this Manual. The definition of Technical Direction at the District level for this activity is defined in the footnote on Form 4-1453.
 - (b) Under Area of Land Affected, an acreage figure will be shown for (a) the estimated full program requirements (column 2), (b) acres affected by treatment during the current fiscal or appropriation year (column 4), (c) acres affected by treatment during the following fiscal year (column 6), and (d) acres to be affected during the program fiscal year (column 8). This information will be shown on Form 4-1453 for each of the project programs (S&M, R.I., Private, and Weed Control). The acreage figures to be shown will be entered by the District office on Form 4-1453 before being forwarded to the State office. The acreage figures to be reported will be determined by the following procedure:
 - (i) The total public lands requiring treatment will be obtained by adding together the acres requiring treatment as shown on the long range individual sub-basin programs for the district or area of administration.
 - (ii) The total program costs and the estimated cost for each activity (S&M, R.I., Private, Weed Control) will be obtained in the same manner.
 - (iii) To obtain the current estimate of the total program it will be necessary to subtract prior years' accomplishment and costs.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.7A-2

- (iv) The total current acres requiring treatment will be divided in proportion to the amount of the total costs represented by the current estimates for each of the project programs. These figures will then be entered on the work summary for each activity. PROGRAM YEAR (Cont.)
- (v) The acreages to be shown for the current fiscal year, the following fiscal year, and the program fiscal year will be computed in the same manner by starting with the respective current fiscal year cost estimates for each activity, and computing the acreage in the same ratio that the subject fiscal year cost estimate bears to the total program cost for that activity.
- (c) The following Hydrologic Region and Community Watershed data shall be tabulated in the blank space below "Area of Land Affected" on the front of the form. *
- (i) Breakdown by Hydrologic Region of Total Funds (BLM and Contributed) listed for the activity on the Total Program line on Form 4-1465 Financial Sheet using the following headings:
- | Hydrologic Region
(Name) | BLM
Funds | Contributed
Funds | Total
Program |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|
- (ii) Number of Community Watersheds in which project work is planned for accomplishment during the current, following, and program fiscal years.
- (d) The reverse side of Form 4-1453 (Summary of Practices) is replaced by Form 4-1453a and, therefore, will not be completed for inclusion in the Program Statement.
- (e) The States will review the district submissions for compliance with guidelines, criteria, and policies and make required adjustments. The district data will be consolidated and Form 4-1453 (front side) executed for the State submission.
- (f) The Areas in turn will review the State submissions, adjust as necessary, consolidate and execute Form 4-1453 for the Area submission.

PROGRAM YEAR
(Cont.)

(2) Practices Summary Sheet for Project Programs Form 4-1453a (Illustration 23a). This form shall be prepared by activity on the same basis as Form 4-1453 and made a part of the District, State, and Area program submissions. No changes or additions shall be made in the list of Conservation Practices and Units of Measurement.

- (a) District level. Form 4-1453a shall be prepared separately for each activity (S&M, WC, and RI) to summarize by practice the project program proposed for each.

The practices listed shall be based upon and substantiated by Community Watershed Plans. In order to avoid duplication of Costs, Surveys and Watershed Plans are listed as "Non-Add" items at the bottom of the form rather than being included with the Conservation Practices. The amounts to be programmed for these two items are to be included on Forms 4-1463 (Personnel Sheet) and 4-1464 (Other Costs Sheet). The total estimated costs for each of these two items, however, should be shown in the spaces provided in Columns 1-4 as well.

In addition to completing Columns 1-4 "Scheduled Program" the Districts shall complete Columns 5-8 "Minimum Program" for the S&M and WC activities. The basis for the "Minimum Program" shall be the current level of funds. The purpose of the "Minimum Program" is to indicate the estimated adjustments that will be necessary in the project work listed in Columns 1-4 should funds be restricted to the current level.

- (b) The State offices will review the district submissions for compliance with policies and community watershed plans, make necessary adjustments, and execute Forms 4-1453a by activity for the State program submissions by entering the consolidated data.
- (c) The Areas in turn will review the State submissions for compliance with guides and policies, make necessary adjustments, and execute Forms 4-1453a by activity for the Area program submissions by entering the consolidated data.

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6.9.7B

B. The following indicates the actions and adjustments necessary during the following fiscal year as a result of Department, Budget Bureau, and House allowance and final passage of the appropriation bill:

BUDGET YEAR

- (1) After the ceiling figure has been set for the S&M and Weed Control programs, the Washington Office will consult with field offices, if necessary, to make whatever adjustments are required to meet the ceiling figure. In making the adjustments data furnished as a means of placing emphasis on the need for continuing work already started will be used.
- (2) Areas and States will not ordinarily be given a breakdown of funds on the basis of the Bureau of the Budget action.
- (3) The Preliminary Program Advice issued in accordance with IV BLM 156, will serve as the basis for the District to revise Form 4-1144 (Project Work Schedule) for the Soil and Moisture and Weed Control activities and to prepare a Preliminary Work Plan on Form 4-1470 and 4-1470a.
- (4) Preliminary Work Plans, using Columns 3-8, Parts I to VI on Form 4-1470 (Illustration 24), shall be submitted by activity for the S&M, WC, RI, and Watershed Protection programs in accordance with IV BLM 156 and the instructions for the preparation of Form 4-1470 contained in subsection C below.

The program level for the RI activity will be based on the best estimate available at the district level.

The Preliminary Work Plan for the Watershed Protection Program (PL 566) shall be based on the estimated funds anticipated from the Department of Agriculture for the installation of works of improvement as provided in approved PL 566 plans for the budget year.

- (5) Upon receipt of program advices following the passage of the appropriation bill, the Districts will make the final revision of the Project Work Schedule, Form 4-1144, for each program and submit one copy of each to the State Office.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.7C

CURRENT YEAR C. The Annual Work Plan and Quarterly Progress Report, Form (FORM 4-1470) 4-1470 (Illustration 24) will be submitted for the Soil and Moisture, Weed Control, Range Improvement, and Watershed Protection (P.L. 566) programs in accordance with the provisions in IV BLM 156. Separate reports based on Project Work Schedules shall be prepared by the Districts for each applicable activity, in accordance with the following instructions:

- (1) No additions or changes are to be made in the list of Practices, Column 1 or in the Units of Measurement, Column 2.
- (2) Annual Work Plan section, Columns 3-8. Following the Preliminary Work Plan submission, Form 4-1470 will be submitted as a combined Annual Work Plan and Progress Report for the First Quarter. It will be based on the actual allocation of funds and will reflect necessary adjustments in the Preliminary Work Plan. No subsequent adjustments or changes shall be made in the Annual Work Plan section, Columns 3-8.
 - (a) Units, Column 3. Show number of units planned for accomplishment during the fiscal year, including projects in progress carried over from previous years.
 - (b) Estimated Cost, Column 4. Show estimated direct project cost including contributions on the same basis as used for reporting Project Expenditures on Form 4-1209. Funds from previous fiscal year appropriations which finance part or all of a project shall also be included so the entry will reflect the total direct cost of the work planned for accomplishment.
 - (c) First Quarter, Column 5. Enter the units planned for completion during the first quarter on the basis of totally completed projects. Work to be accomplished on a partially completed project shall not be entered until the quarter that the entire project is to be completed.
 - (d) Second, Third, and Fourth Quarters, Columns 6, 7, and 8. Enter in these columns the cumulative number of units planned for completion by the end of each of the quarters on the same basis used in Column 5.

- (3) Quarterly Progress Report section, Columns 9-12. Report progress on a cumulative and completed project basis, including accomplishments on work not included in the Annual Work Plan. CURRENT YEAR
(Cont.)

- (a) First Quarter, Column 9. Enter units completed during the first quarter on the basis of completed projects. Units accomplished on a partially completed project are to be reported in the quarter in which the entire project is completed. For example, an entry of "7000" will be made on the Seeding line in Column 9 if the status of the range seeding projects in the reporting office are as follows at the end of the first quarter:

Project Name	Units Planned (Acres)	Projects Completed	Projects in Progress
Boyce	7000	7000 acres	-
Wildhorse	5000	-	4000 acres

- (b) Second, Third, and Fourth Quarters, Columns 10-12. Enter quarterly in these columns the cumulative units completed on the same completed project basis used in preparing the first quarterly report.

The total accomplishments reported on the fourth quarter submission should agree with the Annual Statistical Report, Form 4-1176.

- (4) IV. Program Facilities will be entered on a total dollar basis in Columns 4-12 in the Annual Work Plan and Quarterly Progress Report sections. The projects included shall be limited to those listed under Program Facilities on Form 4-1176.
- (5) V. Maintenance. Total maintenance on a dollar basis will be entered in Columns 4-12 on the same basis as used for Program Practices and Facilities.
- (6) VI. Total. Enter in Column 4 the sum of the entries in the column. Complete Columns 5-8 on the basis of cumulative quarterly scheduling of the planned obligations, and Columns 9-12 on the basis of actual obligations. This data will indicate progress on project work from a monetary standpoint.

- (7) The States will review the District submissions, consolidate the data by activity on Forms 4-1470 for the State submission.
- (8) The Areas in turn will review the State submissions and prepare a consolidated report by activity on Form 4-1470 for the Area submission.

CURRENT YEAR D.
(FORM 4-1470a)

The purpose of the Project Program Analysis Form 4-1470a (Illustration 24a) is to show how the proposed project work on Form 4-1470 will be financed, the manpower required, and the estimated primary benefits that will accrue from the work. The analysis (by activity) will be made a part of the Preliminary Work Plan and Annual Work Plan submissions by attachment to Form 4-1470. Entries in Column 2 "Activity Funds" are to be limited to the activity for which the report is prepared. For example, on the S&M Report only S&M funds would be included in Column 2 of the Financial Analysis.

(1) Financial Analysis

- (a) I. Project Cost Analysis is an analysis of the direct Project Costs listed on line VI, "Total", in Column 4 on Form 4-1470.
 - (i) Previous Fiscal Year Funds (line 1) applies to carryover projects. Enter the previous fiscal year obligated funds (BLM and contributed) financing the carryover projects included in the Annual Work Plan.
 - (ii) Current Fiscal Year Funds (line 2). Enter the current year funds (BLM and contributed) that will be used in financing the work.
 - (iii) Total (line 3). Enter the sum of lines 1 and 2. The amount entered in column 6 must agree with the amount shown in line VI (Total), Column 4, Form 4-1470.
- (b) II. Other Costs. Enter in Column 2 the estimated "Other Costs" which is the difference between the amount available for the Total Program (line III) for the activity being reported and the amount shown for the Total on line I-3. The same amount should be entered in Column 6.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.7D-2

(c) III. Total Program. The amount entered in Column 2 should equal the total funds programmed for the activity as follows: CURRENT YEAR
(FORM 4-1470a)
(Cont.)

(i) District Report. Total amount programmed as shown on the ledger.

(ii) State Report. Sum of the District submissions, plus the funds programmed to the State Office for the activity.

(2) Personnel Analysis. Each organizational level shall complete the appropriate lines, entering in Column 2 the total estimated man-months (permanent and temporary), and the number of authorized personnel in Columns 3 and 4, exclusive of Force Account Personnel whose wages and other expenses are charged to projects.

(3) Estimated Program Benefits. The District shall complete this portion to the extent applicable. The States will consolidate the data for the State report after review and approval.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.8

CONTRIBUTIONS
UNDER SECTION 9
OF THE TAYLOR
GRAZING ACT AND
SECTION 103 OF
THE PUBLIC LAND
ADMINISTRATION
ACT

* .8 Contributions or donations of money, services, and property, real, personal, or mixed, are authorized under Section 9 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, and Section 103 of the Public Land Administration Act (74 Stat. 506). Acceptance of contributions for conservation and range improvement projects from range or non-range users is accomplished through execution of a cooperative agreement.

NON-ACCEPTABLE
CONTRIBUTIONS

A. District managers shall not accept contributions conditioned upon their expenditure for purposes unauthorized by the Taylor Grazing Act, the Public Land Administration Act, and applicable State laws, or which restrict the scope of the discretion of the Secretary or of the Director in the administration of the act. Contributions may not be accepted by the district manager where they specify a particular administrative purpose, such as the payment of salaries of named individuals or positions, or the performance of specific functions by such individuals, or the maintenance of offices at particular locations unless approved by the Director. Satisfactory justification must be submitted to the Director to show that such position or activity is essential to the proper administration of the district.

ACCEPTABLE
CONTRIBUTIONS

B. Any contribution may be accepted if it falls within subsection (1) below. In addition, private and State's share contributions may be accepted if they fall within subsections (2) or (3), respectively.

(1) General. Contributions may be accepted to defray the expenses of range improvements generally or for payment of expenses incident to the administration, protection, and improvement of lands within or without the exterior boundaries of a grazing district, including the salaries of employees assigned to such districts where they do not specify the particular purpose or function as outlined in Section .8A above.

(2) Contributions from non-licensees and lessees for the development and conservation of public land resources may be accepted provided the purpose of the project to be developed or the contribution is not at variance with existing Bureau policy regarding the development, conservation, and use of public lands.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.8C

- (3) Contributions of the State's share of grazing receipts may be accepted, subject to the general limitations of Section .8A. Normally these funds will be made available for use in connection with the range improvement program of the district and county of origin; however, these funds may be accepted for other uses and under the same conditions as in (2) above when so specified in the resolution of contributions.

ACCEPTABLE
CONTRIBUTIONS
(Cont.)

- C. Cooperative Agreement, Form 4-1119 (Chapter 6.9.11B), shall be executed as an instrument for the acceptance and use of contributed materials and labor for the application or construction of a conservation or range improvement project. If the number of cooperators and the items of materials exceed the space provided on the form an additional sheet should be attached. When using this form for a maintenance agreement strike out Section III.

CONTRIBUTIONS
MATERIALS -
LABOR

- D. Cooperative Agreement, Form 4-1119, and Proffer of Monetary Contribution, Form 4-1268, shall be executed as instruments for the acceptance and use of monetary contributions for the application or construction of a conservation or range improvement project. Monetary contributions may be accepted for use either for the construction of specific projects or for general purposes. No Cooperative Agreement (Form 4-1119) need be executed when contributions are accepted for general purposes.

MONETARY
CONTRIBUTIONS

Section I of Form 4-1268 provides for the acceptance of monetary contributions for general purposes to apply or construct conservation and range improvement projects in general in the district where the contribution is received. Funds contributed under this condition do not give the contributor an equity or a salvage right in any project constructed in part or in total with funds contributed for project work in general.

Sections C and D above are applicable for use in receiving contributions from range users or non-range users.

- .9 It is very important that projects be accurately located and that proper locations are recorded. In surveyed areas the location of projects such as wells, reservoirs, springs, detention dams, etc., shall be made by a tie-in by distance and bearing from a known cadastral survey corner. This tie shall be shown on the project completion report, Form 4-1209. The method and equipment used is left to the discretion of the

PROJECT
LOCATION

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.10

PROJECT LOCATION
(cont.)

district manager and will depend upon the topography, land ownership pattern, etc. Areal and lineal projects will be mapped as accurately as possible from aerial photos, planimetric maps, etc. Generally a traverse with instruments will not be made of such projects unless circumstances justify use of this method. In unsurveyed areas projects shall be located by a tie-in to known landmarks or other prominent topographic features.

PROJECT NUMBERING .10

Projects shall be numbered when work actually starts on the project, except for section 4 and 15 projects. Section 4 and 15 projects shall be numbered after completion and when final inspection is made. The project numbering system set forth below shall be used beginning with the fiscal year following issuance of this part of the manual. The numbering system is designed to indicate the district administering the area, the program or programs under which the project is constructed and the project number. The project numbers shall be in succession irrespective of the program under which they are constructed and begin with number one.

Examples are as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Nevada No. 3	Regular (S&M, RI, WC Fire Presuppression and projects under Timber Sale Contracts)	1	N3-R-1
Nevada No. 3	Section 4	2	N3-4-2
Nevada No. 3	Section 15	3	N3-15-3
Nevada No. 3	Watershed Protection	4	N3-WP-4

The project number will not be changed nor will assignments be forwarded to the Land Office for recording, when projects are assigned or transferred to another range user.

PROJECT FORMS

- .11 The following instructions regarding use of project forms are applicable in full or in part to all project programs as indicated in the instructions (Chapters 2 to 7 inclusive) for the respective programs.

- A. Project Estimate, Form 4-1208 (Illustration 9) is required for those projects which have not been included in a detailed community watershed plan at the time they are inserted in the Project Work Schedule, Form 4-1144, such as seeding on burned areas, maintenance requirements for single existing projects or for several projects of the same practice, and range improvement and weed control projects located outside of approved community watersheds. In such cases, Form 4-1208 shall be prepared in duplicate and one copy shall accompany Form 4-1144 or any supplement thereto when transmitted to the State Supervisor. Form 4-1208 may also be used in the district as a preliminary work plan for other projects to the extent that it serves such purpose. Execution of the form is explained in the order in which the heading occurs on the form.

PROJECT
ESTIMATE
FORM 4-1208

- (1) Project Name. Insert name of project. The project name shall be composed to indicate the practice and whether it is construction, treatment or maintenance. For example:

Steamboat Reservoir (absence of the word "maintenance" in the name indicates that it is either a construction or treatment project, depending upon which practice is involved).

Hardpan Reservoir maintenance

Long Haul fence

High Point seeding

- (2) Unit of Measurement and Number of Unit. Insert the unit of measurement for the activity. Units of measurement shall conform to those shown for the various practices on the Project Program Statistical Report, Form 4-1176. Insert number of units proposed for accomplishment under the project.
- (3) Location. Supply all data for spaces under the location item. Use township diagram on the back of Form 4-1208 to describe areal or linear location that is not within a 40-acre subdivision.

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6.9.11A-1

PROJECT
ESTIMATE
FORM 4-1208
(Cont.)

- (4) Description and Purpose. Insert as much detail as possible relating to the recommended method or type of treatment or construction. Data regarding purposes to be served justifies its inclusion in the program.
- (5) Item or Work Unit Costs. The "item or work unit" column is used to itemize material labor and equipment, or it may be used to show a project or phase of a project. For example, a reservoir project may be shown as one unit under the "item or work unit" column and the costs per cubic yards in the appropriate columns; or a seeding project may include plowing and drilling as separate units under the "item and work unit" column and the costs per acre in the appropriate column. Insofar as possible the breakdown of each project into work units shall conform to accepted divisions used in making engineering estimates. Cost estimates may be based upon data obtained by either averaging recent contract prices for similar work, use of standard engineering formulas, or ascertaining the average cost per unit of measurement from the most recent 4-1176 report.
- In the "Fund" column indicate the proposed funds such as S&M, RI, WC, Contributed, etc. from which the items or units will be financed.
- (6) Project Grand Total. Insert sum of "Work Units and Materials" totals.
- (7) Prepared By. The estimator shall sign, date, and indicate his organizational title in the spaces provided on the form.
- (8) Approval. The portion of the form below the asterisks is for use by the district manager at the time the Work Schedule is prepared, or revised, on Form 4-1144. The district manager shall indicate his approval by his signature and insert the current date, and also indicate the program under which the project is placed by reason of its purposes as stated at the top of the form under "Description and Purpose." He must also indicate the fiscal year of the Work Schedule in which the project is being placed.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11B

B. Projects involving cooperation or maintenance from range users shall be covered by a cooperative agreement executed on Cooperative Agreement Form 4-1119 (Illustration 10). The form must be fully executed and monetary contributions due thereunder received prior to the initiation of project work. Sufficient copies of the agreement will be made to provide one copy each for the co-operators, project file, and six-way grazing case file or section 15 lease file. The copies for the six-way grazing case file or section 15 lease file, are required to facilitate processing future assignments of interest in such agreements when grazing privileges are transferred or leases are assigned. Execution of the form is explained below:

COOPERATIVE
AGREEMENT
FORM 4-1119

- (1) Enter names of all parties contributing to the project.
- (2) Enter name and location of improvements included in agreement.
- (3) Identify the cost or value of contributions by each cooperator.
- (4) Enter termination date or the word "indefinite" in paragraph IX of the agreement whichever is applicable.
- (5) Enter under "Special Conditions" all stipulations not enumerated above that apply to each specific agreement.
- (6) All cooperators will sign the agreement, which will also be signed by the district manager.

C. Grant of Easement and Right-of-Way, Form 4-1242 (Illustration 11) is used when it is necessary to place BLM projects on lands in other ownership, and to secure uncontested access to public lands in connection with these projects. [Some States have their own forms for this purpose and these shall be accepted in lieu of Form 4-1242 only if the State form provides equivalent privileges to the Bureau.] The signature of both husband and wife is required in some states to make the easement legal. The State laws shall be followed in this matter. [All such grants must be recorded on the records of the county in which the lands are situated. The easement will be made in triplicate. The original will be

GRANT OF
EASEMENT AND
RIGHT-OF-WAY
FORM 4-1242

to the County for recordation and placed in the project file upon return to the District Office. The duplicate is for the grantor and the third copy for the project file until the original is returned to this file.]

PROJECT
WORK
SCHEDULE
FORM 4-1144

- D. The project work schedule Form 4-1144 (Illustration 12) is designed to facilitate planning and programming of projects for the ensuing fiscal year. Separate schedules will be used for each project program (S&M, RI, WC, & WP). When project costs are to be shared by more than one program activity, such costs shall be shown only on the sheet for the program financing the major portion of the project cost. The schedule for each program will be prepared on a districtwide basis with the projects listed in descending order of priority insofar as practical. The sub-basin symbol and community watershed name will be indicated in the appropriate columns for each project except for projects such as maintenance projects that are carried out on a districtwide basis in which case "districtwide" will be entered under the "sub-basin and community watershed" columns. Normal maintenance of fences, roads, springs, wells, etc., should be set up as a districtwide project by types of practices. Major maintenance of a project should be scheduled as maintenance of the original project and set up as a single project. Using the community watershed plans as a basis the project work schedules shall be prepared in duplicate by the districts each year early enough so that it may be presented to the district advisory boards at their annual meetings for review and recommendation. For projects not included in a community watershed plan, Form 4-1208 shall be prepared and included as part of the project work schedules. The schedules will be held in the district office until firm commitments on funds are received from the Area and State offices. The district manager will then make any needed changes in the project schedules, approve them, and send one copy to the State Supervisor for informational purposes. The schedules will serve as a basis for preparing the annual work plan and progress report (Form 4-1470). It may become necessary to modify the schedules because of unforeseen developments or emergency situations such as seeding of burned-over areas or major maintenance work on water control structures

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11D-2

because of flood damage. In such cases the district manager may add projects by making a supplemental Form 4-1144 or delete projects by a memorandum to the files, a copy of which will be sent to the State Supervisor.

* PROJECT WORK
SCHEDULE
FORM 4-1144
(Cont.)

Projects on which work was commenced in a previous fiscal year but have not been completed and reported on a Project Program Statistical Report are referred to as "Carry-over Projects." Such "Carry-over Projects" planned for completion during the fiscal year covered by the Project Work Schedule shall be included thereon. The cost of the "Carry-over Projects" shall be listed in a manner that will permit the following to be identifiable:

Funds already expended or obligated from a previous fiscal year appropriation.

Funds required to complete the project from the fiscal year appropriation covered by the Project Work Schedule.

For clarity it may be necessary to use more than one line in entering "Carry-over Projects."

Preparation of the form is explained below.

- (1) Project Number. Project numbers shall be listed only * for "Carry-over Projects."
- (2) Project Name. The project name shall indicate the practice and whether it is construction, treatment, or maintenance. Maintenance projects such as fence or road maintenance may be set up to do work on one or on several existing projects of the same practice on a district-wide basis.
- (3) Sub-basin symbols. Insert the symbol of the sub-basin except for district-wide projects.
- (4) Community Watershed Name. Insert the name of the community watershed except for district-wide projects. "District-wide" will be inserted under Columns (3) and (4) for district-wide projects.

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6.9.11E

PROJECT WORK
SCHEDULE
FORM 4-1144
(Cont.)

- (5) Unit. Insert the prescribed unit of measurement for the practice, as shown on Form 4-1176, Project Program Statistical Report.
- (6) Number of Units. Insert the number of units of measurement proposed for accomplishment in the project.
- (7) Project Cost. The columns under this heading are for use in allocating district project costs to the respective programs for appropriated funds and also to indicate the contributions to the projects from range users and others for the fiscal year. The letter abbreviations are for the programs as indicated in Section .11F(2).
- (8) Grand Total. Show grand total of appropriated funds and contributions.
- (9) Qtr. Appor. The column headed "Qtr. Appor." shall be used to show, using the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, the quarter of the fiscal year in which it is planned to obligate the appropriated funds. Projects (such as maintenance) may require obligations of project funds in more than one quarter in which case the numbers for the quarters will be shown and the percentage for each quarter shown by footnote.

At the bottom of the form either notation of the recommendation of the District Advisory Board and date of the meeting or the signature of the board chairman will be required. The District Manager will sign and date the form signifying his approval.

PROJECT
EXPENDITURES
FORM 4-1145

- E. Project Expenditures Form 4-1145 (Illustration 13) shall be used in the district office only. Entries must be made currently to show charges against individual projects from district allotments of funds, and the value of contributions of money, materials, or services from cooperators. The purpose of this form is to supply the figures for the "Participation Record" portion of Project Completion Report, Form 4-1209, and Project Summary and Record Form 4-1210. It facilitates the management of project programs by supplying a record of expenditures which can be readily checked against project estimates. The form is maintained for each project from the time it is started until it is completed even though these dates are in separate fiscal years. Execution of the form is explained in the order in which captions appear.

obsolete after July 1, 1962, Remove
from manual after that date.

- (1) Project Number and Name. Project number and name shall be inserted when work on project begins.
- (2) Fiscal Year. Fiscal year in which project is started shall be inserted. If work extends beyond that year, the next fiscal year shall also be indicated.
- (3) Item and Quantity. Insert kind or type of service or material supplied or purchased and the quantity thereof, i.e., 250 posts; 2 days labor, etc.
- (4) Purchase orders, Issue Slips, Etc. Enter identifying number or description of purchase orders or contracts, time sheets, issue slips, and, in the case of contributions, the contributor's name.
- (5) Funds. Enter amounts chargeable to the project from district allotments of funds in appropriate column. Entries shall be made regardless of whether funds are from current or prior year's appropriations. Charges to individual projects shall cover only expenses due to:
 - (a) Contracts for construction, operation, or maintenance work on projects.
 - (b) Force account personnel hired to carry on actual project work (hourly wage truck drivers, equipment operators, laborers, etc.)
 - (c) Supplies and materials which are purchased and used in projects.
 - (d) Operation, repair and maintenance of equipment used in carrying on the project work. (Units assigned for travel purposes to permanent personnel engaged in planning or supervisory work shall not be included.)
- (6) Contributions. Insert value of contributions in appropriate column. The breakdown between "Range Users" and "Others" is covered in Section .11F(2). Contributions include services and materials acquired directly or from deposited or undeposited funds. Whenever possible, the values shall be

PROJECT
EXPENDITURES
FORM 4-1145
(Cont.)

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11F

PROJECT
EXPENDITURES
FORM 4-1145
(Cont.)

recorded at the actual cost to the cooperator for the materials or services furnished. However, there may be instances, such as when a cooperator personally works on a project or uses his own equipment, in which it will be necessary to estimate the value. Estimates should be based upon the best information available as to the cost of equivalent services locally.

- (7) Totals. The totals for each of the columns will be taken from the bottom of the sheet and posted to Form 4-1209 (Illustration 14) and Form 4-1210 (Illustration 15). In the event there is more than one individual or group in any one of the two categories of contributors, the amount to be credited to each shall be determined by analyzing the individual entries on the sheet so that each individual or group shall be given proper credit for their contribution on Form 4-1209.

PROJECT
COMPLETION
REPORT
FORM 4-1209

- F. The purpose of Project Completion Report, Form 4-1209 (Illustration 14) is to supply a record of pertinent data regarding the project. The form shall be completed in triplicate immediately following the completion of all projects, or upon the issuance of section 4 or 15 permits to maintain existing but previously unauthorized improvements. Two copies of the form will be forwarded to the Land Office for projects that are required to be posted in the Land Office records as outlined in section .12. The third copy will be kept in the project file until the posted copy is returned from the Land Office. The posted copy will be filed in the project file.

- (1) The items for the most part are self-explanatory or have been previously explained in connection with Form 4-1210. In line (1) after program for AC projects where section 4 or 15 permits are issued indicate both programs: examples, AC-Sec. 4 or AC-Sec. 15. For other projects indicate the program financing the major portion of the cost. Line (2); Permittee name and date permit issued is for use only for section 4 and 15 permits.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9,11F-2

- (2) Project Expenditures. In line (10) enter the amount of direct project expenditures by funds in the appropriate columns after the project is completed. The information for the breakdown shall be taken from the Project Expenditure Tally Sheet, Form 4-1145 and from section 4 and 15 permits. For AC projects indicate the amount of ACP payment expended under the "AC" column and the balance financed and expended by the individual under the appropriate "contribution" columns. The letter abbreviations under project expenditures indicate the following programs:

S&M	Soil and moisture conservation
RI	Range improvement
WC	Weed control
WP	Watershed protection
AC	Agricultural conservation

The "Range Users" column shall show total contributions, both deposited and undeposited, from users of the Federal range under grazing permit, license, or lease. Contributions, both deposited and undeposited, authorized by the advisory boards, shall also be included under this heading. The portion of the grazing fees returned to States, therefore, may or may not be credited, when contributed to projects, to range users. The determining factor is whether the advisory boards authorized the contributions. The "Others" column shall show contributions, both deposited and undeposited, from sources outside the BLM other than range users. The basis for crediting any particular sub-group (other Federal agencies, States, city, or county governments, corporations, individuals) in the heading is whether the sub-group authorized the contribution.

- (3) Completed Project Description. Description shall include complete details on any points of information not otherwise required on the form, particularly dimensions. Of special importance are size of pipes, cylinder size and make of pump, make and model of windmills, etc., on wells; size of pipes, valves, troughs, etc., in springs; size of outlet pipes in detention dams; and other items of this nature which may facilitate future maintenance of project.
- (4) Location Plat. The location plat on the back of the form shall be used to show the location of all projects. Accurate location of projects (sec. .9) and notation on this

PROJECT
COMPLETION
REPORT
FORM 4-1209
(Cont.)

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11G

PROJECT
COMPLETION
REPORT
FORM 4-1209
(Cont.)

plat are important. The land office records are posted from this form. In the space provided at the top of the location plat indicate the location of the project by the smallest legal subdivision practical. For point location project this should be shown to the nearest 40 acres. In addition, the project must be shown on the plat using the standard symbols contained in Illustration 22 and the number of the sections, townships, and ranges applicable to the plat must be designated. For projects such as pitting, seeding, etc., which are not included in the standard symbols the boundaries of such projects should be clearly indicated. Where location ties are made from known cadastral survey corners or prominent landmarks the tie-point, bearing, and distance to a point on the project shall be shown in the space provided. The point on the project shall be shown by name such as spring headbox, station on dam centerline, etc. The scale used on the plat must be indicated. A minimum scale of one inch to the mile shall be used, however, a larger scale may be used where necessary.

- (5) Prepared By. Preparation identity shall be indicated by the signature and organizational title of person making the report. Insert the date of form as signed in the space provided.
- (6) Signature. Upon completion, the form should be signed by the district manager in the space provided.

PROJECT
SUMMARY &
RECORD
FORM 4-1210

- G. Project Summary and Record Form 4-1210 (Illustration 15) is for use in the District Office to keep a complete register and record of projects constructed or installed on public lands, including sections 4 and 15 and watershed protection projects. The use of this form will become effective beginning with the fiscal year following issuance of these instructions. Only one copy will be required in the District Office on which projects will be listed in numerical sequence by project number, using the numbering system set forth in section .10. The form provides a record from which the District Office can compile the Project Program Statistical Report on Form 4-1176. It provides a means for readily reviewing pertinent project information and accomplishments. Execution of the form is explained in the order in which the columns appear on the form.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11E(1)

- (1) Project Number and Name. Project number and name shall be inserted when work on project begins.
- (2) Fiscal Year. Fiscal year in which project is started shall be inserted. If work extends beyond that year, the next fiscal year shall also be indicated.
- (3) Item and Quantity. Insert kind or type of service or material supplied or purchased and the quantity thereof, i.e., 250 posts; 2 days labor, etc.
- (4) Purchase orders, Issue Slips, Etc. Enter identifying number or description of purchase orders or contracts, time sheets, issue slips, and, in the case of contributions, the contributor's name.
- (5) Funds. Enter amounts chargeable to the project from district allotments of funds in appropriate column. Entries shall be made regardless of whether funds are from current or prior year's appropriations. Charges to individual projects shall cover only expenses due to:
- (a) Contracts for construction, operation, or maintenance work on projects.
 - (b) Force account personnel hired to carry on actual project work (hourly wage truck drivers, equipment operators, laborers, etc.).
 - (c) Supplies and materials which are purchased and used in projects.
 - (d) Operation, repair and maintenance of equipment used in carrying on the project work. (Units assigned for travel purposes to permanent personnel engaged in planning or supervisory work shall not be included.)
- (6) Contributions. Insert value of contributions in appropriate column. Contributions include services and materials acquired directly or from deposited or undeposited funds. Whenever possible, the values shall be

PROJECT
EXPENDITURES
FORM 4-1145
(Cont.)

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11E(6)

PROJECT
EXPENDITURES
FORM 4-1145
(Cont.)

recorded at the actual cost to the cooperator for the materials or services furnished. However, there may be instances, such as when a cooperator personally works on a project or uses his own equipment, in which it will be necessary to estimate the value. Estimates should be based upon the best information available as to the cost of equivalent services locally.

- (7) Totals. The totals for each of the columns will be taken from the bottom of the sheet and posted to Form 4-1209 (Illustration 14) and Form 4-1210 (Illustration 15). In the event there is more than one individual or group in any one of the two categories of contributors, the amount to be credited to each shall be determined by analyzing the individual entries on the sheet so that each individual or group shall be given proper credit for their contribution on Form 4-1209.

PROJECT
COMPLETION
REPORT
FORM 4-1209

*** F. The purpose of the Project Completion Report, Form 4-1209, is to establish a record of all completed range conservation and development projects including pertinent data regarding the project. This form is the most important document in the reporting system. It is used for recordation of certain projects on land office records and is a basic information document for future reference for inventory and maintenance purposes.

- (1) The coding which is entered on the report is necessitated by the ADP processes which will be used for preparing statistical reports and for other purposes. Correct coding is of the essence if the data is to be useful. This cannot be stressed too strongly. Equally important is the need for legible copies. Documents submitted to Washington under this procedure must be originals or legible first carbons.
- (2) The Project Completion Report must be completed immediately following the completion of each project, or upon the issuance of a section 4 or 15 permit. Copies are to be made for the district office, the Washington office, and when appropriate, the land office. These are to be sent to the State Director's office. A review for completeness and accuracy and inspection for conformance to instructions regarding coded information will be made by the State range staff. Two copies of the

*** (Effective after July 1, 1962)

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11F(2)

form will be routed to the land office for projects that are required to be posted in the land office records as outlined in section .12. After review by the State office, the original or first carbon is to be forwarded to the Washington office (code 6.04c). Copies of the form will be accumulated at the State level and transmitted to the Washington office on a monthly basis.

PROJECT
COMPLETION
REPORT
FORM 4-1209
(Cont.)

- (3) The district's copy will be kept in the project file until the posted copy is returned from the land office. The posted copy will then be filed in the project file. After the posted copy of the form has been returned to the district office, it is recommended that the extra copy be placed in a loose leaf binder. This binder of Project Completion Reports will provide district and visiting Bureau personnel with an information book which can be used as a reference on field tours. It can also be used by range conservationists as a desk or field reference to compare costs and other data in project planning without the necessity of searching through individual project files.
- (4) The front side of Form 4-1209 has been revised and is now divided into two major sections. All of the statistical data which will be picked up for ADP processing is arranged in the upper section. Data needed for district purposes appears in the lower portion. The small numbers in the blocks of the upper portion tell the card punch operator the columns on the card into which the data is to be entered. For purposes of filling in the form, they may be ignored. In items where the numbered blocks are separated (i.e. State, district, etc.), the code for that item is to be entered in the block. The remainder of the space is provided so the same information may be written out for reading convenience.
- (5) Coded information must be entered with strict compliance to the codes provided. Substituted information, additional items to those listed in the codes, or other deviations will result in the report being returned to the district office for correction. Changes in the codes will not be made without prior approval from the Washington office.

Rel. 44 2/20/62

Supersedes Rel. 35 AFTER JULY 1, 1962

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11F(6)

PROJECT
COMPLETION
REPORT
FORM 4-1209
(Cont.)

(6) In entering coded information be certain to use the complete code for that item (i.e., in entering the State code, Arizona being State number 2 will enter 02). In the practice code, all four digits are to be entered. If there are no numerals for the entry, zeros will be used (i.e., to enter watershed plans, the code will be 1020 as opposed to weed surveys which will be 1033; brush control in chamise will be 3014 whereas pitting and furrowing is 3030). If the data called for in any block does not apply to the project being reported, leave the space blank.

(7) Instructions for preparation of the Project Completion Report Form 4-1209 and the Project Statistics Report Form 4-1209a with respect to the coded entries are set forth in this subsection. Additional information on items which are not self explanatory may be found under Project Summary and Record Form 4-1210 (6.9.11G).

(a) State (Col 1-2) The code number for each State may be found in the code in Appendix 16 (i.e., 02 - Arizona, 11 - Idaho, etc.).

(b) District (Col 3-4) The district codes are to be found in Appendix 16.

(c) Fiscal Year (Col 5-6) The fiscal year in which the project is completed.

(d) County (Col 7-8) The codes for the county are found in Appendix 16.

(e) Sub-basin (Col 9-10) The codes for the sub-basins are found in Appendix 10.

(f) Community Watershed (Col 11-12) The codes for the watersheds are found in Appendix 15.

(g) Project Number (Col 13-16) In the small block enter the project number only. The present numbering system calls for:

N3-R-1 or
N3-4-2 or
N3-15-3 or
N3-WP-4

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11F(7)(g)

Only the last number of the symbol will be entered (i.e., 1-2-3 or 4. In the case of past systems (when reporting the inventory) the same principle applies (i.e., C.C.C. Camp 50 Project number 45 - only the 45 will be entered).

PROJECT
COMPLETION
REPORT
FORM 4-1209
(Cont.)

- (h) C-T-I-R-M (Col 17) The following code shall be used to designate the nature of the project.

- 1 - new construction
- 2 - treatment
- 3 - improvement or addition
- 4 - reconstruction
- 5 - maintenance

The above terms are more fully defined in section .3H of this chapter.

- (i) Program (Col 18-19) The code for the programs can be found in Appendix 11. For agricultural conservation projects when section 4 or 15 permits are issued, they will be entered as code No. 5, "private," and identified as AC-Sec 4 or AC Sec-15 under the heading Completed Project Description. For other projects indicate the program financing the major portion of the cost.

- (j) Practice (Col 20-23) The code for practices may be found in Appendix 12. The code for the individual project should be the most detailed category into which it might fall, including "0" codes when appropriate (i.e., a vegetation survey would be coded 1030; brush control in a chamise type would be coded 3014). Under brush control and seeding, typical vegetation types have been built into the code. This refers to the original vegetative type before treatment. The type of brush which dominates a mixed stand will control which code is used. Some practices will require a deviation from standard procedure. They are as follows:

- (i) Land Use Planning. None of the categories under this main heading are set up as projects. The district office will keep a record of the work done and will report it when a watershed plan is completed or at the end of the fiscal year using Form 4-1209a. The district will report the information called for in columns 1-29.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11F(7)(j)(ii)

PROJECT
COMPLETION
REPORT
FORM 4-1209
(Cont.)

- (ii) Studies and Investigations. The same procedure applies here as discussed in .11F(7)(j)(i).
- (iii) Dikes. A special procedure must be used here for we are required to report this practice in both lineal feet and cubic yards. When reporting projects under this practice complete the Form 4-1209 using the practice code 4030 which measures the dikes in lineal feet. In the unit box, report the number of lineal feet. Complete the rest of the form in the usual manner. In addition, enter on Form 4-1209a the same data for the project except under practice enter 4031 and under "Number of Units" enter the number of cubic yards. Do not complete the Project Expenditures section.
- (iv) Waterspreading. It is necessary to report the acres of waterspreading accomplished by our dams and dikes. This will be reported on Form 1209a. Enter the data necessary for columns 1-29 only. If no project number has been given to the waterspreading as such, use the number of the first principle structure upstream.
- (k) Number of Units (Col 24-29) Refer to Appendix 12 for the units to be used. When reporting improvement or addition and reconstruction projects, number of units reported should reflect only the amount of increase over that completed in the original project.
- (l) Project Expenditures (Col 30-60) For reports submitted through June 30, 1962, enter the amount of direct project expenditures by funds in the appropriate columns after the project is completed. The information for the breakdown shall be taken from the Project Expenditure Tally Sheet, Form 4-1145, and from section 4 and 15 permits. For AC projects enter the total amount including AC payment and contributions under the heading, "Contributions," and show a breakdown of this item in the completed project description. The "Contribution" column shall show contributions, both deposited and undeposited, from sources outside the BLM. The basis for crediting any particular subgroup (other Federal agency, corporation, individuals, State, city, or county governments, including the portion of the grazing fee returned to the States) is whether the subgroup authorized the contribution. If credit is to be given it should be noted in the completed project description.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11F(7)(m)

- (m) Plant Control Method (Col 61) The code for this category is found in Appendix 13. This data will be filled in for all projects where a seedbed has been prepared or where treatment was made to control existing vegetation. PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT FORM 4-1209 (Cont.)
- (n) Seeding (Col 62-63)
- (i) Application (Col 62) The code for this category is found in Appendix 14.
- (ii) Species (Col 63) The code for this category is found in Appendix 14. The species have been grouped into broad categories in some cases. In the case where a mixture is used, use the code which will denote the predominant species used.
- (o) Gully Control (Col 64-65) Enter the number of miles of gully controlled by any given project.
- (p) Stockwater Reservoirs (Col 66-67) Enter the number of acre feet capacity.
- (q) New Water (Col 68) Enter here the number of new water supply points made available. For instance, a pipeline distribution system with six trough outlets will develop six new supplies of water. If a new well and stock tank were included as part of the above project, seven new water supplies would be reported. A well with storage only and tank truck distribution to six portable troughs would be reported as one new water supply. Normally an initial supply outlet constructed in conjunction with a spring, reservoir, or well development, when placed within 1,000 feet of the water source would be included as part of the spring development. A water source extended beyond the initial supply outlet to new supply point location by means of a conveyance system is reported as a pipeline project.
- (r) Flood Control Dams (Col 69-78) Enter acre feet for each of the three items.
- (s) Permittee Name and Date Permit Issued is for use only in connection with section 4 and 15 permits.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11F(7)(t)

PROJECT
COMPLETION
REPORT
FORM 4-1209
(Cont.)

- (t) Completed Project Description shall include complete details on any points of information not otherwise provided for on the form. Other information of special importance are make and model of equipment, sizes of fittings, etc. which will be of value in time of maintenance needs and for complete public informational requirements.
- (u) Location Plat. The location plat on the back of the form shall be used to show the location of all projects. Accurate location of projects and notation of this plat are important. The land office records are posted from this form. In the space provided at the top of the location plat indicate the location of the project by the smallest legal subdivision practical. For point location project this should be shown to the nearest 40 acres. In addition, the project must be shown on the plat using the standard symbols contained in Illustration 22 and the number of the section, townships, and ranges applicable to the plat must be designated. For projects such as pitting, seeding, etc., which are not included in the standard symbols, the boundaries of such projects should be clearly indicated. The point on the project shall be shown by name, such as spring head-box, station on dam centerline, etc. The scale used on the plat must be indicated. A minimum scale of one-inch to the mile shall be used; however, a larger scale may be used where necessary.
- (v) Prepared by. Preparation identity shall be indicated by the signature and organizational title of person making the report. Insert the date of form as signed by the space provided.
- (w) Signature. Upon completion the form should be signed by the district manager in the space provided.

PROJECT
MAINTENANCE

- (8) Maintenance work confined to a specific project will be covered under the same project number as the project itself and will become a part of the original project file. In this case Project Estimate (Form 4-1208) will be prepared as a work sheet and specific guide to project maintenance needs. The preparation of a completed project report (Form 4-1209) will be optional at the discretion of the district manager as to the desirability of making a matter of record in the district office the additional information provided for thereon. All maintenance work when completed will be reported on Form 4-1209a. Each sheet contains space for five such

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11F(8)

reports. This form conforms to the coded data portion of Form 4-1209. The instructions for preparation of Form 4-1209 also applies to maintenance reporting except that only code numbers or actual numbers will be used. Information placed on this form should either be typewritten or in very legible handwriting. All copies must be legible. Maintenance is not recorded on the land office records. Project Statistics reports will be forwarded to the State director's office, which will then forward one copy to the Washington office (code 6.04c).

PROJECT
MAINTENANCE
(Cont.)

- (a) As in any project, Project Expenditures, Form 4-1145, will be maintained and made a part of the project file. District-wide maintenance will be shown on the Project Work Schedule, Form 4-1144, by practice. As the maintenance is performed, data will be entered on a separate Form 4-1145 for each project maintained. Prepare the form as outlined in section 4.11E, using the original project number, show man-hours, materials, etc. The word "Maintenance" should be written under the form title for future clarification. This tally sheet will be made a part of the original project file. It will not be necessary to include maintenance information on the Project Summary and Record Form 4-1210.
- (b) Priority of project maintenance work will normally be determined by a review of Project Inspection Reports, Form 4-1161. To the extent possible this priority should be listed by practice when preparing Form 4-1144. Emergency maintenance requirement occurring during the fiscal year for which Form 4-1144 was prepared may necessitate a revision of maintenance priorities.

Rel. 44 2/20/62

Supersedes Rel. 35 AFTER JULY 1, 1962

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11G

PROJECT SUMMARY & RECORD FORM 4-1210

G. Project Summary and Record Form 4-1210 (Illustration 15) is for use in the district office to keep a complete register and record of projects constructed or installed on public lands, including sections 4 and 15 and watershed protection projects. The use of this form will become effective beginning with the fiscal year following issuance of these instructions. Only one copy will be required in the district office on which projects will be listed in numerical sequence by project number, using the numbering system set forth in section .10. The form provides a record from which the district office can compile the Project Program Statistical Report on Form 4-1176. It provides a means for readily reviewing pertinent project information and accomplishments. Execution of the form is explained in the order in which the columns appear on the form.

Rel. 44 2/20/62

Supersedes Rel. 35 AFTER JULY 1, 1962

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11G-2

- (1) Project Number. Project numbers shall be assigned and entered on the form when work is actually started on the project or on Section 4 and 15 permits when inspected and completed. The projects shall be numbered in succession irrespective of the program under which they are constructed as provided in Section .10.
- (2) Project Name. Project name composed to indicate the practice shall be inserted in the space provided.
- (3) Sub-basin Symbol. Enter the major river sub-basin symbol. *
- (4) Date Project Completed. Enter date on which work on the project was finished.
- (5) Unit. Enter the unit of measurement for the project. Units of measurement shall conform to the various practices shown on Form 4-1176.
- (6) No. Units Completed. Indicate the number of units completed for the project taken from Form 4-1209.
- (7) Project Expenditures. Enter the amount of direct project expenditures by funds in the appropriate columns. These figures shall be taken from the Project Completion Report, Form 4-1209.
- (8) Filed with State. This column applies only to Water Developments. Enter the date a filing in respect to the project was approved by the State Engineer in compliance with State water laws. *
- (9) Date Easement Recorded. For projects requiring easements enter the date on which the easement was recorded on the records of the county in which the project is located.
- (10) Date Recorded Land Office. Enter the date on which project was recorded on the Land Office tract book.
- (11) Date Abandoned. Enter the date of abandonment as shown on the Land Office records which is taken from the copy of the Project Abandonment Report, Form 4-1484.

PROJECT
SUMMARY AND
RECORD
FORM 4-1210
(Cont.)

LAND
TREATMENT
REPORT
FORM 4-1159

H. Land Treatment Report, Form 4-1159 (Illustration 16) shall be completed for land treatment practices such as brush control, contouring, deep tillage, seeding, weed control, dune control, etc. The report includes data on soils, topography, vegetation, grazing capacity, erosion condition and photographs of conditions prior to the treatment to provide a permanent record of such data. This data, when used in conjunction with future project inspection reports, will provide information in assessing the success or failure of treatment practices. Only one copy of the form is necessary for the district project file records. Execution of the form is explained below:

- (1) Project Number and Name. Enter this information in appropriate spaces.
- (2) Location: Enter location by the smallest legal subdivision practical.
- (3) Site description (Prior to treatment)

Soil type and texture - indicate whether sand, sandy loam, silt loam, clay, etc. together with added description as may be necessary to show depth, texture, salt, lime, or alkali content, etc.

Average annual precipitation and distribution - Use precipitation records from nearest weather station or estimates based on these records and indicate the seasons in which the major part of such precipitation occurs.

Topography and slope. Topography is expressed in terms of predominating characteristics of the land such as level, rolling, hilly or mountainous supplemented by terms such as lava outcrops, benches, etc. Express slope in percent (for example, 10 foot rise per 100 feet of horizontal distance equals 10%).

Dominant plant species - list the dominant species on the site.

Density - express in percentage the total density of plant cover and percentage of shrubs and herbaceous plants.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11H(3)

Grazing Capacity - obtain data from range surveys if available, otherwise base on ocular observations.

Erosion conditions - indicate such conditions in one of the following classes: none, slight, moderate, severe or critical.

LAND TREATMENT
REPORT
FORM 4-1159
(Cont.)

- (4) Soil moisture conditions at time of treatment. Indicate if normal, above or below normal.
- (5) Treatment method used - show method or technique used such as burn and drill created wheatgrass with rangeland drill. Further explanation can be made under remarks if necessary.
- (6) Provision for protection - indicate if provisions have been made for fencing, non-use, etc.
- (7) Photographs - photo stations should be established and photographs taken of major or significant projects showing conditions before they are undertaken. Comparison photos "in subsequent" years can then be taken when project inspection reports are made to show the results of the project. Photo stations should be established and marked on the ground with project identification marker or other permanent monument and a record made of their location on Form 4-1159 so that repeat photos can be taken in the future.
- (8) Remarks - show pertinent or unusual facts concerning the area or land treatment practice including equipment or techniques used and any other explanatory remarks.

Date examined, signature and title-signature and date is important for future reference.

- I. Project Inspection Report, Form 4-1161 (Illustration 17) is used for the purpose of recording information on the condition of the project, its success or failure, follow-up action, and needed repairs or maintenance. Each project, both land treatment and structural, should be inspected at frequent intervals after initial treatment or construction, followed by at least an annual inspection thereafter except for projects of a minor nature.

PROJECT
INSPECTION
REPORT
FORM 4-1161

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11I

PROJECT
INSPECTION
REPORT
FORM 4-1161
(Cont.)

Repeat photographs should be taken of major or significant projects at stations previously established before the treatment or construction was initiated (see sec. .11H(6)). This will provide a permanent record showing the results of the project. Execution of the form is self-explanatory. Only one copy of the form for each inspection is necessary for the project file in the district office.

PROJECT
ABANDONMENT
AND/OR LOCA-
TION CORREC-
TION REPORT
FORM 4-1484

- J. Project Abandonment and/or Location Correction Report Form 4-1484 (Illustration 18) shall be used to abandon projects (including Sec. 4 and 15) in part or in full. Projects that have become inoperative and are of no further value shall be abandoned. Abandonment may result from a number of causes, but the decision to abandon a project in part or in full must be made only after a careful appraisal of the project. The appropriate block on the form must be checked and the location by legal description shown or platted on the reverse side of the form for areal or linear projects. For projects that are abandoned in part only the portion of the project abandoned will be described.

When the form is used to correct location of projects previously reported to the land office, the appropriate block will be checked and the date of the previous posting on the land office records will be entered. The correct location by legal description will be shown or platted on the reverse side of the form for areal and linear projects. This will eliminate the necessity of preparing a revised Project Completion Report, Form 4-1209.

Form 4-1484 will be prepared in sufficient copies. One copy is to be retained in the district office in the project file until the posted copy is returned from the land office. Two copies will be forwarded to the land office by memorandum of transmittal Form 4-1395 for notation in the land office records. After recordation in the land office records one copy will be returned to the district office for filing in the project file replacing the copy originally filed. One copy of all abandonments and corrections will be sent to the Washington office, code 6.04c.

Obscure after July 1, 1962, Remove
from Manual after that date.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.111

Grazing Capacity - obtain data from range surveys if available, otherwise base on ocular observations.

Erosion conditions - indicate such conditions in one of the following classes: none, slight, moderate, severe or critical.

- (4) Soil moisture conditions at time of treatment. Indicate if normal, above or below normal.
- (5) Treatment method used - show method or technique used such as burn and drill crested wheatgrass with rangeland drill. Further explanation can be made under remarks if necessary.
- (6) Provision for protection - indicate if provisions have been made for fencing, non-use, etc.
- (7) Photographs - photo stations should be established and photographs taken of major or significant projects showing conditions before they are undertaken. Comparison photos "in subsequent" years can then be taken when project inspection reports are made to show the results of the project. Photo stations should be established and marked on the ground with project identification marker or other permanent monument and a record made of their location on Form 4-1159 so that repeat photos can be taken in the future.
- (8) Remarks - show pertinent or unusual facts concerning the area or land treatment practice including equipment or techniques used and any other explanatory remarks.

Date examined, signature and title-signature and date is important for future reference.

- I. Project inspection report, Form 4-1161 (Illustration 17) is used for the purpose of recording information on the condition of the project, its success or failure, follow-up action, and needed repairs or maintenance. Each project, both land treatment and structural, should be inspected at frequent intervals after initial treatment or construction, followed by at least an annual inspection thereafter except for projects of a minor nature.

LAND TREATMENT
REPORT
FORM 4-1159
(Cont.)

PROJECT
INSPECTION
REPORT
FORM 4-1161

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11J

PROJECT
INSPECTION
REPORT
FORM 4-1161
(Cont.)

Repeat photographs should be taken of major or significant projects at stations previously established before the treatment or construction was initiated (see sec. .11H(6)). This will provide a permanent record showing the results of the project. Execution of the form is self-explanatory. Only one copy of the form for each inspection is necessary for the project file in the district office.

PROJECT
ABANDONMENT
AND/OR LOCA-
TION CORREC-
TION REPORT
FORM 4-1484

- J. Project Abandonment and/or Location Correction Report Form 4-1484 (Illustration 18) shall be used to abandon projects (including Sec. 4 and 15) in part or in full which have been previously reported to the Land Office. Projects that have become inoperative and are of no further value shall be abandoned. Abandonment may result from a number of causes, but the decision to abandon a project in part or in full must be made only after a careful appraisal of the project. The appropriate block on the form must be checked and the location by legal description shown or platted on the reverse side of the form for areal or linear projects. For projects that are abandoned in part only the portion of the project abandoned will be described.

When the form is used to correct location of projects previously reported to the Land Office, the appropriate block will be checked and the date of the previous posting on the Land Office records will be entered. The correct location by legal description will be shown or platted on the reverse side of the form for areal and linear projects. This will eliminate the necessity of preparing a revised Project Completion Report, Form 4-1209.

Form 4-1484 will be prepared in triplicate. One copy is to be retained in the District Office in the project file until the posted copy is returned from the Land Office. Two copies will be forwarded to the Land Office by memorandum of transmittal Form 4-1395 for notation in the Land Office records. After recordation in the Land Office records one copy will be returned to the District Office for filing in the project file replacing the copy originally filed.

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11K

- K. Form 4-1286 (Illustration 19) is for use of holders of cooperative agreements (Form 4-1119) or section 4 or 15 permits (Form 4-1115) to assign their right, title, or interest in projects covered by such agreements or permits. The applicable block on the form shall be checked to indicate whether it is an assignment of cooperative agreements or permits. The project number, name, and location must be indicated for each project assigned. Several spaces are provided so that more than one project may be assigned by the assignor. The inapplicable terms must be crossed out in the assignee's statement in the last paragraph.

ASSIGNMENT OF
COOPERATIVE
AGREEMENT OR
RANGE IMPROVE-
MENT PERMIT
FORM 4-1286

Ordinarily, assignments are made in connection with the transfer of grazing privileges or assignment of grazing leases; however, in some instances this may not be the case and such assignments may be made to another licensee, permittee, or lessee, for example, in a common use area. In any case, the assignee must be a licensee, permittee, or lessee qualified to use the area upon which the improvements are located. The assignment is effective upon approval by the district manager. The form is prepared in quadruplicate; the original for the assignor, one copy for the assignee, one for the district office project file and one for the six-way case file or Section 15 lease file. When cooperative agreements or range improvement permits are assigned such assignments will not be reported to the Land Office.

- L. The project program statistical report, Form 4-1176 (Illustration 20) shall be used to: (1) report fiscal year accomplishments and project expenditures by activities, and (2) report cumulative accomplishments of servicable projects by practices since the inception of each program. The fiscal year report will be required annually after the end of each fiscal year. The cumulative report will be required at the end of fiscal year 1960 and annually thereafter. Separate sheets will be used for making the two reports. The district will prepare the fiscal year report in duplicate using separate sheets for each major river sub-basin, including all program activities in the sub-basin. The major river sub-basin block will be checked and the name and symbol of the sub-basin will be entered. The sub-basin reports will then be summarized into a consolidated district report which will be prepared on a separate sheet in duplicate, checking the district block to indicate that it is

PROJECT
PROGRAM
STATISTICAL
REPORT
FORM 4-1176

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9.6.11L

PROJECT
PROGRAM
STATISTICAL
REPORT
FORM 4-1176
(Cont.)

a total report for the district. One copy of each report will be sent to the State Supervisor.

The State will summarize the district reports by major river sub-basin for the State which will be prepared on separate sheets for each sub-basin in duplicate, checking the major river sub-basin block and entering the name and symbol of the sub-basin. The sub-basin reports will then be summarized into a consolidated State report which will be prepared on a separate sheet in triplicate, checking the State block to indicate that it is a total report for the State. One copy of the report for each sub-basin and two copies of the consolidated State report will be sent to the Area office.

The Area will summarize the reports by major river sub-basins for the Area and also prepare a consolidated Area report, checking the Area block for the latter reports.

One copy of each State and Area consolidated report and of the reports for each major river sub-basin in the Area will be sent to the Washington Office.

The cumulative report will be prepared for each major river sub-basin and consolidated for the districts, States, and Areas following the same procedure as outlined above for the fiscal year reports. The projects abandoned during the reporting fiscal year will be deducted from the total accomplishments reported the previous fiscal year and the accomplishments during the reporting fiscal year will be added. In the cumulative report only physical improvements will be included. Surveys, watershed plans, and the project expenditure data will not be included nor will pest, weed, or predator control. Execution of the form is explained below.

- (1) Heading of Form: Enter the name of the reporting office. The upper left-hand block is used for fiscal year reporting and the right-hand block for cumulative reporting. Using separate sheets for each type of report as outlined above; enter the reporting fiscal year and check the appropriate block to indicate whether the report is for a major river sub-basin (in which case the name and symbol must be shown) or a consolidated report for the district, State, or Area.

- (2) Units of accomplishments. Accomplishments are reported by the unit or units indicated for each practice in the columns for the appropriate programs and shall be shown only for construction, reconstruction, or treatment and not for maintenance. The letter abbreviations are for the programs as indicated in section .11F(2). The information on units completed is obtained by summarizing the projects by practices from Project Summary and Record, Form 4-1210. Where projects are financed from more than one program activity, the units of accomplishment will not be reported in proportion to the expenditures from each activity, but will be reported under the activity financing the major portion of the cost.

PROJECT
PROGRAM
STATISTICAL
REPORT
FORM 4-1176
(Cont.)

- (3) General programming and conservation practices. The planning and conservation practices are grouped into four categories for reporting. Explanation of the groups and practices included under each group follows:

I. General Programming

Included in this group are all preliminary investigations and surveys made in the accumulation and analysis of information and data on which to base the conservation and improvement program, meetings with cooperators, and the preparation of plans such as those for community watersheds.

- (1) Surveys. All investigations which are made to determine the characteristics of the soil, degree of erosion and soil depletion, the amount and kind of vegetal cover and topographical and engineering site surveys.
- (2) Watershed plans. All plans and schedules of conservation operations planned for specified areas, such as general and detailed community watershed plans and long range estimates by major river sub-basins.

II. Soil Stabilization and Improvement

This group includes those practices aimed specifically at improving the vegetal cover or mechanical treatments undertaken to prevent soil movement or loss.

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PROJECT
PROGRAM
STATISTICAL
REPORT
FORM 4-1176

- (1) Brush control. Includes acreages completed by chemical and/or mechanical means, prescribed burning and biological control used to eliminate or reduce woody shrubs or trees. Brush control carried on as a single practice will be reported here. When it is accompanied by seeding, pitting, furrowing, deep tillage, etc., the acreage treated will be reported under such practices and will not be reported here to avoid duplication.
- (2) Checks. Include barriers of varied sizes, types, and materials placed across small washes or gullies to retard or direct run-off and thereby reduce erosion.
- (3) Pitting and Furrowing. Includes any type of operation used to make furrows, pits or trenches for the purpose of retarding runoff and increasing water infiltration. Seeding done incidental to pitting and furrowing shall not be reported separately but will be included in the acreage treated under this practice.
- (4) Deep tillage. Includes any ripping, subsoiling, or chiseling operation which fractures hardpan or impervious layers in order to provide greater water penetration and absorption. Seeding done in connection with or incidental to this practice shall not be reported separately, but will be included in the acreage treated under this practice.
- (5) Dune control. Includes all practices designed primarily for halting the movement of active dunes and stabilizing the surface. The development of protective vegetative cover is the primary practice although control is not necessarily limited to this practice. Grass seeding and shrub and tree planting done for the purpose of dune control will be reported here and not under the respective practices.
- (6) Fencing. Includes all fences completed except for short fences which are considered as part of another practice or project, for example, a small fenced enclosure around a spring development or fences around study plots.
- (7) Pest Control. Includes rodent control work completed which is necessary to provide direct protection to conservation works such as new seedings, detention structures, etc.

- (8) Seeding. Includes site preparation and seeding of grasses, legumes, or other range plants to provide more forage and ground cover and to improve soil structure and permeability. The site preparation such as brush eradication and the seeding shall be set up as one project even though they may be carried out as separate operations at different times and shall be reported here as one practice.
- (9) Tree planting. Includes tree plantings for erosion control other than those included in the reforestation program and those done specifically for dune control which are reported under item 5.
- (10) Weed control. Includes the removal of undesirable, poisonous or noxious weeds by chemical or mechanical means. Weed control followed by artificial seeding and which is part of a seeding project shall not be reported here.

PROJECT
PROGRAM
STATISTICAL
REPORT
FORM 4-1176
(Cont.)

III. Water Management

This group includes practices undertaken in the control and direction of natural runoff to reduce soil movement and erosion damage, or to provide better and additional watering facilities for improved management of the grazing resource.

- (1) Bank protection. Includes practices to protect banks of streams, reservoirs, etc., from erosion by use of vegetation or structures.
- (2) Detentions. Include dams with fixed outlets, providing temporary storage and reducing the rate of flow following heavy flash runoff for the purpose of halting headcuts and controlling gullies.
- (3) Dikes. Includes barriers of earth or other material constructed to control, guide, spread, or deflect water, or to protect land from overflow from streams or channels.
- (4) Diversions. Includes dams or other structures for diverting water out of a defined channel on to a spreading area, or into a reservoir or channel.

PROJECT
PROGRAM
STATISTICAL
REPORT
FORM 4-1176
(Cont.)

- (5) Pipelines. Includes all types of pipeline used to convey water except those installed as part of and which are incidental to a spring, well or reservoir project.
- (6) Reservoirs. Includes any earthwork water impoundment structure such as retention dams, ponds, charcos, pits, etc.
- (7) Springs: Includes the development of springs to provide better utilization of available forage, relieving overuse on depleted or eroded areas. Any fencing material, pipe, troughs, or tanks (including storage tanks) installed as part of and which are incidental to the development of the spring will be reported under this practice.
- (8) Waterspreading. Report the acres over which water is spread as a result of the construction of dikes, diversions, etc. Seeding done in connection with or incidental to water spreading will be included under this practice.
- (9) Water storage facilities. Includes all types of tanks used for storage of water except those installed as part of and which are incidental to a spring, well, or reservoir project.
- (10) Wells. Pipe, pumps, fencing material, troughs, tanks (including storage tanks) installed as part of and which are incidental to the development of the well will be reported under this practice.

IV. Program Facilities

This group includes practices which are often accomplished under the range improvement or sections 4 and 15 programs to facilitate the project and management programs.

- (4) Program expenditures. The program expenditures segregated for construction or treatment and maintenance shall be taken from Form 4-1210. Columns 3 to 5 refer to the regular Bureau programs. For these columns indicate the BLM funds expended and the amount of contribution by range users and others to the respective programs. Column 6 refers to the Watershed Protection Program. For this column indicate the amount of watershed protection funds

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.11M

(PL 566) expended on BLM lands, and also the amounts of BLM funds and contributions by range users and others to the program. Column 7 is provided for private improvements placed on public lands for the benefit of other lands under the Agricultural Conservation Program (PL 264). Expenditures here are classified as other contributions. Column 8 is for the private program under sections 4 and 15 permits. This program is considered as contributions from range users.

PROJECT
PROGRAM
STATISTICAL
REPORT
FORM 4-1176
(Cont.)

- M. Memo of transmittal of Completion or Abandonment Reports, Form 4-1395 (Illustration 21) shall be used to transmit Project Completion Reports Form 4-1209 or Project Abandonment and/or Location Correction Reports, Form 4-1484 to the Land Office.

MEMO TRANS-
MITTAL OF
COMPLETION,
FORM 4-1395

- .12 The procedures relating to the reporting of completed and abandoned projects to the Land Office for recordation on the tract books or official status records are indicated below. The detailed procedure for recordation of projects on the tract books of official status records of the Land Office will be contained in Volume V of the BLM Manual.

REPORTING
PROJECTS TO
LAND OFFICE

- A. The district manager shall forward to the Land Office through the State range and forestry officer two copies of the Project Completion Report, Form 4-1209 by memorandum of transmittal Form 4-1395. The final project reports shall be forwarded for construction and land treatment projects (including sec. 4 and 15) of a permanent nature, including but not limited to wells, springs, pipelines, reservoirs, detentions, fences, roads, seedings, waterspreading, and brush removal projects. Maintenance projects and such projects as pest control, predator control, weed control, and projects of a temporary nature such as fences, roads, fire checks, small reservoirs, etc., need not be reported. After notation on the tract books or official status records of the Land Office both copies of Form 4-1209 will be marked "posted (date) " over the initials of the person making the posting. One copy of Form 4-1209 will be retained in the Land Office and the other copy will be returned to the District Office for posting on Form 4-1210 and filing in the project file, replacing copy of Form 4-1209 previously placed in the project file.

COMPLETED
PROJECTS

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.12B

ABANDONED
PROJECTS

- B. Land Office records must reflect changes which alter land status. When projects previously reported to the Land Office are abandoned in full or in part or incorrectly located the district manager shall forward to the Land Office through the State range and forestry office two copies of the Project Abandonment and/or Location Correction Report, Form 4-1484 by memorandum of transmittal Form 4-1395. After appropriate notation of the abandonment on the tract book or official status record of the Land Office both copies of the Project Abandonment and/or Location Correction Report Form 4-1484 shall be marked "Posted (date) " over the initials of the person making the posting. One copy of Form 4- shall be retained in the Land Office and the other copy shall be returned to the district office for posting on Form 4-1210 and filing in the project file replacing the copy originally filed.

PROJECTS
AND LAND
DISPOSAL

- .13 The effects of projects on public lands and the procedures relating to reservation, removal, or compensation for improvements in land disposal cases are as follows:

EFFECT OF
PROJECTS ON
PUBLIC LANDS

- A. Where projects have been placed upon the public lands by the United States, or pursuant to an agreement with it, such projects are owned by the United States and any part of a legal subdivision on which such projects are located is considered as appropriated for public use within the principles of 44 L.D. 359 and 513.

APPLICATIONS
FOR LANDS
CONTAINING
IMPROVEMENTS

- B. Status reports accompanying land applications must refer to the project number and name and legal subdivisions in which the projects are located. When disposal applications cover lands upon which improvements have been placed by the United States or pursuant to a cooperative agreement with it, the disposal application will be referred by the land classification officer to the district manager for determination whether it may be classified for disposition notwithstanding such improvements, and, if so, with or without reservation. Disposal applications covering public lands upon which improvements have been placed by a licensee, permittee, or lessee under Section 4 or Section 15 permits shall also be referred by the land classification officer to the district manager for a determination whether it may be allowed notwithstanding such improvements.

- (1) The following is a sample statement of reservation that may be used when approving applications on which a determination is made that projects placed on the land by the United States, or under cooperative agreement with it, must be reserved to the United States: "There is reserved to the United States the improvement known as _____, Project No. _____, consisting of _____ located _____, together with the right of ingress and egress to the lands as necessary for use and maintenance of the above identified project as long as it exists in its present location."

APPLICATIONS
FOR LANDS
CONTAINING
IMPROVEMENTS

- C. Compensation will be required of the land applicant for the present reasonable value of the improvements placed on the land by the United States, or under cooperative agreement, or under section 4 or 15 permit if such improvements are not reserved or if removal of improvement is impractical. The increased value of land due to improvements, including successful land treatment, shall be considered in appraising the improvements for disposition. In some cases involving disposal of land upon which cooperative improvements are located such improvement projects may be discontinued and the materials salvaged by mutual consent of the lessee and the Bureau or by direction of the Bureau. This is a matter of administrative discretion and is not mandatory. In such cases the salvageable material should be distributed in proportion to the actual value or amount of the respective contributions (money, material, and labor) by the cooperator(s) and by the Government to the initial construction of the improvements as determined by the project records of the Bureau. The cooperator's portion of the salvaged materials is removable within 90 days from notice. If not so removed the materials will be considered as abandoned and will become the property of the United States. This procedure is provided for in the Standard Cooperative Agreement Form 4-1119, paragraph V(a).

REMOVAL OR
COMPENSATION
FOR IMPROVE-
MENTS

- (1) Section 4 of the Taylor Grazing Act provides that in grazing districts an applicant shall be required to pay to a prior occupant the reasonable value of improvements placed on the land to be determined under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. The regulations for compensation for

REMOVAL OR
COMPENSATION
FOR IMPROVE-
MENTS
(Cont.)

improvements inside of grazing districts are contained in 43 CFR 161.15(g)(1) and (2). Subsection (1) relates to compensation to grazing licensees or permittees for improvements authorized under section 4 permits. Subsection (2)(i) relates to compensation to the Bureau or to the Bureau and cooperators for improvements placed on the public lands by the Bureau or pursuant to a cooperative agreement between the Bureau and grazing licensees or permittees or other cooperators. The procedure for determining the amount of compensation due is described in 43 CFR 161.15(e). Refusal or failure of a land applicant to pay the licensee or permittee or other party entitled thereto in accordance with agreement or in the amount fixed by the district manager is cause for the rejection or cancellation of the application as provided in 43 CFR 161.15(g)(ii), subject to the right of appeal to the Director and to the Secretary, in accordance with the Rules of Practice (43 CFR Part 221). The Director's decision in Desert Land Application of R. W. Cooden, New Mexico 017063 (January 27, 1958) is an important decision concerning the requirement for compensation for the reasonable present value of range improvements placed on the lands applied for, as a condition precedent to allowance of the land application.

- (2) The regulations and procedures for compensation to the lessee and to the United States for improvements placed on public lands under permit or cooperative agreement (outside grazing districts) are contained in 43 CFR 160.12. Section 12(a) of 43 CFR, Part 160, was amended March 13, 1959. The regulations prior to this amendment provided for compensation to the lessee but not to the United States. The only significant change or addition in section 160.12(a), as amended, is the provision for compensation to the United States. This provision for compensation to the United States is not retroactive but will apply to any application for disposition allowed on or after March 13, 1959. The fact that a project was constructed prior to March 13, 1959, has no bearing on the applicability of this provision. Its applicability is based on actions taken on land applications on or after the effective date of the regulations (March 13, 1959) rather than whether the project was constructed on or after this date. The amended regulations of March 13, 1959, did not change the provision concerning compensation to the lessees. They

merely affirmed or continued the provision in previous regulations on this matter. Compensation to the lessee for improvements placed on the lands either under authority of the lease, cooperative agreement, or permit was required under the old regulations and also the March 1959 amendment. Where a cooperative project is involved in which the lessee furnished labor and the United States all of the material for the project, the lessee has certain contract rights regardless of title to the project. The lessee's contribution to the project whether in the form of labor or material has a value in proportion to the extent of the original contribution. If the parties concerned fail to reach a mutual agreement on such value the authorized officer will determine and fix the present fair value of the improvement. The amount of compensation shall be distributed in proportion to the actual amount of respective contributions (money, labor, or material) by the United States and the lessee to the initial construction of the improvement as determined by the project records of the Bureau. For land disposal applications allowed prior to March 13, 1959, compensation is due only to the lessee for his proportionate share of the value of the improvement. For land applications allowed on or after March 13, 1959, compensation is due both to the lessee and the United States payable separately for their respective share of the value of the improvement. The failure of the applicant to pay the lessee or the Government in the amount fixed by the authorized officer within the time and manner agreed upon or allowed for payment shall be just cause for cancellation of any rights or interest in the lands acquired by the applicant by reason of the allowance of his application as provided in 43 CFR 160.12(a), subject to the usual right of appeal to the Director and to the Secretary, in accordance with the Rules of Practice (43 CFR Part 221).

REMOVAL OR
COMPENSATION
FOR IMPROVE-
MENTS
(Cont.)

- .14 The project identification marker system outlined herein shall be followed to identify and mark the location of significant point location projects of a permanent nature excluding section 4 and 15 projects. The marking of areal and lineal projects constructed by the Bureau or in cooperation with the licensees or permittees will be left to the discretion of the District Manager.

PROJECT
IDENTIFICATION
MARKER

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.14A

MARKING
PREVIOUSLY

- A. The marking of previously completed projects prescribed above shall proceed as rapidly as practical. Before inscribing and setting markers a determination must be made that the project is still operative and of sufficient value to warrant marking and that the project location is correct. If the location shown on the records is not correct, the records including those in the land office shall be corrected. Projects which are inoperative or have no value shall be abandoned.

MARKING
NEW
PROJECTS

- B. Upon completion of new point location projects of a permanent nature markers properly inscribed shall be set on the project sites.

STAMPS

- C. All markings inscribed on the tablets shall be made neatly, distinctly, and durably with steel engraving stamps in good condition designed for marking aluminum alloys. The following set of stamps is recommended:

- (1) Three "NUMBERALL" rotary single wheel stamps or their equivalent:

(a) One 3/16 inch letter stamp with the alphabet
A B C D E F G H I J K L M &

(b) One 3/16 inch letter stamp with the alphabet
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z -

(c) One 3/16 inch figure stamp with the numerals
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 X

- (2) Two 1/4 inch single stamps with $\frac{1}{2}$ engraved on one and $\frac{1}{4}$ engraved on the other.

STAMPING
MARKERS

- D. The following information is to be stamped on the marker, except that showing of project name is optional:

- (1) Project Number: This is the number assigned to the primary project on Form 4-1210, Project Summary and Record. For example "Project No. M1-R-207". Project numbers assigned in the future will conform to the numbering system established in section .10 of this part. Numbers as assigned in the past under the various district project series, will be used on markers when placed on the project sites.

- (a) If a single project number was assigned in the past to a group of related significant structures such as detention dams, each structure shall be marked and given the same project number and identified by the assignment of a letter such as Project No. 610A, 610B, etc.

STAMPING
MARKERS
(Cont.)

- (2) Name of Project: The name assigned to the primary project on Form 4-1209 may be stamped in the space between the project number and the legal description of the location. The name may be abbreviated if necessary. For example: "Lone Tree Det. Res."
- (3) Project Location: The location of the project, described to the smallest legal subdivision, shall be stamped on the marker in the following manner:

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ S 35
T 123 N R 100 W

- (a) If areal and lineal projects are marked, such as seedings and fences, which cover several subdivisions, only the smallest legal subdivision in which the marker is located shall be inscribed. Sufficient markers should be used to adequately mark lineal and areal projects. For instance, a large seeding should be marked where a main road enters and leaves the area if such is the case. Long drift fences should be marked at several main traveled road crossings.
- (b) For lineal projects such as fences constructed and marked exactly on a section or subdivision line, stamp subdivision on north or east side of line.
- (4) Year: Following the "19" at the bottom of the marker, stamp the last two digits of the calendar year in which the project was constructed.

- E. The markers shall be firmly set in a conspicuous location and should not extend more than six to eight inches above the ground surface to avoid damage by vehicles and livestock. Where a bench mark is desirable, the elevation of the marker will be taken, and shall be recorded in the project file for future bench mark reference. Standard locations are set out below for the most common types of projects:

INSTALLING
MARKERS

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.14F

INSTALLING
MARKERS
(Cont.)

- (1) Dams: Set marker on extended centerline of the embankment in undisturbed ground at the end nearest access road or trail.
- (2) Fences: Set marker(s) in alignment with the fence near gate(s) and on the side from which the gate is opened.
- (3) Springs and Wells: If concrete is used, set tablet in the concrete at sump, well curb, or other conspicuous location on a concrete surface. Otherwise set marker in ground adjacent to upper end of trough in such a manner that the marker is adequately protected.
- (4) Areal Projects: For projects such as seeding, pitting or furrowing, waterspreading, etc., set the marker in a visible location adjacent to the most prominent route of access near the edge of the area or where route enters and leaves the area.

RECORD
NOTATION

- F. The date the marker is installed shall be recorded on Form 4-1209.

*Obsolete after July 1, 1962, Remove from
manual after that date.*

- .15 Specialized equipment such as brushland plows, rangeland drills, Model "B" contour furrowers, developed through the Range Seeding Equipment Committee, are custom-built implements not in commercial production. The Forest Service is equipped to handle contracting details and through the Arcadia Equipment Development Center can provide the necessary technical contract inspection required during fabrication. It is, therefore, to the Bureau's advantage to pool its needs for these implements with the Forest Service for letting of a consolidated contract by that agency. Purchase orders shall be prepared in accordance with IV BLM 103 and submitted by the Area Administrators on a consolidated Area basis to the Regional Forester, Region 5, U. S. Forest Service, San Francisco, California, by not later than August 1 of the year in which the equipment is to be purchased. Care is to be exercised in clearly describing the implements to be ordered, including desired optional features and accessories. Subsequent changes and modifications in the purchase orders should be avoided. For informational purposes one copy of orders submitted to the Forest Service for such specialized equipment shall be forwarded to the Washington Office at the time of issuance.

PURCHASE OF
SPECIALIZED
EQUIPMENT

CHAPTER 6.9 PROCEDURES - GENERAL

6.9.15

- .15 Specialized equipment such as brushland plows, rangeland drills, Model "B" contour furrowers, developed through the Range Seeding Equipment Committee, are custom-built implements not in commercial production. The Forest Service is equipped to handle contracting details and through the Arcadia Equipment Development Center can provide the necessary technical contract inspection required during fabrication. It is, therefore, to the Bureau's advantage to pool its needs for these implements with the Forest Service for letting of a consolidated contract by that agency. Purchase orders shall be prepared in accordance with IV BLM 103 and submitted by the Area Administrators on a consolidated Area basis to the Regional Forester, Region 5, U. S. Forest Service, San Francisco, California, by not later than August 1 of the year in which the equipment is to be purchased. Care is to be exercised in clearly describing the implements to be ordered, including desired optional features and accessories. Subsequent changes and modifications in the purchase orders should be avoided. For informational purposes one copy of orders submitted to the Forest Service for such specialized equipment shall be forwarded to the Washington office at the time of issuance.
- PURCHASE OF
SPECIALIZED
EQUIPMENT
- .16 An inventory of range conservation and improvement projects was initiated by memorandum from the Director dated April 10, 1959, and April 30, 1959. The inventory shall be completed by June 30, 1962.
- INVENTORY
OF RC & I
PROJECTS
- A. The inventory procedure provides that the following steps be taken and data obtained:
- COLLECTION
OF FIELD
DATA
- (1) All project files in the district be examined.
 - (2) Field examination of those projects requiring additional confirmation as to serviceability and location.
 - (3) Abandonment of unserviceable projects.
 - (4) Correct the district and land office records as to incorrect project locations.
 - (5) Forward to the land office reports on those projects which are still usable but are not recorded.

REPORTING FOR
INVENTORY
CONSOLIDATION -
PROJECT
STATISTICS
REPORT
FORM 4-1209a

- B. The final phase of this inventory project includes the development of ADP records containing information drawn for the inventory, plus information from Project Completion Reports, section 4 or 15 permits, CCC project reports, or other project reports, and will be reported using the Project Statistics Report Form 4-1209a (Illustration 26). All information requested on the form must be supplied to the extent that it is available in the project records. One entry will be made on the form for each project which the inventory has found to be serviceable. Instructions for making these entries are found in 6.9.11F(8). No entries shall be made for abandoned projects. The districts will begin the job of recording the projects on the Project Statistics Report as soon as a supply reaches them. The recording job must be completed by July 1, 1962. The forms will be used to report all projects completed up to June 30, 1962. Thereafter, all projects will be reported on Form 4-1209. Projects reported on Form 4-1209a will be reported with respect to their current community watershed designations. Transmittal of completed inventory forms to the Washington office, 6.04c will be on a monthly basis.

CHAPTER 6.10 GENERAL STANDARDS - LAND TREATMENT

6.10.1

- .1 This chapter includes general standards and criteria for land treatment or soil stabilization and improvement practices listed under Part II of the Project Program Statistical Report, Form 4-1176. (Detailed technical aspects of land treatment practices will be covered in a handbook.) CHAPTER COVERAGE
- .2 Land treatment practices include all practices aimed specifically at improving the vegetal cover, reducing runoff, and increasing the intake of water into the soil. DEFINITION
- .3 Provisions must be made for adequate protection from grazing following such practices as brush control, seeding, pitting, furrowing, etc. The treated areas will be protected for a sufficient length of time to permit seedlings to become firmly established, and residual vegetation to regain vigor and density. Subsequent use will be controlled so as to maintain the treated area in good condition. PROTECTION OF TREATED AREAS
- .4 Land treatment practices will be applied to BLM lands requiring treatment to bring about the most rapid improvement consistent with the productive potential of the site and sound economics. The specific practices to be used, together with standards and techniques to be followed, will vary with differing conditions and should generally correspond with practices, standards, and techniques that have proven to be sound for similar conditions. The principles of sound economics should always be applied in the selecting of a practice or combination of practices to achieve the objectives of the program. GENERAL
- .5 Brush control includes all of the methods used to eliminate or reduce from grazing lands any shrubs or trees which have little or no value as forage plants or provide inadequate protective ground cover. Brush stands reduce ground water supply that is needed for use by forage plants. This practice may be carried on either as a single practice or it may be accompanied by other practices such as seeding, furrowing, pitting, or deep tillage when there is need to either supplement the desirable plants with additional forage species or to break up the soil for water intake. BRUSH CONTROL
- A. This practice should be applied only to those areas with soil types and climatic conditions favorable to increased forage production and improved protective vegetal cover. There should be adequate remnants of desirable perennial grasses to permit recovery after treatment unless seeding is contemplated. Those sites located in the higher rainfall belts or which have reasonably stable soils may be completely cleared of useless brush. On areas of low rainfall and on SELECTION OF AREA

those having soils which are vulnerable to wind or water erosion, it may be desirable to only thin the brush so that the remnant plants may afford some protection to the land.

Areas supporting brush that are of low forage value, but which are characterized by soils incapable of maintaining a desirable type of plant cover should not be treated.

Should there be any possibility that brush control will adversely effect wildlife the problems will be thoroughly investigated and fully considered in the selection of areas for this treatment.

TYPES OF
CONTROL

- B. The three recommended types of brush control are complete control, thinning, and removal by strips. Areas vulnerable to excess wind erosion should not be completely cleared of brush stands. Use either the stripping or thinning method.

METHOD OF
CONTROL

- C. Brush control methods include chemical, burning, mechanical and biological control. For chemical control use only chemical formulations and rates of application recommended by companies, State, and Federal research agencies and organizations. Burning to control brush should be applied only under prescribed and controlled conditions. Select tried and proven equipment (except for experimental purposes) to do the brush removal job as planned. Some of the most commonly used are brush cutters, brush beaters, ship anchor chain drags, cable drags and dozers. Biological control should be undertaken only when recommendations and instructions are available from research organizations.

TIME OF CONTROL

- D. The time of application of a given method of control to obtain the most effective or efficient results should be based on research findings, past experience by the Bureau or other agencies for similar sites and conditions. It should be carried out during the periods when kills to the degree desired can be obtained.

CHECKS

- .6 Checks are small structures made of rock, wire, brush, concrete, soil or combination of these materials which are placed in washes or gullies to stabilize the channels. Checks are simple in construction and designed to rehabilitate gullies through a process of aggradation. They have no regulatory control over quantities of water flowing through gully channels in which they are placed. Their use should be confined primarily to channels that carry small flows or in those where the flow is regulated by a control structure.

CHAPTER 6.10 GENERAL STANDARDS - LAND TREATMENT

6.10.7

The planting of trees, shrubs, and grasses may be combined with checks for gully control work.

- .7 The purpose of pitting and furrowing is to retard water runoff and increase forage production and reduce erosion.

PITTING AND
FURROWING

- A. Pitting and furrowing should be applied to areas having soils with low infiltration rates. Little value can be expected from furrowing or pitting soils with high infiltration rates such as light sandy soils.

SELECTION
OF AREA

- B. Furrows, trenches, and pits vary in size, depth, and spacing depending on job to be done, soil types, and available equipment to do the job. Pitting usually covers the area selected uniformly. Furrows may be either uniformly spaced or the spaces varied to obtain the desired coverage, but they must conform to the contour of the area. The spacing and size of the furrows and trenches should be planned to retain the amount of precipitation that normally falls within the treated area. Furrows and trenches should have dams or checks across the excavation to prevent lateral water movement. Run-off from adjacent lands should be controlled to prevent damage on the treated area. The cross sectional area of furrows should be adequate for a servicable life in keeping with the economics of the practice applied to the land.

METHODS

- C. Pitting and furrowing should be applied to the land when the soil moisture and other conditions are favorable for obtaining good results. Seeding of introduced or native forage species if planned in conjunction with this practice should conform to the recommended season for planting the particular species used even though a separate operation may be necessary.

TIME OF
APPLICATION

- D. Except on experimental trials, equipment that has been tried and proven to do the job in a satisfactory manner will be used. The Calkins pitters, the Model B contour furrow, the brushland plow with notched disk, have proven to be satisfactory tools for this operation.

EQUIPMENT

- .8 Deep tillage makes fissures in the soil to break up subsurface hardpans or consolidated soil layers that are either impervious to the downward movement of water or possess very slow percolation characteristics. Through the use of this practice, where adaptable, additional water is stored in the soil for plant growth and less water flows over the surface into gullies or drainage ways.

DEEP TILLAGE

- SELECTION OF AREA A. This practice should be limited to areas with heavy soils with underlying hardpan that restrict ground water movement and plant root penetration. Light soils or soils with characteristics that tend to form a seal to water infiltration and percolation after a few rain storms when treated are likely to receive little benefit from this practice. Except in special cases these areas should not be selected to receive this treatment.
- METHODS B. Deep tillage (except for small areas where tillage controlled from contour lines come together) generally covers uniformly the area selected. Spacing of tillage furrows will depend on soil condition.
- TIME OF APPLICATION C. Deep tillage may be applied to the land at any time the soil moisture or other condition are satisfactory for desired results. If seeding is planned in conjunction with this practice, the time of seeding should conform to the recommended season for planting, even though a separate operation may be required.
- EQUIPMENT D. Select the equipment to do the job planned. Rippers, chisellers, subsoiler, etc., of varying design characteristics are used. Only those with design features to give the soil breaking effect that is needed should be used.
- DUNE CONTROL .9 Dune control is designed to reduce the blowing and shifting of sand on active dunes. The establishment of vegetation through artificial or natural processes on the dune may require other treatment practices such as fencing, mulching, and barriers. Fencing of control areas is often required until a stabilized condition is obtained. The damaging effects of dunes on adjacent land values and uses should be considered in the planning for application of this practice.
- FENCING .10 The primary purpose of a fence is either to hold livestock within an area until they have properly utilized the forage resources or exclude use of this resource by livestock within an area to provide for rehabilitation through seeding or natural recovery. It provides an effective way to control livestock while grazing the range lands.

The intensity of grazing has a direct influence on condition of the protective vegetative cover which has a direct bearing on runoff and erosion. This practice is essential to improving the protective cover and maintaining it in good condition. It is only through fencing for controlled utilization combined with other practices that large segments of rangeland can be restored to good condition.

CHAPTER 6.10 GENERAL STANDARDS - LAND TREATMENT

6.10.10A

- A. There are several types of fence construction accepted by the Bureau as standard. They are the standard 3, 4, 5, and 6 strand barbed wire fences and woven wire or a combination of woven and barbed wire fence. The 4 and 5 strand barbed wire fences are most commonly used. The 3 strand barbed wire fence should be used only when either the control of livestock is temporary or in country with topographic features that supplement the fence as a barrier to livestock movement. The 6 strand barbed wire fence should not be used except in special cases to fulfill a specific need. Because of its effectiveness as a barrier to sheep movement the woven wire or combination of woven and barbed wire for a fence is used in this type of livestock operation. The effect of fencing on movement of wildlife should be considered in planning and locating fences. TYPES
- B. Insofar as practical fences should be located so that they serve a number of purposes and are permanent in nature. Temporary fences may, however, be constructed for specific purposes such as temporary protection of depleted areas, seeding, etc. In the location of fence lines consideration should be given to stockwater (present and potential for development), establishment of use areas, terrain, wildlife, protection of vegetative cover through proper utilization of forage resources and rehabilitation through seeding and natural recovery. The primary purpose of a fence will dictate which of these factors are applicable. LOCATION
- C. Fence construction shall meet the requirements of established Bureau standards and be in compliance with State laws. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS
- .11 The authority for insect control is vested in the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture. The Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture signed by the Acting Secretary of the Interior on August 20, 1956 (Appendix 6), provides the details of procedures that should be followed in insect work. Under the terms of this Memorandum the Bureau "will cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in connection with pest control activities by such brief intermittent assistance for which no direct financial expenditure is required, as providing for transportation and storage of materials and equipment, providing information as to the location of the outbreak, providing guidance for control crews, and furnishing reports of the effectiveness of the control efforts . . . making appropriate arrangements to obtain equitable cooperation from the lessees, permittees, livestock associations, individuals, livestock operators . . . or other interested groups." PEST CONTROL

CHAPTER 6.10 GENERAL STANDARDS - LAND TREATMENT

6.10.12

The Memorandum of Understanding with the Fish and Wildlife Service approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior October 18, 1946 (Appendix 3), provides for cooperative undertaking for the control of rodents. Where large scale projects are involved the Bureau will take advantage of this document and work cooperatively with Fish and Wildlife Service on rodent control programs on public grazing lands.

SEEDING

- .12 Seeding should be employed as a land treatment practice on adapted sites where natural revegetation can not be relied on to provide optimum forage production and an adequate vegetative cover to reduce soil erosion within a reasonable time. Seeding to grasses or shrubs is an accepted practice of restoring forage production and protective cover on these lands.

SELECTION OF SITE

- A. Areas selected for seeding must have suitable soils and adequate precipitation for success of the project. Areas with greatest potentials for success should be given highest priority for seeding. The potentials of the site must give reasonable assurance that the objectives of the project will be attained. This assurance can be given with acceptable accuracy by a careful study and analysis of soils, vegetation, and hydrology for the proposed site. Plants growing on sites are indicators of soil types and moisture conditions.

METHODS

- B. There are several methods of seeding. Drilling and broadcasting are most commonly used. The method used will depend on local conditions such as firmness of seedbed, soil texture, proven local techniques, soil moisture conditions, annual rainfall, and season of highest precipitation. Aerial broadcasting has been successful under certain favorable soil and moisture conditions.

The method used should provide for adequate soil coverage of seed to permit germination under favorable weather conditions.

No seeding project will be undertaken until a satisfactory seedbed has been prepared by either plowing, disking, burning, or brush removal by chemicals, cutters, or beaters.

SPECIES

- C. Grass species that are widely used and have generally produced the most successful results on comparable sites should be used. Eventually research may find a way of establishing desert shrubs on low rainfall areas to improve their conditions and increase forage production.

CHAPTER 6.10 GENERAL STANDARDS - LAND TREATMENT

6.10.12D

- D. Seeding during the fall season has generally been the most successful, however, good results have been obtained in some cases from spring seeding. The time of seeding should be based on experience which has given the most successful results on similar sites and conditions or on research findings. TIME OF SEEDING
- .13 Trees are planted in a planned pattern to stabilize soil and furnish habitat and food for wildlife. This practice is most commonly used by the Bureau in desilting basins and stream channel stabilization. It may be used as an independent practice or in combination with other practices. TREE PLANTING
- A. Soil and moisture are the most important factors to successful tree planting. Select sites where these factors are favorable for growth of trees and shrubs. SITES
- B. Species most adaptable to soil and climatic condition for a given location will be used. Experience of the Bureau, other agencies, and findings of research organizations will be the guide for specie selection. SPECIES
- .14 Weed control includes all methods of direct treatment in minimizing, suppressing, or eradicating weeds, except brush species. This practice is used to improve density and vigor of forage species, improve protective cover, reduce the hazard of livestock poisoning, or a combination of two or more of these. Control should not be undertaken unless there is reasonable assurance the desired results can be attained. WEED CONTROL
- A. Methods may involve chemical, mechanical, or biological treatments. METHODS
- Chemical control with presently available herbicides shall be limited to small, isolated infestations and to other limited areas presenting considerable danger to livestock or to other lands. Such treatment, when employed, must be adequate to provide effective control. This factor, along with cost of treatment, influence on desirable plants, and management of livestock, should be considered in selecting areas for chemical control.
- Most mechanical removal of weeds will perhaps be done by plowing in connection with seeding projects and will not be reported under this practice. A certain amount of grubbing may be done on small, problem areas. Biological control may be used if and when the practice is perfected.

CHAPTER 6.10 GENERAL STANDARDS - LAND TREATMENT

6.10.14B

TIME FOR
CONTROL

- B. The time of chemical application is important to successful results and should be based on research findings or experience that has given the best results.

CHAPTER 6.11 GENERAL STANDARDS - MAJOR EARTHWORK STRUCTURES

6.11.1

- .1 This chapter covers standards and criteria for use in connection with design and construction of major earthwork structures utilized as range conservation and improvement practices. Included in this category are detention dams, diversion dams, and retention dams (reservoirs) designed primarily to control stream and gully flows during storm runoff. There is a difference between a diversion dam and a diversion dike. Both divert water from a gully or stream. The diversion dam impounds water in sufficient quantities for significant control of stream flow; whereas, the diversion dike does not provide such storage. Diversion dikes are treated under Chapter 6.12. Technical guides to be used by employees in carrying out the actual mechanics of the various technical phases of the work will be contained in the handbooks.

GENERAL

Unusual conditions may exist or develop which will require deviation from the standards set forth herein. In such cases the district manager will request from the State office supplemental criteria or assistance in design or structure.

- .2 A study shall be made of watershed characteristics and available hydrologic and sediment records to obtain data for computing maximum rate of runoff, water yields and silt and water storage requirements for control of channel flows. Computations will be made on the basis of a 50-year storm frequency. Should a structure pose a threat to life or property design for handling flood frequencies of 100 years should be used.

HYDROLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

- A. Geological Survey will be the primary source of hydrological and sediment data. Other sources are Weather Bureau, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and State Highway Departments. To supplement this data watershed characteristics and stream channel conditions will be investigated for evidence that will point to factors which are influencing runoff, erosion, deposition and other flow characteristics.

SOURCE OF
DATA

- B. In a few watersheds records on precipitation, runoff, sediment loads and deposition are available. From these records water yields, maximum rate of flow and deposition can be computed. This involves a direct process of analysis, computations, and application.

ANALYSIS OF
APPLICATION
OF DATA

The Bureau will be working in many watersheds with no sediment or hydrological records. In this case one of two procedures or a combination of the two may be followed.

(1) Use hydrologic and sediment records from watersheds most comparable to watershed under consideration for computing rate of runoff, water and sediment yields. Adjustments or correction factors may have to be introduced to

account for known difference in watershed characteristics and climatic influences. (2) Use empirical methods to compute runoff and water yields. Precipitation records from closest weather stations and stream flow records on streams nearest the watershed for which plans are being developed, and Field investigations of watershed characteristics will provide data that is essential to the proper selection of runoff coefficients.

CONTROL AND
ROUTING OF
STREAM FLOW

- .3 With maximum rate of runoff and quantities of water to handle computed, lay out a structure or system of structures required to control and route stream flow at the desired rate through the stream and gully channels for the drainage involved. This layout will give minimum storage requirement for each structure, maximum discharge rate through each outlet structure, and the spillway capacity requirements. When discharge from outlet structure is routed through a spreader system, the spreader requirements should be balanced with discharge.

SITE

- .4 The location for a specific type of structure will require careful and comprehensive reconnaissance. Surface topography and geology, relationship of reservoir capacity to size of structure, spillway location to meet discharge requirements and availability of earth material for construction of dam will be taken into consideration on preliminary investigations. An instrument survey should not be required at this stage of development. A hand level and measuring tape may be helpful in arriving at estimates. A tentative center line for the dam will be located and marked for future reference.

SUB-SURFACE
AND SOIL
INVESTIGATIONS

- .5 Sub-surface and soil investigations will be required for major earth structures. The investigations will be made in sufficient intensity to supply the data needed to (1) determine the availability and suitability of borrow material for use in the earth fills, (2) stability of foundation materials, (3) classification of soil materials from borings and excavations, (4) requirements for adequate core trench design, (5) and types and stability of earth materials in spillway site.

TYPES OF
EXCAVATIONS

- A. Two types of excavation are made to determine soil profile and types of material in borrow areas and dam foundation. They are the open pit, which may be excavated by hand or machine, and borings made by adaptable drilling equipment.

CHAPTER 6.11 GENERAL STANDARDS - MAJOR EARTHWORK STRUCTURES

6.11.5B

- B. Each soil boring or excavation shall be accurately logged to show all distinct soil types, the depth at which they were encountered, the thickness of each type and their physical condition. The "Unified Soil Classification System" of nomenclature shall be used to show the types, and appropriate adjectives such as "wet," "dry," "firm," "loose," "saturated," etc., describing the condition of the earth materials. EXCAVATION LOGGING
- C. One sample representative of each type of material proposed for use in the embankment and for back fill around the outlet pipes shall be obtained and submitted to a reputable soils testing laboratory for analysis. SAMPLING FOR LABORATORY ANALYSIS

The following laboratory tests are required as a minimum:

- (1) Visual classification
- (2) Specific gravity
- (3) Gradation (wet and dry analysis)
- (4) Proctor compaction and penetration curves
- (5) Atterburg limits tests

Other laboratory tests which will be made when determined by the engineer to be necessary are:

- (6) Permeability tests
- (7) Shear tests
- (8) Quantitative test for soluble solids

Where the in-place density of the material for the base of the dam is questionable an in-place density test shall be made.

- .6 The suitability of the proposed site will be determined by the foundation investigations. Visual classification of soil materials taken from boring and excavations will determine suitability of site pending a report of soil analysis from the soils testing laboratory. If found to be adequate, surveys may be made with engineering instruments to obtain data for drafting designs, writing specifications and computing estimates. ENGINEERING SURVEYS
- A. A topographic survey shall be made of the reservoir area and of the dam site to obtain data for the contour map. The topographic survey and consequently the contour map should not be confined to the area within the proposed high water line but should extend out a considerable distance in order to show the shape of the ground all around the reservoir and below the dam. The center line of the dam, soil borings, and pit excavations shall be located and plotted on this map. TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

CHAPTER 6.11 GENERAL STANDARDS - MAJOR EARTHWORK STRUCTURES

6.11.6B

CONTROLS

- B. All structures shall be located by a legal tie to a legal land subdivision corner. Permanent bench marks shall be established for vertical control, markers shall be set on the center line out of working range of the dam for horizontal control and azimuth recorded for center line of dam or other base line control for orientation of the structure. It must be kept in mind, however, that a more detailed study of the contour map may justify a shift in the location of the axis of the dam. Because of this likely change, markers for horizontal control may be established at the time construction stakes are set.

PROFILES AND
CROSS SECTIONS

- C. Profiles and cross sections shall be taken in sufficient number and detail to provide a basis for design and to make possible an accurate estimate of earthwork quantities.

Where needed as determined by the design engineer a subsurface profile shall be made from the logs of the soil borings and excavations.

DESIGN
CRITERIA

- .7 A careful study and analysis shall be made of the log and profile on each pit excavation, soil boring, laboratory soil analysis, and contour map of the dam site. Stability will be the primary design criteria for earth structures. To meet this criteria these are minimum requirements:
- (1) a seal against sub-surface water movement to the extent that the stability of the structure will not be affected by it,
 - (2) water tight outlet structures and
 - (3) compacted earth fill placement.

CORE TRENCH

- A. A core trench will be required for major earth structures. Its design will depend on foundation conditions as revealed by the investigations. In every dam it shall provide for structural stability. Soil cores shall be constructed of selected material and compacted to 95 per cent of Proctor density at optimum moisture content.

EMBANKMENT

- B. Earth dams may be of the homogeneous or "zoned" fill type. The selection of type should depend on earth material available for construction. The slopes of the dam shall not be steeper than 3 to 1 upstream and 2 to 1 downstream. Compaction to 95 per cent of Proctor density at optimum moisture content will be required.

- C. Where the borrow pit will be located upstream from the dam a berm at natural ground level shall be allowed. The width of the berm from the toe of dam to the top of the borrow pit slope shall be 100 feet unless site conditions make such a width impractical. In no case shall the berm be less than 50 feet wide. **BERMS**
- D. Where outlet structures are to be placed through the dam the following shall be used as a guide in their design. **OUTLET STRUCTURES**
- (1) The outlet structure shall be placed upon solid, undisturbed material having an inplace density of 95 per cent of maximum Proctor density or upon a minimum of 20 feet of compacted fill of 95 per cent of maximum Proctor density.
 - (2) The outlet structure shall be designed to adequately resist external and internal pressures and shall be watertight after installation under conditions of maximum flow.
 - (3) Watertight cutoff collars shall be placed around pipe outlet structure in the upper 2/3 of the dam base. These collars shall provide an increase in the percolation path along the outside of the outlet by at least 20 per cent. The number and size of the collars used to meet this requirement will depend on local conditions.
 - (4) Pipe outlet structures shall be anchored at all bends by reinforced concrete or other suitable anchors.
 - (5) Protective structures shall be provided as needed at the intake and at the outfall of the outlet structure to provide protection against erosion and to prevent entrance of water along the outside periphery of the pipe.
 - (6) Where trash racks are necessary for the safety of the structure or the protection of humans and livestock, the spaces between bars shall be large enough to allow all material that won't clog the pipe to pass and small enough to prevent humans or livestock from passing. Trash racks shall be designed for easy removal.

- (7) Specifications shall provide that all earth backfill around outlet structures be placed at or slightly above optimum moisture content. Compaction under the haunches and all around the outlet to 95 per cent of maximum Proctor density by means of pneumatic or hand methods shall be specified. Except with approval of State Supervisor to meet specific local conditions material having a plastic index of not less than 10 nor more than 20 shall be used for backfill around the outlet structure.

SEDIMENT AND
FLOOD CAPACITY

- E. Insofar as practical the height of a detention dam will be such that the reservoir capacity will be the sum of the necessary detention volume of a 50-year storm plus the volume necessary to impound silt accumulation of 25 years. However, other criteria such as spillway site and topographical conditions at the site may be determining factors in designing the dam height. Where the borrow is to be obtained from the reservoir area the volume of the borrow pit shall be taken into consideration in computing the reservoir volume.

SPILLWAY
CAPACITY

- F. The emergency spillway shall be designed to carry the maximum flow from a 50-year storm.

DRAWDOWN TIME

- G. The drawdown time is defined as the time required to pass a storm of 50-year quantity and intensity through the outlet structure, such time being measured from the time of maximum inflow into the reservoir. Fundamentally, that time would be long enough to (1) release water at a rate to assure stable channel conditions below the structure and (2) short enough to preclude the probability of a second major storm coming on top of another major storm before the runoff from the first has been discharged through the dam. A drawdown period of 60 hours shall be used as a design.

DRAWINGS

- .8 Drawings are required for all major structures. To facilitate checking by technicians and use by inspectors and contractors they should follow a uniform pattern of laying out and contain sufficient data for clear understanding of the design. As a construction directive the views and dimensions will be given in conformance with accepted engineering standards.

TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATIONS

- .9 Standard technical specifications shall be developed on an Area or State basis. Additional specifications will be developed at the district level for special conditions on individual structures not covered by the standards.

- .10 A qualified inspector or inspectors shall be on the job at all times during construction operations to assure full compliance with provision and terms of a contract executed to build major earth structures. Stakes will be set on the contractor lines and grades as generally shown on the drawings. A daily diary shall be kept to record progress on the job, directives to contractor, contractor's willingness to accept his responsibility as a party to the contract, weather influences and other factors and influences which may affect operations during the construction period.

CONSTRUCTION
SUPERVISION

Rigid compaction control shall be maintained throughout the construction. Density tests and such other tests as may be needed shall be made in sufficient numbers to assure compliance with compaction requirements. These tests shall be recorded and become a part of the project record.

Any minor alteration of lines and grades made by the inspector during construction shall be recorded immediately and become a part of the permanent project file.

CHAPTER 6.12 GENERAL STANDARDS - MINOR EARTHWORK STRUCTURES

6.12.1

- .1 Minor earth structures, include, but are not limited to, stock water retention dams, pit reservoirs (charcos, tanks, dugouts), dikes, and truck trails. This chapter outlines general standards and guidelines for use in applying these practices on BLM lands. All structures are designed to serve multiple purposes for the greatest benefit to the land.

GENERAL

For reporting purposes (Form 4-1176) reservoir dams and pit reservoirs are classed under one heading. To present the standards and guidelines in the most understandable manner, they are covered separately.

- .2 Under BLM usage a reservoir is a small retention type dam. Any reservoir with a storage capacity large enough to provide major runoff control benefits shall be classified as a major structure and design in accordance to the standards in Chapter 6.11.

RESERVOIR DAMS

- A. Investigations will be made of watershed characteristics and the records of the Geological Survey and Weather Bureau to determine availability of water for storage.

HYDROLOGY

- B. A field reconnaissance survey will be made to locate site for the dam. When a site has been located that will meet general requirements, availability and suitability of soil for construction and holding water in storage, and spillway site will be investigated. After these investigations are complete and the proposed site found to be satisfactory, the center line will be marked for future location and reference. No foundation investigations will be required. This, however, does not restrict the District Manager from making this investigation when need arises, especially if there are known deficiencies in foundation and construction materials.

SITE LOCATION
AND INVESTIGATION

- C. After the site has been selected surveys with engineering instruments needed for layout, design, and construction will be made. The District Manager will determine the intensity of survey.

SURVEYS

- D. The principle criteria for design of a reservoir dam are quality and stability. No structure of this type will be installed without conformance to these criteria. The upstream slope shall not be steeper than 3 to 1 and downstream slope 2 to 1. The crest width will be wide enough to accommodate equipment used in construction and never less than 8 feet.

DESIGN
CRITERIA

Compaction other than that obtained from equipment during construction will generally not be required. When essential to the stability of the dam, the District Manager will require compaction.

Spillways will not be located on erosive sites that will wash out in a few years or pose an expensive maintenance problem. When a reservoir is needed at a site that does not have a satisfactory spillway section, consideration will be given to the use of a drop inlet structure that will pass the annual peak flow (minimum requirement). This plus a small detention storage capacity may reduce the spillway hazards sufficiently to provide for stability.

DRAWINGS

- E. Standard design drawings will usually meet the requirements for reservoirs except in such cases where an individual drawing is needed to show special design features.

SUPERVISION
AND INSPECTION

- F. Continuous supervision during construction will not be required except under special conditions as determined by the District Manager. Inspections will be made of (1) foundation prior to fill placement, (2) draw down pipe installations and (3) sufficient time intervals to insure compliance with specification requirements.

PIT
RESERVOIRS

- .3 Pit reservoirs are excavations for water storage. Those with controlled water inlets are generally referred to as charcos. Pits with control inlets are preferable because they are designed to control erosion and provide water storage. Pits or dugouts with uncontrolled inlets should never be excavated in soils that will erode from the pit upstream causing a gully or a lowering of the bed of a drainage channel.

HYDROLOGY

- A. Make an investigation of watershed characteristics, Geological Survey and Weather Bureau records to determine availability of water for storage.

SITE LOCATION

- B. Pits are adaptable to relatively flat areas. Three factors should be considered in selecting a location for a pit. They are: control of water into the pit, discharge of water from the pit, erosiveness and permeability of soils and natural spillway. These should be investigated for data on which to base the design. Mark the selected site for future location and reference.

SURVEY

- C. After the site has been selected, surveys needed for layout, design, and construction will be made with engineering instruments. The District Manager will determine intensity of survey.

CHAPTER 6.12 GENERAL STANDARDS - MINOR EARTHWORK STRUCTURES

6.12.3D

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------------|
| D. | Pits will be designed large enough to meet storage capacity needs. Pit slopes should not be steeper than 3 to 1. Bottom dimensions will be large enough to accommodate equipment. Soil types and texture, surface terrain, and storage requirements will be influencing factors in depth determination. | DESIGN
CRITERIA |
| E. | Standard design drawings will meet the requirements for pit reservoirs except in such cases that an individual drawing is needed to show special design features. | DRAWINGS |
| F. | Continuous supervision during construction will not be required except under special conditions as determined by the District Manager. Inspection will be made during construction to insure compliance with specification requirements. | SUPERVISION
AND
INSPECTION |
| .4 | Dikes may be classed into two categories: diversion and control dikes. Diversion dikes are used to divert water from a gully or stream. This type of dike provides insignificant storage capacity. Control dikes are used to direct the flow of water over selected areas. A system of dikes may be used to direct the flow of water over a specific area and is referred to as water spreading. | HYDROLOGY |
| A. | Storm frequencies of 1, 2, and 3 years are important to the success of a water spreading project. Investigations will be made to determine water yields from these storm frequencies (Chapter 6.11.2A & B); For spreader areas without a control structure the maximum rate of runoff for 25 year storm frequencies for the drainage from which water will be diverted shall be computed. | SITES |
| B. | Areas with productive soils, adequate water potential and relatively flat terrain will be selected to receive water-spreading by means of control dikes. | SURVEYS |
| C. | Once the site has been selected, surveys with engineering instruments needed for layout, design and construction of dikes will be made. The District Manager will determine the intensity of the surveys. | DESIGN
CRITERIA |
| D. | Dikes shall be designed to conform with local conditions and of sufficient size and height to control and direct the flow of water through the system. Dikes are most commonly constructed on the contour. They may be designed on a flat gradient to conform with special conditions. The side slopes will not be steeper than 3 to 1 upstream and 1½ to 1 downstream. Dikes designed for 3 feet or more in height will be constructed by carryall placement of soil material. | SUPERVISION
AND
INSPECTION |

- E. Supervision and inspection will be required to the extent necessary to insure conformance with specification requirements.

TRUCK TRAILS .5 Truck trails provide access into the public grazing lands and are an essential link in the Bureau's overall program. They will be located to minimize erosion hazards from runoff accumulated in drainages on either side of a truck trail. Discharge of water from these drainages will be made at selected points for erosion control. Roadbars will be used to divert water from roadway onto grass land to avoid gullying caused from erosive velocities.

Drainage crossings will be provided. The types of crossings should meet the needs and conform to drainage conditions and economic values.

Survey, intensity of surveys, and type of crossing for each drainage will be determined by the District Manager.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

and

_____ AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 19____, by and between the Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the Bureau and the _____ Agricultural Experiment Station, hereinafter referred to as the Experiment Station,

WITNESSETH, THAT:

WHEREAS, there are large areas of public lands under the administration of the Bureau that are infested with the poisonous weed, Halogeton glomeratus, and there are other areas subject to infestation, all of which are causing a serious problem in the management and use of these lands, and

WHEREAS, it is mutually agreed by the Bureau and the Experiment Station that there is real need to carry out certain studies relating to the ecology, life history, toxic properties, climatic and soil requirements, means of halogeton spread, and control measures by chemical, mechanical, biological, management, and range rehabilitation means in order to determine the seriousness of the halogeton problem and the most successful methods of control, and

WHEREAS, the Bureau is authorized under the Halogeton Glomeratus Control Act approved July 14, 1952, by the 82nd Congress (66 Stat. 597) to conduct a program and research and field studies necessary to the conduct of a successful control program, and

WHEREAS, the Experiment Station because of qualified technical personnel and experimental facilities, and its interest in fundamental research, advancement of scientific knowledge, and the publication and dissemination of the results of such research so as to enable public use and application thereof is in a position deemed mutually advantageous to both parties.

NOW, THEREFORE, the above named parties agree to cooperate fully and freely in making studies of the plant, Halogeton glomeratus, and in developing practices and methods for its control including the studies listed herein and such other studies that may be deemed advisable and which may be added and become a part of this agreement as funds become available for the activation of a portion or all of the program.

I. THE EXPERIMENT
STATION AGREES
TO:

1. Cooperate in selecting study areas, in determining procedures that will be followed, and in determining studies that will be carried out.
2. Provide the necessary technical and supervisory personnel, equipment, supplies and office facilities to carry out the studies in a satisfactory manner.
3. Cooperate in making appropriate periodic inspections to observe, record, and evaluate results.
4. Cooperate in the recording and interpreting of data obtained from the studies.
5. Prepare reports and technical information summarizing the studies and investigations and making this information available for use in guiding field operations and for other purposes.
6. Cooperate in preparing recommendations and methods that can be used in the control of halogeton.

(Other items may be added when needed to further define the specific obligations of the party.)

II. THE BUREAU
AGREES TO:

1. Cooperate in selecting study areas and in determining procedures that will be followed and studies that will be made.
2. Build structures and enclosures for the establishment and protection of experimental plots, pastures, and other areas needed in the studies.
3. Furnish seed, chemicals, and other supplies and materials necessary to conduct the studies.
4. Cooperate in providing necessary equipment to conduct the studies.

ILLUSTRATION 1

5. Cooperate in making inspections, evaluating results, reviewing and analyzing reports and printed materials, and in coordinating data collected.
6. Cooperate in preparing recommendations and methods that can be used in control of halogeton.
7. Reimburse the Experiment Station for expenditures, including salaries, rental and repair of equipment, travel expense, purchase of incidental expendable items, and other items directly involved in the work, but including the purchase of nonexpendable equipment. The Bureau will reimburse the Experiment Station for expenditures incurred in any one fiscal year in an amount not exceeding _____. Costs incurred by the Experiment Station will not be reimbursable by the Bureau oftener than once _____ upon presentation of certified cost statement by the Experiment Station.

(Other items may be included whenever the Bureau is to undertake additional specific obligations.)

III. LEADERS:

The Area Administrator, Area __, will assume leadership in negotiation of this agreement and designates the following Bureau personnel to represent him: (Name, title, and location of each representative from Area and State offices to be listed.) The Director of the Experiment Station assumes leadership in negotiating this agreement and designates the following people to represent him: (Name and title of each leader to be listed.)

IV. EFFECTIVE
DATE AND
DURATION:

This Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective from the date hereof and shall remain in full force and effect until terminated. Either party may terminate this Memorandum of Understanding at the end of any calendar year by giving written notice of termination to the other party not less than thirty (30) days in advance of the effective date of termination.

V. CONTINGENT
UPON APPRO-
PRIATIONS:

Where the operations of this Memorandum extend beyond the current fiscal year the Memorandum is made contingent upon Congress making the necessary appropriation for expenditure hereunder after such current year shall have expired. In case such appropriation as may be necessary to carry out this Memorandum is not made, the Experiment Station hereby releases the Bureau from all liability due to the failure of Congress to make such appropriations.

VI. PROGRAM
FORMULATION

It is agreed that the Experiment Station and the Bureau will confer on an annual basis and at appropriate other times to review the progress of the work, agree on future programs and decide upon the amount of money that is necessary to conduct each annual program. Each annual program will be identified as a supplement to this agreement and attached thereto. One copy of this Memorandum of Understanding, and the annual program (supplement) will be furnished to the State, Area, and Washington offices of the Bureau of Land Management. The annual program will include items as follows:

- a. Title and year, for example:
Cooperative Halogeton Research Program
Bureau of Land Management and _____
Agricultural Experiment Station
Fiscal Year July 1, 19__, to June 30, 19____
Supplement No. 1 to Memorandum of Under-
standing dated _____
- b. Area of study
- c. Project objectives
- d. Nature of studies
- e. Project leaders (field)
- f. Participation by the Experiment Station
- g. Participation by the Bureau
- h. Funds to be supplied by the Experiment Station
- i. Funds to be supplied by the Bureau
- j. Signatures of Bureau Area Administrator and Director of the Experiment Station.

VII. REPORTS AND
OTHER
PUBLICATIONS

An annual accomplishment report will be prepared by the Experiment Station each year. Draft copies of this report will be furnished to the Bureau's State and Area offices for review prior to printing in final form. One copy of the approved annual report will be furnished to the Bureau's State, Area, and Washington offices. Other publications may be by either party or jointly, provided that both parties shall have opportunity to review manuscripts prior to publication. Should differences of viewpoint occur, an effort will be made to

reconcile them; however, this shall not prohibit a single party from publishing the information, provided it assumes sole responsibility and gives credit to the other party for cooperation furnished. The party publishing will furnish to the other party such number of copies as may be agreed upon.

VIII. OFFICIALS
NOT TO
BENEFIT:

No member or delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this Memorandum or any benefit that may arise therefrom unless it be made with a corporation for its general benefit.

IX. NONDISCRIMINATION: The Experiment Station shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and shall require an identical provision to be included in all subcontracts.

AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENT
STATION

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

By _____
Director

By _____
Area Administrator, Area ____

Date _____

Date _____

ILLUSTRATION

The first of these is the fact that the present study is based on a sample of 100 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 200 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 400 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 800 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 1600 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 3200 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 6400 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 12800 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 25600 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 51200 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 102400 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 204800 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 409600 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 819200 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 1638400 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 3276800 subjects who were selected from a larger group of 6553600 subjects who were 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Form 4-1115
(August 1959)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTFORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 42-R1324

Office

Date Filed

RANGE IMPROVEMENT APPLICATION AND PERMIT
(Section 4 & 15, Taylor Grazing Act)

Name

Post Office

☐ Applies for a permit to construct, maintain, and use, in connection with his authorized grazing privileges, the following-described improvement on public lands:

☐ Applies for a permit to maintain and use, in connection with his authorized grazing privileges, the following-described improvement on public lands:

The purpose, need, and use for such improvement is as follows:

The improvement is to be located in _____, Section _____, Township _____, Range _____, _____ Meridian, State of _____. The location of improvement is shown on township diagram on reverse side hereof. A sketch or specifications for improvement accompany this application. Applicant will operate, repair, and maintain said improvement in a good and serviceable condition.

☐ Estimated cost of improvement is \$ _____ in labor, and \$ _____ in material, and will be paid by the applicant

☐ Estimated present value of the improvement is \$ _____

(Date)

(Signature of Applicant)

PERMIT

A permit is hereby issued subject to the following conditions:

1. The permit shall cover only such portions of range improvements as are actually located upon public lands.

2. The permit does not accord to the permittee any preference, privilege, or consideration of any kind except as expressly provided herein.

3. The permit is subject to cancellation in whole or in part if the lands or portions thereof are withdrawn or reserved under a Public Land Order or are classified for disposal under any public land law, where such improvement or part thereof would interfere with the use of the land for the purposes of such withdrawal, reservation, or disposal.

4. The permittee will comply with the laws of the State within which the improvements are located with respect to water filings and to the construction and maintenance of fences if the permit covers such improvements.

5. Any public lands or impounded waters will be left open to the public for hunting and fishing, subject to appli-

cable State laws and regulations, and to recreational use to the extent that such use is consistent with the purposes for which the permit is granted.

6. The permit is subject to cancellation for noncompliance with the rules and regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or where the improvement would interfere with range management practices determined by the Bureau of Land Management, or for a violation of any of the terms of this permit.

7. If the permit is for construction of an improvement, it shall become void without further notice if it is not completed by _____. Within 30 days after completion of the improvement, the permittee shall advise the signing officer in writing: (a) the date the project was completed, and, (b) the cost of the project, specifying separately the cost of labor and materials.

* Pursuant to 43 CFR, Parts 160 and 161.

8. Special conditions:

(Attach sheet if necessary)

Approval recommended by:

(Chairman, Advisory Board)

(Signing Officer)

(Date Issued)

(Title)

Sec. _____, T. _____, R. _____, Mer. _____

[illegible]

Scale _____ equals one mile

To be filled in upon completion of project: This improvement has been completed satisfactorily (date) _____, at a cost of \$ _____ for materials and \$ _____ for labor, in accordance with the conditions of the permit.

(Date of Inspection)

(Inspecting Officer)

(Project Number Assigned)

Form 4-1253
(August 1959)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Reporting Office

Date

RANGE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT NEEDS
(LONG RANGE ESTIMATES)☐ Major River Sub-basin (Name & symbol):

ESTIMATED COST BY ACTIVITY	ACREAGE STATUS	
	BLM	Other Federal
S & M		
R.I.		
W.C.		
Contribution		
Total		

TOTAL FOR ☐ District ☐ State ☐ Area ☐ Bureau (Check only one)
BLM lands requiring treatment acres

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST \$

PRACTICE	UNITS	NUMBER UNITS	COST				COST DISTRIBUTION	
			PER UNIT	TOTAL	MAIN- TENANCE	GRAND TOTAL	BLM	CONTRI- BUTION
1. Brush control	Acres							
2. Checks	Number							
3. Pitting & furrowing	Acres							
4. Deep tillage	Acres							
5. Dune control	Acres							
6. Fencing	Miles							
7. Pest control	Acres							
8. Seeding	Acres							
9. Tree planting	Number							
	Acres							
10. Weed control	Acres							
11. Bank protection	Miles							

PRACTICE	UNITS	NUMBER UNITS	COST				COST DISTRIBUTION	
			PER UNIT	TOTAL	MAIN- TENANCE	GRAND TOTAL	BLM	CONTRI- BUTION
12. Detentions	Number							
	Cu. Yds.							
	Lin. Ft.							
13. Dikes	Cu. Yds.							
	Number							
14. Diversions	Cu. Yds.							
	Lin. Ft.							
15. Pipelines	Number							
	Cu. Yds.							
16. Reservoirs	Number							
	Acres							
17. Springs	Number							
18. Waterspreading	Number							
	Gallons							
19. Water storage facilities	Number							
	Number							
20. Wells	Number							
	Miles							
21. Bridges	Number							
	Miles							
22. Boundary posting	Number							
23. Cattleguards	Number							
24. Corrals	Project							
25. Predator control	Number							
26. Study plots	Miles							
27. Telephone lines	Miles							
28. Truck trails	Miles							
29. Stock trails	Miles							
Prepared by:							Date	

FORM 4-1300 (JUNE 1957)		UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		Date
LAND CLASSIFICATION FOR RANGE REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT				
1.	PROGRAM			
	S & M	Halogeton	R.I.	Other BLM (<i>specify</i>)
2.	Project Name			
3.	LOCATION			
	River Basin	Sub-basin	Tributary	Community Watershed
	☐ Inside ☐ Outside grazing district	District Name and No.	State	County
	Legal description:			
4.	Statement on use (<i>present, proposed, potential, and feasibility of agricultural development</i>):			
5.	NATURAL FEATURES			
	Precipitation (<i>inches</i>)	Growing season (<i>days</i>)	Elevation (<i>feet</i>)	
	Topography			
	Soils	Availability of water	☐ Surface ☐ Ground	
6.	Present developments, if any:			
7.	Is proposed project within a classification area? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
	If so, give name of area:			
	List other surveys (<i>range, erosion, flood control, M.R.B.I. reports, etc.</i>)			
8.	☐ Non mineral area ☐ Mineral area - Leasing or locations			
9.	Watershed management existing or required:			
10.	Other agency and public requirements in area (<i>USBR, Dept. of Defense, AEC, State Fish & Game, Recreational demands, etc.</i>)			

11.	Names and addresses of permittees or lessees to be notified if use is changed or modified:	
12.	Recommended classification:	
13.	Prepared by:	
	_____	_____
	(Signature & Title)	(Date)
14.	Approved by:	
	_____	_____
	(Signature & Title)	(Date)
15.	State Office comments:	
16.	Classification:	
17.	Prepared by:	
	_____	_____
	(Signature & Title)	(Date)
18.	Approved by:	
	_____	_____
	(Signature & Title)	(Date)
19.	Recorded on Land Office records	

	(Date)	
	By: _____	_____
	(Signature & Title)	(Date)
20.	Attachments:	

(6) This agreement shall not be construed to affect the administration of either the District or the Bureau over the lands under their respective jurisdictions. Neither party assumes responsibility for the success or failure of the work performed hereunder to achieve the planned objectives.

(7) Under any of the arrangements provided in paragraph (3) hereof, the party doing the work will protect and save harmless the other from all claims or damages to persons or property arising from carrying out such work to completion, provided, that this shall not apply to employees on the pay rolls of either party who may be injured in line of duty; provided further, that following completion of the work each party shall be responsible for any claims or damages to persons or property thereafter resulting from the completed project or portions thereof, which are located upon land under its jurisdiction.

(8) No provision of this agreement shall impose upon either party an obligation for the expenditure of funds or the furnishing of materials or equipment, or other resources, in excess of the amount authorized for such purpose.

(9) No member of or delegate to Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit arising therefrom. No convict labor shall be employed in carrying out the terms of this agreement.

(10) This agreement shall remain in force until _____, unless sooner terminated as provided herein. The agreement may be terminated or modified at any time by mutual consent or may be terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days' prior written notice to the other. Such earlier termination, however, shall not relieve either party of payment of monies due hereunder for work completed up to the effective date of termination.

(11) Special conditions:

_____ SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT		BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, Region _____ Administrative Area _____	
BY _____		BY _____	
_____ (Title)	_____ (Date)	_____ (Title)	_____ (Date)

INT-DUP SEC. WASH. D. C. 12599

Form 4-1268
(July 1961)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROFFER OF MONETARY CONTRIBUTION
(Section 9, Taylor Grazing Act and Section 103, Public Land Administration Act)

I. (I) (We) _____
(Name or Names)
of _____
(Address)
do hereby contribute the sum of \$ _____ to the Bureau of Land Management. This contribution is made under the provisions of Section 9 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1269) and Section 103 of the Public Land Administration Act (74 Stat. 506), for the purpose of*

II. The unexpended balance, if any, remaining after completion of the work described in the paragraph above shall be:
☐ Returned to the contributor(s)
☐ Used for general purposes * (Check applicable box)

III. Contribution is attached in the form of _____ made payable to the Bureau of Land Management.
(Specify check, money order, etc.)

(Date)

(Contributor)

(Date)

(Contributor)

Accepted in behalf of the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the Treasury of the United States and for expenditure for the purpose specified herein.

(Date)

(District Manager)

* Contributions for general purposes are accepted to help pay for the expenses of construction or application of conservation and range improvement projects in general, or for the payment of expenses incident to the administration, use, protection, and improvement of lands in the district where this contribution is received. Such contributions shall not be used for specific administrative purposes, such as the payment of salaries of named individuals or positions, or the performance of specific functions by such individuals, or the maintenance of offices at particular locations unless approved by the Director. The contribution shall not be used

for any purpose at variance with existing Bureau policy, regulation, or law regarding the development, conservation, and use of the public lands. Contributions for general purposes shall not accord to the contributor any preference, privilege, or consideration with respect to any permit, license, or lease, or in the rules and regulations governing such permit, license, or lease. No equity or salvage right in any project constructed in part or in total with funds contributed for general purposes shall accrue to the contributor.

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is organized into several paragraphs and possibly a list or table structure, but the characters are too light to transcribe accurately.]

FORM 4-1269
(JUNE 1957)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROFFER OF MONETARY CONTRIBUTION

(Section 10, Taylor Grazing Act)

We, the _____
(Advisory Board or County Commissioners)
of _____
(County or Grazing District)
do hereby contribute the sum of \$ _____ of the money received from the portion of the grazing
fees returned to the States under the provision of Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, to the
Bureau of Land Management.

This contribution is made under authority of and as condition upon its expenditures for purposes
consistent with Chapter _____ of the 19__ Session Laws of _____, and Section 9 of the
(State)
Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1269), as amended. Specifically, the sum contributed hereunder shall
be used for:

The unexpended balance, if any, remaining after completion of the work described in the
paragraph above shall be _____

Contribution is attached in the form of _____, made payable to the
(Specify check, money order, etc.)
Bureau of Land Management.

(Date) _____
(Advisory Board Chairman or County Commissioners)
I certify that a resolution authorizing the above contribution in the amount of \$ _____
was passed at a meeting of the Advisory Board, held _____ 19 __, at
_____ a quorum being present.

(Date) _____
(Secretary of the Advisory Board)

Accepted in behalf of the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the Treasury of the United States
and expenditure for the purpose specified herein.

(Date) _____
(District Manager)

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C. 12396

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
FROM: THE CHANCELLOR

DATE: 1950-51

SUBJECT: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
RE: THE CHANCELLOR'S REPORT

The following is a summary of the Chancellor's report to the Board of Trustees for the year 1950-51.

The University of Chicago has had a very successful year in many respects.

The financial position of the University is sound and the endowment is growing steadily.

The academic work of the University is of the highest quality and the faculty is excellent.

The University has made significant progress in the field of research and scholarship.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of public service.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of international relations.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of social sciences.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of natural sciences.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of arts and letters.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of law.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of medicine.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of engineering.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of architecture.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of business.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of education.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of social work.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of psychology.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of sociology.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of anthropology.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of linguistics.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of history.

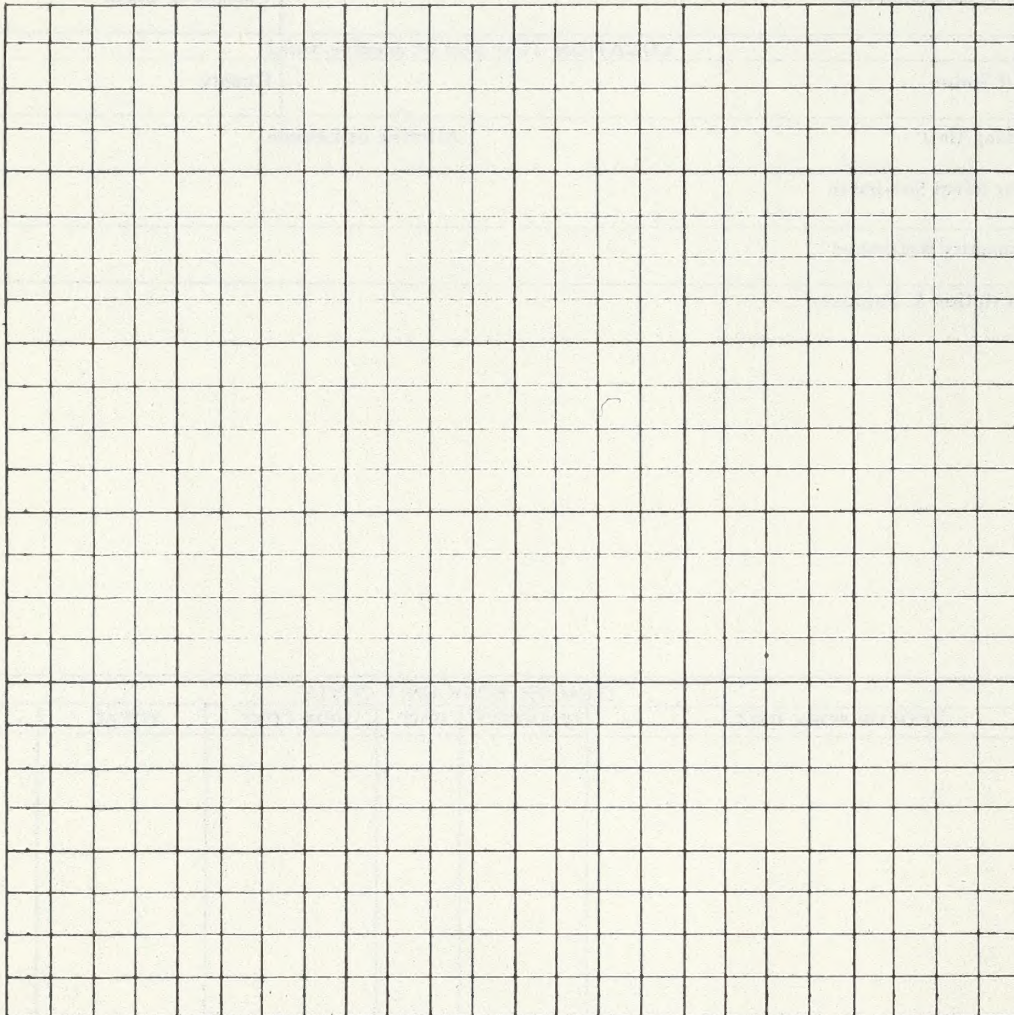
The University has also made significant progress in the field of geography.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of political science.

The University has also made significant progress in the field of economics.

LOCATION PLAT
PROJECT LOCATION

____ 1/4 ____ 1/4, Section _____, Township _____, Range _____, _____ Meridian



Scale _____ inches equal one mile

Remarks:

Form 4-1119
(May 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Expires	_____
Extended to	_____
Extended to	_____
Extended to	_____
Project Number(s)	_____
Project Name(s)	_____

(For Office Use Only)

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Range Improvement and Conservation Projects

I. Name _____ Address _____
 Name _____ Address _____
 Name _____ Address _____
 Name _____ Address _____
 Name _____ Address _____

hereinafter called COOPERATOR(S), and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by Bureau of Land Management, hereinafter called the Bureau, for and in consideration of the mutual benefits hereunder, and in accordance with the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315, 315a-315r), as amended, and the National Soil Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 590a-590q-1), as amended, do enter into this COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT for the construction and/or maintenance of range improvements, installation of conservation works or establishment of conservation practices, hereinafter referred to collectively as improvements, for the benefit of the Federal Range or other public lands and of the Cooperator(s), for use in conjunction with authorized operations under any grazing permit, license, or lease, or renewals thereof issued to the Cooperator(s) by the Bureau.

II. The improvements known as the _____

will be (are) located upon: _____¹/₄ Sec(s) _____ T. _____ R. _____ MER. _____
 _____ County _____ State.

III. It is mutually agreed:

(a) The parties hereto will furnish labor, materials, and equipment as required, the total cost or value not to exceed the amount listed below for each of the parties respectively for the initial construction and/or installation of the improvements indicated in paragraph II.

Cooperator(s)	Items	Total Cost or Value
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
Bureau of Land Management	_____	\$ _____
		Aggregate Cost \$ _____

(b) Upon notice, either orally or in writing from a representative of the Bureau, Cooperators will promptly supply labor, materials, and equipment as specified in paragraph III (a) as required. Contributed materials in excess of the amount required shall be returned to the contributor. Equipment contributed shall also be returned promptly following completion of the work. Work will be conducted under the supervision and direction of the Bureau and shall be pursued with diligence until completed.

IV. (a) The Cooperator(s) shall be liable, jointly and severally, for the repair and maintenance of the said improvements following completion, in good and serviceable condition. The Cooperator(s), without further notice from the Bureau, shall do such repair work as may be necessary from time to time, promptly and in a workmanlike manner. If such work is not performed as necessary, the Bureau shall allow Cooperator(s) not less than thirty (30) days from written notice within which to complete the same, as required.

(b) In the event the Cooperator(s) shall default, after due notice, in the repair and maintenance of the said improvements following completion, the Bureau may do or cause such work to be done for and in behalf of the Cooperator(s); and the necessary cost and expense thereof or proportionate share as determined by the Bureau, shall become a charge and obligation upon and shall be paid by the Cooperator(s). It is further understood in case of default hereunder, that the permit, license, or lease, or renewal thereof issued to the Cooperator(s) and administered by the Bureau, and in connection with which these improvements are constructed, shall not be renewed or extended or any assignment thereof shall not be approved; and that such default may result in cancellation of the permit or license as provided in the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts, 1956 Rev. (43 C.F.R. Secs. 161.9(d) and 161.15(f)) as amended, or in the cancellation of the lease, unless and until all charges and costs owed by the Cooperator(s) hereunder shall have been paid; provided that the Bureau may pursue such other remedies, legal or administrative, as may be authorized.

(c) Repair and maintenance, as herein required, shall mean normal upkeep and maintenance necessary to preserve, protect, and prolong the useful life of the improvements, but shall not include major repairs where the damage is due to floods, earthquakes, or other acts of God, or fire not the proximate result of fault or negligence of the Cooperator(s) as determined by the Bureau.

(over)

V. It is further agreed:

(a) Title to the said improvements in place, together with all labor and materials furnished by either party and used in the construction and maintenance thereof, shall be in the United States of America. The improvements may be removed, in whole or in part, during the term of this agreement or any extension thereof, by mutual consent of the parties or by direction of the Bureau; such removal shall be made by the Cooperator(s), or by the Bureau at its option. Upon removal of the improvements, any salvageable materials, after deducting an amount to compensate for the actual cost of removal, shall be available for distribution to the parties then subject to this agreement in proportion to the actual amount of their respective contributions to the initial construction of the improvements, as determined by the project records of the Bureau. The parties shall take possession and remove their portion of the salvaged materials within 90 days after first notification in writing that such material is available; upon their failure to do so within the time allowed, the materials shall be deemed to have been abandoned and title thereto shall thereupon vest in the United States.

(b) During the course of salvaging the material, the United States assumes no responsibility for the protection or preservation of said material.

VI. (a) If the Cooperator shall assign or transfer his interest in the grazing permit, license, or lease embracing the lands upon which the improvements are constructed or in connection with which they are used, the Cooperator may include in such assignment or transfer his interest in this Cooperative Agreement, including his right to the use of the improvements (Sec. I) and to his proportionate share of the salvageable material (Sec. V (a)). Before the assignee or transferee will be recognized as successor to the Cooperator's interest hereunder, such assignee or transferee will be required by the Bureau to accept an assignment of this agreement and agreeing to be bound by the provisions respecting the use and maintenance of the improvements.

(b) Should the land upon which the improvements are constructed be included in application for classification and disposal under Sections 7 and 14 of the Taylor Grazing Act, or other public land laws, the Bureau agrees not to allow such application if allowance of the application or disposal is discretionary upon the Bureau until the applicant has agreed in writing to compensate the Cooperator(s) for his loss of the improvements in an amount mutually agreed upon; or, if the parties are unable to agree, the range manager will determine the present reasonable value of the improvements in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 161.15(e) or 43 C.F.R. 160.12(a), whichever is applicable; or the Bureau, at its option, may require the removal of such improvements under the provisions of Section IV(a) of this agreement.

VII. The Cooperator(s) use of the improvements will be in conformity with the General Rules of the Range specified in the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts (43 C.F.R. Part 161) if the improvements are in a grazing district, or to the special stipulations, if any, included in the grazing lease covering such area, if outside a grazing district, and to the Management Plan, if any, for the area in which the lands serviced by these improvements are located, to the extent such rules, stipulations and plans are applicable for the conservation, protection, and proper utilization of the improvements constructed hereunder.

VIII. This agreement shall not accord to Cooperator(s) any preference, privilege, or consideration with respect to any permit, license, or lease not expressly provided herein or in the rules and regulations governing such permit, license, or lease.

IX. This agreement shall remain in full force and effect until _____ unless (1) sooner terminated by mutual written consent of the parties, or (2) is terminated by the Bureau after due notice in writing because of Cooperator's default or violation of any of the terms or provision of this agreement, or (3) in accordance with Section V or VI of this agreement.

X. Any provision of this agreement may be modified or cancelled by written agreement of the parties, which agreement shall become a part hereof.

XI. Special Conditions

NOTE: Paragraph VI(b) is being revised as follows on a August 1959 revision of this form.

(b) Should the land upon which the improvements are constructed be included in application for classification and disposal under Sections 7 and 14 of the Taylor Grazing Act, or other public land laws, the Bureau agrees not to allow such application if allowance of the application or disposal is discretionary upon the Bureau until the applicant has agreed in writing to compensate the Cooperator(s) for his loss of the improvements in an amount mutually agreed upon and payable separately to the Bureau and to the Cooperator; or, if the parties are unable to agree, the range manager will determine the present reasonable value of the improvements in accordance with 43 CFR 161.15(e) or 43 CFR 160.12(a), whichever is applicable and determine the amounts payable to the Bureau and to the Cooperator which shall be in proportion to the actual

Cooperators: _____ The United States of America, Bureau of Land Management

_____ (Signature)	_____ (Date)	Area _____ District _____
_____ (Signature)	_____ (Date)	By _____ (Signature) _____ (Date)
_____ (Signature)	_____ (Date)	_____ (Title)
_____ (Signature)	_____ (Date)	
_____ (Signature)	_____ (Date)	

INT-DEUP SEC. WASH., D.C. 1/19/52

amount of their respective contributions to the initial construction of the improvement; or the Bureau, at its option, may require the removal of such improvements under the provisions of Section V(a) of this agreement.

Form 4-1242
(August 1959)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GRANT OF EASEMENT AND RIGHT-OF-WAY

_____, grantor, to the United States of America,
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, grantee:

WITNESSETH, That for and in consideration of the agreement by the grantee pursuant to the Acts of June 28, 1934 as amended (43 USC 315, et seq.), April 27, 1935 (16 USC 590a), and July 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 597) to construct the following improvements:

the grantor does hereby grant, bargain, convey, and confirm unto the United States of America, an easement and right-of-way over the tract, lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of _____, State of _____, more particularly described as follows:

The easement and right-of-way hereby granted is for the full, free, unrestricted and quiet use and enjoyment by the grantee of the land of the grantor occupied by the said improvements for any and all purposes deemed necessary or beneficial for, or in connection with, the control, administration, or use of the public land surrounding or adjacent to the land herein described, which may be properly grazed from, serviced by or used in connection with the said land and improvements, including the right of ingress and egress to, from, and over the land of the grantor by the grantee, its officers, agents, permittees, allottees, and licensees for the purpose of repairing, renewing, or using the said improvements, or for other business pertaining to the use and maintenance thereof, and shall be appurtenant to said public land.

This grant shall be effective so long as the easement shall be actually used for the aforesaid purposes, and all rights hereunder shall revert to the grantor when and in the event the use thereof shall be discontinued or abandoned by the grantee of which due notice shall be given to the grantor by the grantee. Upon termination or abandonment of this easement, the grantee may at its option and within a reasonable time, remove any improvements constructed by it on the land hereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the grantor has hereunto set _____ hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____.

(Witness)

(Grantor)

INDIVIDUAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF _____)
COUNTY OF _____) ss.
_____)

On the _____ day of _____, 19 ____, personally came before me, a notary public in and for said County and State, the within-named _____ to me personally known to be the identical person described in and who executed the within and foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that _____ executed the same as _____ free and voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

GIVEN under my hand and official seal the day and year last above written.

Seal

Notary Public in and for the
State of _____
Residing at _____

My commission expires: _____

Form 4-1209
(July 1959)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

District		State		County			
Major River Subbasin				Community Watershed			
1. Project Number	Name			Program			
2. Permittee Name				Date permit issued			
3. Unit of measurement			Number of units				
4. Date started			Date completed				
5. Land Status: ☐ BLM ☐ Other Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Private							
6. Easement date		Name of owner					
7. Cooperative Agreement ☐ Yes ☐ No		Date		Maintenance is responsibility of			
8. Sent to Land Office for recordation ☐ Yes ☐ No		Date		State Water Certificate Number			
				Date recorded			
9. Identification Marker placed (date)		Date abandoned		Date abandonment reported to Land Office			
10. PROJECT EXPENDITURES							
SOIL & MOISTURE	RANGE IMPROVEMENT	WEED CONTROL	WATERSHED PROTECTION	AGRI-CONSERVATION	CONTRIBUTIONS		TOTAL
					RANGE USERS	OTHERS	
11. Completed project description							

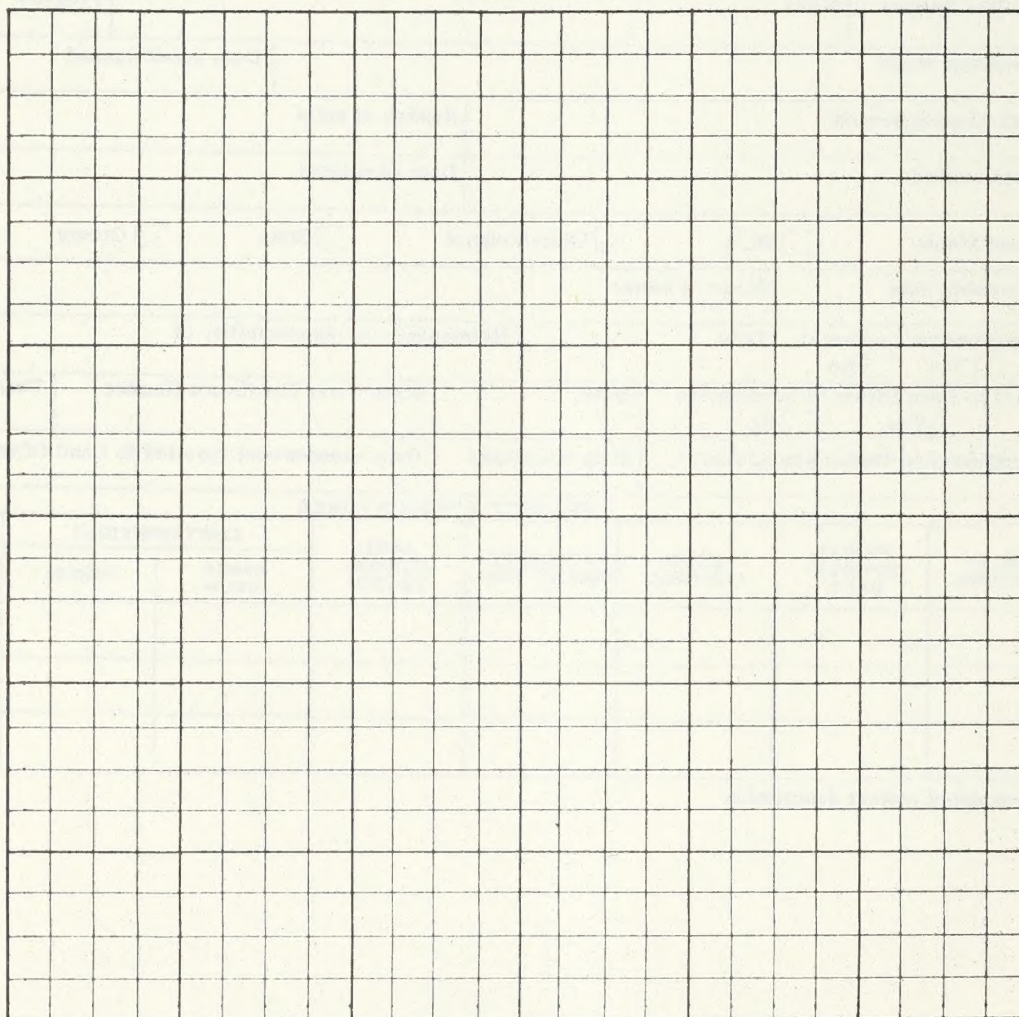
PROJECT LOCATION

Subdivisions	Section	Township	Range	Meridian
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LOCATION TIE

From (Cadastral Survey Corner or land mark)	Bearing	Distance	To (Point on project)
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LOCATION PLAT



Scale: inches equals one mile

Prepared by	Title	Date
District Manager		Date

GPO 878541

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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Form 4-1159
(August 1959)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND TREATMENT REPORT

1. Project Number	Name	District
2. Location		
3. SITE DESCRIPTION (<i>before treatment</i>)		
Soil type and texture:	Dominant plant species:	
Average annual precipitation _____ inches; seasonal distribution	Density _____ %; % shrubs _____ ; % herbaceous plants _____	
Topography and slope:	Grazing capacity: _____ acres per AUM	
Erosion conditions: none ☐ slight ☐ moderate ☐ severe ☐ critical ☐		
4. Soil moisture conditions at time of treatment:		
5. Treatment method used:		
6. Provision for protection:		
7. Photo station location:		
8. Remarks (<i>pertinent or unusual facts, rate of seeding, percentage of brush kill, etc.</i>):		

Signature	Title	Date examined
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Form 4-1161
(August 1959)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROJECT INSPECTION REPORT

Project Number	Name	District
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Location	Type improvement
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1. Condition or success of project: Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Failure ☐ (check appropriate space)

a. Apparent reasons for failure or success:

b. Recommended action ☐ Normal Maintenance ☐ Reconstruction ☐ Salvage or other use ☐
Abandon ☐ Repeat ☐ (check appropriate space and explain in paragraph c)

c. Describe need repairs or treatment:

2. What apparent affects has project had on influencing revegetation, erosion, and management? (Indicate grazing capacity increases, if significant):

3. Remarks (Include recommendation on remedial management practices, etc., and support with photographs):

Signature of Inspector	Title	Date
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1902

1903

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, as of the first day of January, 1902.

2. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, as of the first day of January, 1902.

3. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, as of the first day of January, 1902.

4. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, as of the first day of January, 1902.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Form 4-1484
(August 1959)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROJECT ABANDONMENT AND/OR LOCATION
CORRECTION REPORT

District

State

County

1. Project Number

Name

2a. ☐ Abandoned in full. Give location by legal description:*

b. ☐ Abandoned in part. Give location by legal description:*

c. ☐ Correction of location.

From: Incorrect legal description shown on final project report posted to Land Office records on
(date) _____.

To: (Give correct legal description)*

3. Reason(s) for abandonment and/or for location correction:

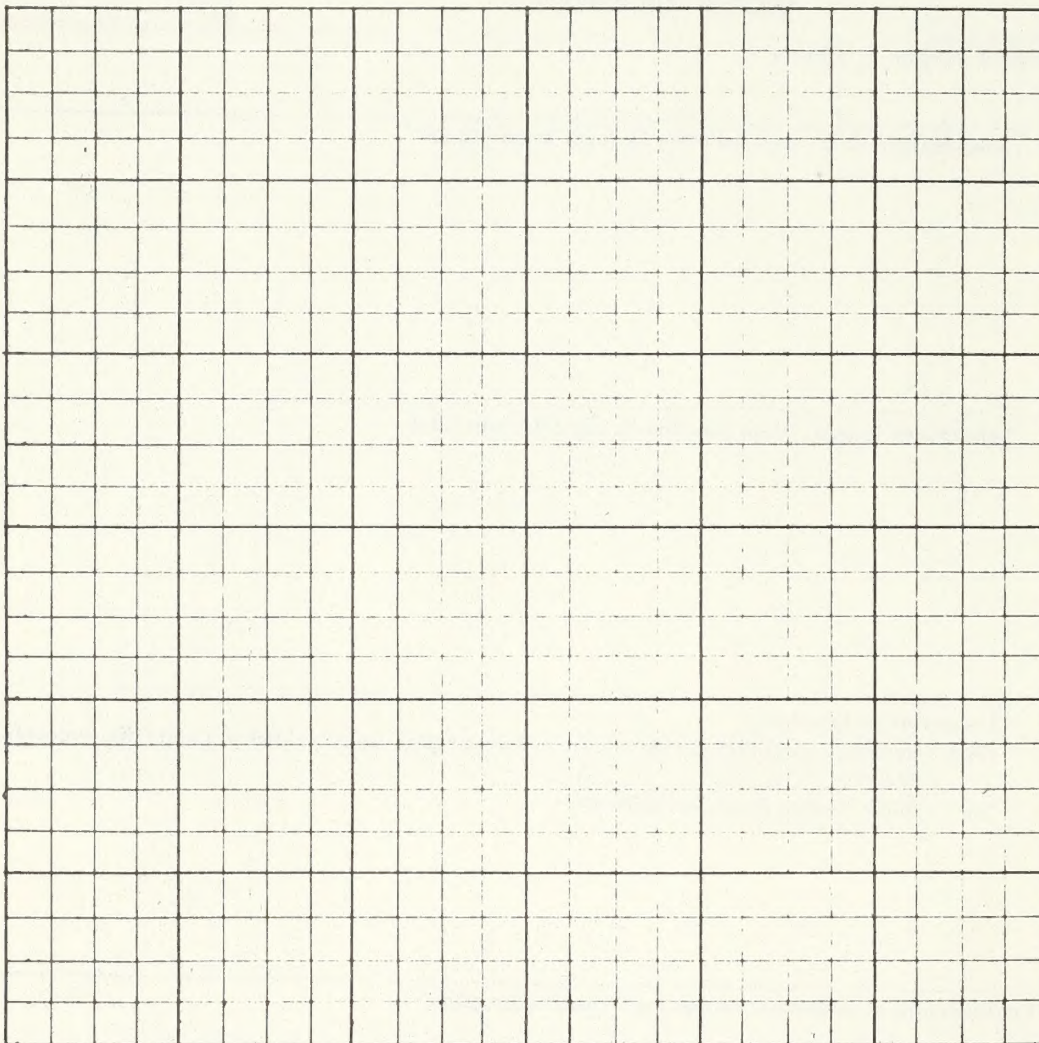
Signature of District Manager

Date

* Use plat on reverse side for areal or linear.

LOCATION PLAT
PROJECT LOCATION

____ 1/4 ____ 1/4, Section ____ , Township ____ , Range ____ , Meridian



Scale ____ inches equal one mile

Remarks:

Form 4-1286
(August 1959)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ASSIGNMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS
OR RANGE IMPROVEMENT PERMITS

I hereby assign all my right, title, and interest to (assignee) _____,

in and to the following:

☐ Cooperative agreements (Form 4-1119) approved by the Bureau of Land Management for projects listed below:

PROJ. NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LOCATION*

(Assignor signature) _____

(Date) _____

☐ Permits to construct and/or maintain range improvements (Form 4-1115) issued by the Bureau of Land Management for projects listed below:

PROJ. NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LOCATION*

(Assignor signature) _____

(Date) _____

I, _____, assignee named in the above assignment of ☐ cooperative agreements ☐ permits do hereby agree to be fully bound by all the terms and provisions of the said ☐ cooperative agreements ☐ permits and the regulations under which they were issued to the same extent and in the same manner as the assignor herein.

Assignment approved _____

(Date) _____

(Assignee signature) _____

By _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

* Give legal description

REGISTRATION

STATE OF ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND WATER
WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE WATER REGISTRAR
1000 NORTH CENTRAL AVENUE, SUITE 100
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85004
TEL: (602) 254-2200 FAX: (602) 254-2201

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as filed in the office of the Water Registrar.

DATE: _____ BY: _____

Form 4-1176
(August 1959)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name of Reporting Office

PROJECT PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Report for 19 _____

Cumulative Report through Fiscal Year 19 _____

☐ Major River Sub-basin (Name & Symbol)☐ Major River Sub-basin (Name & Symbol)TOTAL FOR ☐ District ☐ State ☐ Area ☐ Bureau
(Check only one)TOTAL FOR ☐ District ☐ State ☐ Area ☐ Bureau
(Check only one)

GENERAL PROGRAMMING AND CONSERVATION PRACTICES	UNIT (2)	UNITS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT*					SECTIONS 4 & 15 (8)	TOTAL UNITS (9)
		S & M (3)	RI (4)	WC (5)	WP (6)	AC (7)		
I. GENERAL PROGRAMMING (1)								
1. Surveys	Acres							
2. Watershed Plans	Number							
	Acres							
II. SOIL STABILIZATION & IMPROVEMENT	Acres							
1. Brush Control	Number							
2. Checks	Acres							
3. Pitting & Furrowing	Acres							
4. Deep Tillage	Acres							
5. Dune Control	Miles							
6. Fencing	Acres							
7. Pest Control	Acres							
8. Seeding	Number							
9. Tree Planting	Acres							
10. Weed Control	Acres							
III. WATER MANAGEMENT	Miles							
1. Bank Protection	Number							
2. Detentions	Cu. Yds.							
3. Dikes	Lin. Ft.							
4. Diversions	Cu. Yds.							
	Number							
	Cu. Yds.							

* Does not include maintenance

GENERAL PROGRAMMING AND CONSERVATION PRACTICES		UNITS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT*						
	UNIT (2)	S & M (3)	RI (4)	WC (5)	WP (6)	AC (7)	SECTIONS 4 & 15 (8)	TOTAL UNITS (9)
III. WATER MANAGEMENT (Continued)								
5. Pipelines	Lin. Ft.							
6. Reservoirs	Number							
7. Springs	Cu. Yds.							
8. Waterspreading	Number							
	Acres							
9. Water Storage Facilities	Number							
	Gallons							
10. Wells	Number							
IV. PROGRAM FACILITIES								
1. Bridges	Number							
2. Boundary posting	Miles							
3. Cattleguards	Number							
4. Corrals	Number							
5. Predator Control	Project							
6. Study Plots	Number							
7. Telephone Lines	Miles							
8. Truck Trails	Miles							
9. Stock Trails	Miles							
* Does not include maintenance								
		PROJECT EXPENDITURES						
		S & M	RI	WC	WP	AC	SECTIONS 4 & 15	
1. BLM Funds								
Construction								
Maintenance								
2. Contributions - Range Users								
Construction								
Maintenance								
3. Contributions - Others								
Construction								
Maintenance								
4. TOTALS								

Form 4-1395
(August 1959)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Memorandum

To: Manager, Land Office,
Through: State Range and Forestry Officer

From:

Subject: Recordation of improvements on Land Office Records

Attached in duplicate are ☐ completion ☐ abandonment ☐ location
correction reports covering the following-listed range improvement projects:

Project Number

Project Name

We shall appreciate the return of *one copy* of these reports with a notation
thereon of the date of recordation in the Land Office records.

(District Manager Signature)

Attachment

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

STANDARD MAP SYMBOLS FOR LAND RECORDS AND STATUS USE

BOUNDARIES AND MONUMENTS				WATER	
Withdrawals		Airplane landing field		River and island	
Patents		Airway light beacon		Stream	
Leases		Settlement (towns and cities)		Stream flow with flow in certain season	
Limits of surveyed land, (hatching on unsurveyed side)		Buildings in general		Dry wash	
Triangulation station		Ranch house		Sand wash	
U S Mineral or location monument		House (abandoned)		Lake and island	
WORKS AND STRUCTURES		B.L.M. Office		Marsh or swamp	
Railroad of any kind station		B.L.M. Warehouse		Intermittent or dry Lake bed	
Railroad fenced		Granary or storage dump		Salt Lake	
1 side		School		Intermittent dry lake	
2 sides		Church		Spring	
Telephone line		Store		Spring (improved)	
Telegraph line		Gas station		Seep	
Power trans. line		Cemetery		Water well	
Fence (barbed wire or other)		Historic ruins		with trough	
Highways		Prehistoric ruins		with storage and trough	
hard surfaced		Cliff dwelling		housed well	
graveled		Indian House, Hogan		artesian well	
improved dirt		Mine or Quarry		Windmill	
County road		Mine prospect		Storage tank	
Road for wagons only		active		trough	
Fenced highways		inactive		Water pumping plant	
Fenced County road		Sheep herder monument		Pond or pot hole etc	
Trail		Dipping Vat		Reservoir	
Established livestock route		Corral		Stock pond or earthen tank	
Cattle guard		Fire lookout		Designed to be permanent water	
Bridge		primary		Water storage underground bulkhead	
Ferry		secondary		Pipe line or conduit	
Ford		Fire warden headquarters		Flume	
Dam		Fire tool cache		Canal or Ditch	
		Radio station		Dike	
		Cultivated land			

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TOWNSHIP STATUS PLATS

The township status plat is a copy of the graphic record of the current ownership and use status of the lands and resources in each township administered by the Bureau of Land Management under the public land laws.

The township status plat shows, by the use of numbers, symbols, and abbreviations, what lands are or have been a part of the public domain; all public lands which have been patented or conveyed to private ownership; all lands which have been reconveyed to the United States under the public land laws; all public lands which are vacant and unappropriated; all public lands which are withdrawn or reserved for special purposes; and all rights and resources which have been reserved to the United States in patented lands. Additionally, the township status plat shows all current applications and entries for title to or use of public lands and resources, and all currently effective leases, licenses, and permits.

Survey Information: The township status plat is a composite plat at an approximate scale of thirty chains to one inch. The township status plat is not a duplicate of the official plat of survey; it shows only sufficient survey data to permit the ready identification and description of public domain lands. Surveyed lines are shown by a narrow, solid line. Unsurveyed areas within a partially surveyed township are shown by diagonal lines bordering the unsurveyed portion of the township. Section, lot, and tract numbers and acreages are printed in vertical, block-style letters and numerals. Unsurveyed townships are indicated by the word "unsurveyed" on the heading of the plat.

Ownership Information: Patented lands are indicated by medium width, solid lines which outline the boundaries of each patented area. Within these lines, the number of the patent, list, grant, or other document of conveyance and the rights and resources reserved to the United States, if any, are noted in italic or slant, block-style letters and numerals. Abbreviations are used whenever possible. Entries which would normally result in patent but for which patent has not yet issued will be shown similar to patented lands. Lands which have been reconveyed to the United States under the public land laws are also shown similar to patented lands.

Withdrawal Information: Public lands which have been reserved or withdrawn for special uses are shown by broad, solid lines which outline the area which has been reserved or withdrawn. The type of withdrawal or reservation and the number of the order which accomplished the withdrawal or reservations are shown within the lines in slant or italic, block-style letters and numerals. However, if the withdrawal or reservation includes the entire township, it will be entered in the space provided for remarks and general information on the right side of the plat.

Use Information: Leases, licenses, and permits, and applications or offers therefore, are shown by medium width, broken or dashed lines which outline the boundaries of each leased, licensed, or permitted area. Within these lines, the case record serial number and the type of lease, license, or permit are shown in italic or slant, block-style letters and numerals. Abbreviations are used whenever possible.

Rights-of-way information: Rights-of-way are shown by their appropriate symbols in their approximate location, and each is identified by the type of right-of-way, usually abbreviated, and the case record serial number or other designation in slant or italic, block-style letters and numerals.

Range Improvement Information: Range improvements are shown by their appropriate symbols in their approximate location, and each is identified by its project number or designation, in slant or italic block-style letters and numerals.

Form 4-1453
(May 1959)
PROGRAM SUMMARY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

State

Area

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Activity: 106 Soil & Moisture ☐110 Weed Control ☐801 Range Improvement & Private ☐

Program Year 19

Date Prepared

PROGRAM ELEMENTS	UNIT IN WHICH ACTIVITY EXPRESSED (1)	ESTIMATED FULL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS		TO BE DONE CURRENT F.Y. 19__		TO BE DONE FOLLOWING F.Y. 19__		TO BE DONE PROGRAM F.Y. 19__	
		UNITS OF ACTIVITY (2)	MAN-MONTHS REQUIRED (3)	UNITS OF ACTIVITY (4)	MAN-MONTHS REQUIRED (5)	UNITS OF ACTIVITY (6)	MAN-MONTHS REQUIRED (7)	UNITS OF ACTIVITY (8)	MAN-MONTHS REQUIRED (9)
A. TECHNICAL DIRECTION	Man-Months								
1. District *									
2. State Office	Man-Months								
3. Area Office	Man-Months								
4. Washington Office	Man-Months								
TOTAL PROJECT PROGRAM	Man-Months								
AREA OF LAND AFFECTED	Acres								

* Includes permanent and temporary (classified and IGS) personnel required in conduct of program.

Form 4-1453a
(October 1959)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Sub-basin

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Activity: 106 Soil & Moisture ☐
110 Weed Control ☐
801 Range Improvement ☐

PRACTICES SUMMARY SHEET FOR PROJECT PROGRAMS

Program Year 19 _____ Date Prepared _____

CONSERVATION PRACTICES		SCHEDULED PROGRAM				MINIMUM PROGRAM				PROGRAM ADJUSTED BY WASHINGTON OFFICE			
		UNITS	ESTIMATED COST			UNITS	ESTIMATED COST			UNITS	ESTIMATED COST		
			BLM	CONTRIB- UTED	TOTAL		BLM	CONTRIB- UTED	TOTAL		BLM	CONTRIB- UTED	TOTAL
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SOIL STABILIZATION & IMPROVEMENT	Acres												
1. Brush Control	Number												
2. Checks	Acres												
3. Pitting & Furrowing	Acres												
4. Deep Tillage	Acres												
5. Dune Control	Miles												
6. Fencing	Acres												
7. Pest Control	Acres												
8. Seeding	Number												
9. Tree Planting	Acres												
10. Weed Control	Acres												
WATER MANAGEMENT	Miles												
1. Bank Protection	Number												
2. Detentions	Cu. Yds.												
3. Dikes	Lin. Ft.												
4. Diversions	Cu. Yds.												
5. Pipelines	Number												
6. Reservoirs	Cu. Yds.												
7. Springs	Number												
8. Waterspreading	Acres												
9. Water Storage Facilities	Number												
10. Wells	Gallons												
PROGRAM FACILITIES	Number												
1. Bridges	Miles												
2. Boundary Posting	Number												
3. Cattleguards	Number												
4. Corrals	Project												
5. Predator Control	Number												
6. Study Plots	Miles												
7. Telephone Lines	Miles												
8. Truck Trails	Miles												
9. Stock Trails	Miles												
TOTAL													
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS													
GRAND TOTAL PROJECT WORK													
NON-ADD ITEMS													
GENERAL PROGRAMMING													
1. Surveys	Acres												
2. Watershed Plans	Number												
	Acres												

Section 101
Section 102
Section 103

Section 104
Section 105

Section 106
Section 107

Section 108
Section 109

Section 110
Section 111

Section 112
Section 113

Section 114
Section 115

Section 116
Section 117

Section 118
Section 119

Section 120
Section 121

Section 122
Section 123

Section 124
Section 125

Section 126
Section 127

Section 128
Section 129

Section 130
Section 131

Section 132
Section 133

Section 134
Section 135

Section 136
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Section 138
Section 139

Section 140
Section 141

Section 142
Section 143

Section 144
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Section 146
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Section 148
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Section 152
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Section 154
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Section 162
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Section 166
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Section 168
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Section 172
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Section 174
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Section 176
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Section 178
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Section 180
Section 181

Section 182
Section 183

Section 184
Section 185

Section 186
Section 187

Section 188
Section 189

Section 190
Section 191

Section 192
Section 193

Section 194
Section 195

Section 196
Section 197

Section 198
Section 199

Form 4-1470
(June 1960)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Area	State	District
Fiscal Year 19	Date Prepared	

106 Soil & Moisture	☐
110 Weed Control	☐
801 Range Improvement	☐
PL 566 Watershed Protection	☐

PROGRAM PRACTICES (1)	UNIT OF MEASURE- MENT (2)	ANNUAL WORK PLAN						QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT			
		TOTAL PLAN		CUMULATIVE QUARTERLY SCHEDULE (Units)				CUMULATIVE UNITS ACCOMPLISHED			
		UNITS (3)	ESTIMATED COST (4)	1st QUARTER (5)	2nd QUARTER (6)	3rd QUARTER (7)	4th QUARTER (8)	1st QUARTER (9)	2nd QUARTER (10)	3rd QUARTER (11)	4th QUARTER (12)
I. GENERAL PROGRAMMING											
1. Surveys	Acres										
2. Watershed Plans	Number										
II. SOIL STABILIZATION											
1. Brush Control	Acres										
2. Checks	Number										
3. Pitting & Farrowing	Acres										
4. Deep Tillage	Acres										
5. Dune Control	Acres										
6. Fencing	Miles										
7. Pest Control	Acres										
8. Seeding	Acres										
9. Tree Planting	Number										
10. Weed Control	Acres										
III. WATER MANAGEMENT											
1. Bank Protection	Miles										
2. Detentions	Number										
3. Dikes	Lin. Ft.										
4. Diversions	Number										
5. Pipelines	Lin. Ft.										
6. Reservoirs	Number										
7. Springs	Number										
8. Waterspreading*	Acres		XXXXXXX								
9. Water Storage Facilities	Number										
10. Wells	Number										
IV. PROGRAM FACILITIES	Dollars	XXXXXXX	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
V. MAINTENANCE	Dollars	XXXXXXX	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
VI. TOTAL	Dollars	XXXXXXX	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

* Report the areas over which water is spread as a result of the construction of dikes, diversions, etc. The cost of the work, included under the structural work such as dikes, etc., is not to be duplicated here.

Form 4-1470a
(June 1960)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROJECT PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Area	State	District
Fiscal Year 19		Date Prepared

106 Soil & Moisture	☐
110 Weed Control	☐
801 Range Improvement	☐
PL 566 Watershed Protection	☐

A. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS						B. PERSONNEL ANALYSIS			
(1)	BLM		CONTRIBUTIONS		TOTAL (6)	(1)	MAN-MONTHS (2)	POSITIONS	
	ACTIVITY FUNDS (2)	OTHER FUNDS (3)	RANGE USERS (4)	OTHERS (5)				AUTHORIZED PERMANENT (3)	TEMPORARY (4)
I. PROJECT COST ANALYSIS						1. District Office			
1. Previous F.Y. Funds						2. State Office Direction			
2. Current F.Y. Funds						3. Area Office Direction			
3. Total						4. Washington Office			
II. OTHER COSTS						5. TOTAL			
III. TOTAL PROGRAM									

C. ESTIMATED PROGRAM BENEFITS

I. Estimated increased forage production resulting from: seedings, brush control, pitting, furrowing, deep tillage, and waterspreading.			IV. Estimated benefits from erosion control dams, dikes, etc.		
Total acres treated		Estimated Cost \$	Total number of structures		Estimated Costs \$
1. After treatment		AUMs	1. Temporary flood storage		Acre Feet
2. Before treatment		AUMs	2. Silt storage		Acre Feet
3. Net forage increase (line 1 less line 2)		AUMs	Total flood and silt capacity		Acre Feet
4. Estimated value of forage increase \$		(Commercial)	V. Other anticipated benefits from the program:		
II. New sources of livestock water (dams, springs, wells, pipelines, etc.)					
Total number new sources		Estimated Cost \$			
III. Gully control benefits		Miles			

Date of birth

Place of birth

Marital status

Education level

Occupation

1. Personal data

1. Personal data	
(a)	(b)
1. Name (last, first, middle)	2. Date of birth (month, day, year)
3. Place of birth (city, state, country)	4. Marital status (single, married, divorced, widowed)
5. Education level (high school, college, graduate)	6. Occupation (job title)
7. Current address (street, city, state, zip)	8. Previous addresses (street, city, state, zip)
9. Telephone number (area code, number)	10. E-mail address
11. Social Security number	12. Other identification numbers

13. Signature (print name)

14. Signature (handwritten name)

15. Date of completion

16. Signature of official (print name)

17. Signature of official (handwritten name)

18. Date of completion

Form 4-1209a
(February 1962)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROJECT STATISTICS REPORT (ADP)

Code	Name
1-2	State
3-4	District

1

6	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45																			
F.Y.	County	Sub-Ban-	Water-		Project No.	CTIRM	Program	Practice	Units																														
										Soil & Moisture										Weed Control										Range Improvements									
										Project Expenditures																													

50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78					
Other BLM	Waterahed Protection	Contribution	Plant Contl	Appn. Spp.	Gully Control	Stockwater Reservoir	New Water	Permanent Storage	Sediment Storage	Flood Storage	Flood Control Dam								
Project Expenditures										Seeding									

2

6	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45																			
F.Y.	County	Sub-Ban-	Water-		Project No.	CTIRM	Program	Practice	Units																														
										Soil & Moisture										Weed Control										Range Improvements									
										Project Expenditures																													

50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78					
Other BLM	Waterahed Protection	Contribution	Plant Contl	Appn. Spp.	Gully Control	Stockwater Reservoir	New Water	Permanent Storage	Sediment Storage	Flood Storage	Flood Control Dam								
Project Expenditures										Seeding									

3

6	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45																			
F.Y.	County	Sub-Ban-	Water-		Project No.	CTIRM	Program	Practice	Units																														
										Soil & Moisture										Weed Control										Range Improvements									
										Project Expenditures																													

50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78					
Other BLM	Waterahed Protection	Contribution	Plant Contl	Appn. Spp.	Gully Control	Stockwater Reservoir	New Water	Permanent Storage	Sediment Storage	Flood Storage	Flood Control Dam								
Project Expenditures										Seeding									

4

6	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45																			
F.Y.	County	Sub-Ban-	Water-		Project No.	CTIRM	Program	Practice	Units																														
										Soil & Moisture										Weed Control										Range Improvements									
										Project Expenditures																													

50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78					
Other BLM	Waterahed Protection	Contribution	Plant Contl	Appn. Spp.	Gully Control	Stockwater Reservoir	New Water	Permanent Storage	Sediment Storage	Flood Storage	Flood Control Dam								
Project Expenditures										Seeding									

5

6	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45																			
F.Y.	County	Sub-Ban-	Water-		Project No.	CTIRM	Program	Practice	Units																														
										Soil & Moisture										Weed Control										Range Improvements									
										Project Expenditures																													

50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78					
Other BLM	Waterahed Protection	Contribution	Plant Contl	Appn. Spp.	Gully Control	Stockwater Reservoir	New Water	Permanent Storage	Sediment Storage	Flood Storage	Flood Control Dam								
Project Expenditures										Seeding									

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10

1. Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)
2. Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)

3. Social Security Number (XXX-XX-XXXX)
4. Current Address (Street, City, State, ZIP)

5. Previous Address (Street, City, State, ZIP)
6. Current Employer (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)

7. Previous Employer (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)
8. Current Education (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)

9. Previous Education (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)
10. Current Military Service (Branch, Grade, Address, City, State, ZIP)

11. Previous Military Service (Branch, Grade, Address, City, State, ZIP)
12. Current Religious Affiliation (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)

13. Previous Religious Affiliation (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)
14. Current Political Party (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)

15. Previous Political Party (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)
16. Current Marital Status (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)

17. Previous Marital Status (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)
18. Current Children (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)

19. Previous Children (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)
20. Current Pets (Name, Address, City, State, ZIP)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Solicitor
Washington

M. 30997

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Certain questions submitted by the Director of Grazing dealing with the functions of the Department of Agriculture and of this Department relating to soil and moisture conservation on lands under the jurisdiction of this Department and on privately owned lands have been referred to me for consideration and opinion. The questions are substantially as follows:

1. Does Reorganization Plan No. IV which, among other things, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior certain functions of the Soil Conservation Service with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct any such operations on private lands and, if so, to what extent?
2. Does Reorganization Plan No. IV nullify the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 601 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417, 31 U. S. C. sec. 686), to place orders with the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture for the performance of soil and moisture conservation work on a reimbursable basis on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior?

I

Prior to the time when Reorganization Plan No. IV became effective, the Soil Conservation Service, acting on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture, had broad powers under which its functions were performed. These powers deraigned from the various provisions of the "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act." (Act of April 27, 1935, 49 Stat. 163, as amended, 16 U. S. C., ch. 3B.) The powers enjoyed by the Secretary of Agriculture, so far as they related directly to soil and moisture conservation activities, were conferred by sections 1 to 4, inclusive, of that act.

Section 1 of the act, among other things, declares it to be the policy of Congress to provide permanently for the control and prevention of soil erosion and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of reservoirs, maintain the navigability of rivers and harbors, and protect public lands. In order that these purposes might be carried out, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to conduct surveys, investigations, and research relating to soil erosion and preventive measures, to carry out preventive measures by engineering operations, methods of cultivation, and changes in use of land, to cooperate or enter into agreements with, or to furnish financial or other aid to, any agency, governmental or otherwise, or any person, subject to any conditions he might think necessary in carrying out the purposes of the act. He was also authorized to acquire lands, or rights or interests therein, by purchase, gift, condemnation, or otherwise, whenever necessary to the purposes of the act.

By section 2 of the act he was authorized to perform any of the above activities on lands owned or controlled by the United States or any of its agencies, with the cooperation of the agency having jurisdiction thereover, and on any other lands, upon obtaining proper consent or the necessary other rights or interests in such lands.

By section 3 of the act it is provided that, as a condition to the extending of the benefits of the act to any lands not owned nor controlled by the United States or any of its agencies, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to require (1) the enactment and reasonable safeguards for the enforcement of State and local laws imposing suitable permanent restrictions on the use of such lands and otherwise providing for the prevention of soil erosion, (2) agreements or covenants as to the permanent use of such lands, and (3) contributions in money, services, materials, or otherwise, to any operations conferring such benefits.

By section 4 of the act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, among other things, to secure the cooperation of any governmental agency in carrying out the purposes of the act.

A reading of these portions of the act serves to indicate that, so far as soil and moisture conservation activities were concerned, the Secretary of Agriculture enjoyed almost plenary powers. He could carry on such activities on any land regardless of ownership, subject only to the condition that proper safeguards to protect the work and to preserve the beneficial effect of the operations were insured and, in the case of lands owned by the United States, subject to the condition that the activities to be performed thereon should be conducted in cooperation with the agency having jurisdiction thereover.

It should also be noted that there is nothing in the act to indicate that each project thereunder must have been confined entirely either to private lands or to public lands, or that any single project must have benefited solely

either private lands or public lands. Under a reasonable construction of the act, it appears that the actual operations involved in any project could have been performed on private or public lands, or both, and that the benefits to be derived from the project could have flowed either to private or public lands, or both. In other words, in any case wherein it was the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture that the purposes of the act could be served by carrying on work under the act, it was proper for him to proceed regardless of whether the project benefited private or public lands or of whether the necessary operations were to be performed on private or public lands.

At the same time that this authority was enjoyed by the Secretary of Agriculture, you also enjoyed similar authority which, although restricted to soil and moisture conservation activities for the benefit of lands that were subject to the Taylor Grazing Act, was extremely broad. The source of this authority lay, and still lies, in section 2 of the Taylor Grazing Act. That section reads in part as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior shall make provision for protection, administration, regulation, and improvement of such grazing districts as may be created under the authority of the foregoing section, and he shall make such rules and regulations and establish such service, enter into such cooperative agreements, and do any and all things necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act and to insure the objects of such grazing districts, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use, to preserve the land and its resources from destruction or unnecessary injury, to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development of the range; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to continue the study of erosion and flood control and to perform such work as may be necessary amply to protect and rehabilitate the areas subject to the provisions of this Act, through such funds as may be made available for that purpose, * * *"(Underscoring supplied.)

I consider it beyond question that such provisions serve to vest in you ample authority to carry out any soil and moisture conservation activities that benefit any public lands, within or outside of grazing districts. The only limitation on this authority is that it shall be so exercised as to "accomplish the purposes" of the Taylor Grazing Act, "insure the objects of * * * grazing districts" created thereunder, or be of such a type as may be necessary "amply to protect and rehabilitate the areas subject to the provisions of this (Taylor Grazing) Act."

It should be noted that there is no provision in the Taylor Grazing Act which specifies the type of land, i. e., private or public, on which

the actual protecting and rehabilitating work may be performed. All that is required is that the work protect and rehabilitate the lands subject to the act. Such lands would include all unreserved and unappropriated public domain lands, grazing district lands, and even lands withdrawn or reserved for other purposes if made subject to the Taylor Grazing Act by cooperative agreement under section 2 of the act or included in a grazing district with the approval of the head of the Department having jurisdiction thereover, as provided in section 1.

Soil and moisture conservation operations may be of two general types. That is, they may be done on a particular tract of land for the benefit of that land, or they may be done on a tract of land principally or entirely for the benefit of another tract. In practically all public land areas the land-ownership pattern is such that operations of any considerable scale would, if performed, necessitate the use of some private land. Also in practically all cases, an operation carried on for the benefit of Taylor Grazing Act lands would yield some resultant benefit to private lands. These conditions are so general that, were it to be held that your authority under the Taylor Grazing Act is limited to the performance of such soil and moisture conservation operations as can be performed entirely on Taylor Grazing Act lands and for the sole and exclusive benefit of such lands, it would mean that the authority vested in you by the act extends only to the performance of small, inconsequential operations, and is thus largely illusory. Such a conclusion could not be justified in the face of that part of the statute which authorizes you "to perform such work as may be necessary amply to protect and rehabilitate the areas" subject to the provisions of the act. The purpose of the statute was obviously not merely the protection and rehabilitation of inconsequential areas wherein the soil and moisture conservation activities can be performed entirely on Taylor Grazing Act lands and for the sole benefit of such lands.

Accordingly, it is my opinion that under the Taylor Grazing Act you are authorized to perform soil and moisture conservation activities on any lands, either private or public, provided such activities have as their principal objects the protection and rehabilitation of the lands subject to the act. This presupposes, of course, that private rights will be fully recognized and that operations on private lands will not be initiated until and unless proper consent or the necessary rights or interests in such lands have been obtained.

With these conclusions in mind, it is timely to consider the effects of Reorganization Plan No. IV. The germane portions of the plan are as follows:

"Sec. 6. Certain functions of the Soil Conservation Service transferred: The functions of the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on any lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior are transferred to the Department of the Interior and shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior through

such agency or agencies in the Department of the Interior as the Secretary shall designate.

* * * * *

"Sec. 13. Transfer of functions of heads of departments: Except as otherwise provided in this plan, the functions of the head of any department relating to the administration of any agency or function transferred from his department by this plan, are transferred to, and shall be exercised by, the head of the department or agency to which such transferred agency or function is transferred by this plan."

A reading of the Plan shows clearly that it in no manner limits the authority conferred on you by section 2 of the Taylor Grazing Act. So far as the lands that are subject to the provisions of that act are concerned, your authority to carry on soil and moisture conservation activities on or for the benefit of such lands remains unabridged.

As to the lands under your jurisdiction other than Taylor Grazing Act lands, it should be noted that, under the broad powers given you by the various statutes which placed those lands under your jurisdiction, even before the Plan you had certain express and implied powers which would have permitted you to perform soil and moisture conservation operations on those lands. Thus as to those lands, the Plan may not have actually augmented your authority, but may merely have acted to confirm additionally the authority which you already possessed. For the purpose of this opinion, however, such otherwise existing authority will be disregarded and the opinion will confine itself entirely to a consideration of the authority transferred to you by the Plan.

We come then to a consideration of the Director's first question.

II

Does Reorganization Plan No. IV which, among other things, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior certain functions of the Soil Conservation Service with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct any such operations on private lands and, if so, to what extent?

Under the authority given by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as has been stated, the Secretary of Agriculture could perform soil and moisture conservation activities on any lands, regardless of the ownership of the land on which the work was to be done, and regardless of the ownership of the lands to be benefited. The only limitations on this authority were the requirements that proper safeguards to

protect the work and to preserve the beneficial effect of the operations were insured and, in the case of lands owned by the United States, that the activities to be performed thereon should be conducted in cooperation with the agency having jurisdiction thereover. It is from this broad authority that the powers vested in you by section 6 and the general provisions of the Plan were carved.

In the first place, section 6 of the Plan transfers to you the functions of the Soil Conservation Service with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on any lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. In addition, section 13 of the Plan transfers to you the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to the administration of any agency or function transferred. Clearly this means that so far as soil and moisture conservation activities on lands under your jurisdiction are concerned, all investigations, planning, mapping, construction work, field operations, and maintenance are now to be performed by you. In other words, so far as the responsibility and the authority for performing such work in connection with lands under your jurisdiction are concerned, you now have all the former powers of the Secretary of Agriculture.

I do not think that the broad grants of authority made by these provisions were intended to be construed in a way which would preclude you from taking effective action to bring about soil and moisture conservation on Interior Department lands in situations where the performing of work on adjacent or intermingled lands not under your jurisdiction is a necessary step to the achievement of this end, provided the consent of the owner or the cooperation of the agency administering the lands on which the work is to be done is obtained.

The President's message of April 11, 1940, transmitting Reorganization Plan No. IV to the Congress, in effect constitutes the legislative history of the Plan, for it is there that the purposes of the Plan are authoritatively disclosed. In construing a statute, consideration must be given to its purposes and that construction adopted which effectuates those purposes. To determine such purposes, legislative history may be resorted to as an aid to construction.

Whereas the Plan itself states that the functions of the Soil Conservation Service with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on any lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior are transferred to you, thus giving some ground for a construction that the transfer vests in you authority to perform soil and moisture conservation work only on lands under your jurisdiction, it is apparent from the message that the aims of the transfer were much broader. The message reads in part as follows:

"Department of the Interior. - I propose to transfer to the Department of the Interior the activities of the Soil Conservation Service relating to soil and moisture conservation on lands under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. With respect to private lands, the soil conservation work of the Federal Government

is primarily of a consultative character and can best be carried on by the Department of Agriculture through cooperation of the farmers throughout the country. In the case of Federal lands, this work includes the actual application by the Government of soil conservation practices and is an appropriate function of the agency administering the land." (Underscoring supplied.)

From this it will be seen that the transfer must be viewed from the standpoint of a division of responsibility for the protection of lands, based primarily on jurisdiction over the lands to be protected. That is to say, the responsibility for protection of lands under the jurisdiction of this Department is to be vested in this Department.

Such responsibility, if properly to be assumed, must carry with it certain necessary incidents of authority. A holding that you are authorized to perform soil and moisture conservation work only on lands under your jurisdiction and solely for the benefit of such lands would so limit you that it would be impossible, in the vast majority of cases, to accomplish satisfactory results. On the other hand, if you are to protect adequately the lands under your jurisdiction, you must have authority to do work on private lands if in any case it appears necessary, and to do work for the benefit of lands under your jurisdiction irrespective of the fact that some resultant benefit may flow to private lands.

When so considered, I have no difficulty in determining as a matter of law that you have certain authority to perform soil and moisture conservation work on private lands. In arriving at such a conclusion I am influenced by the same considerations that prompted me to find earlier in this opinion that you have authority to perform soil and moisture conservation work on private lands for the benefit of Taylor Grazing Act lands. In both cases it would be impracticable in the vast majority of instances to perform soil and moisture conservation operations for the benefit of the lands under your jurisdiction if it were necessary to perform such operations entirely on such lands or if the entire benefits of such operations must accrue to such lands. Many of the lands under your jurisdiction are interspersed with lands in private ownership, and regardless of the areas on which the operations are to be conducted or of the areas to be benefited, it would be impossible in most cases to carry on effectively a comprehensive project for the benefit of Interior Department lands unless at least some work were done on private lands and some benefits accrued to private lands.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that you are now vested with authority to determine the lands under your jurisdiction that are in need of soil and moisture conservation work, and to initiate and carry on such work regardless of whether the work is to be done on private or public lands. In

other words, your authority is limited to the performance of soil and moisture conservation work on lands under your jurisdiction, or which has as its primary purpose the protection and benefit of lands under your jurisdiction. Once it has been determined that any such land is in need of soil and moisture conservation work, you may proceed to carry out that work regardless of the fact that any or even all of the actual operations must be performed on private lands, and of the fact that resultant benefits may flow to private lands.

III

Does Reorganization Plan No. IV nullify the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 601 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417, 31 U. S. C. sec. 686), to place orders with the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture for the performance of soil and moisture conservation work on a reimbursable basis on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior?

I am of the opinion that it does not.

Section 601 of the Economy Act reads in part as follows:

"(a) Any executive department or independent establishment of the Government, or any bureau or office thereof, if funds are available therefor and if it is determined by the head of such executive department, establishment, bureau, or office to be in the interest of the Government so to do, may place orders with any other such department, establishment, bureau, or office for materials, supplies, equipment, work, or services, of any kind that such requisitioned Federal agency may be in a position to supply or equipped to render, and shall pay promptly by check to such Federal agency as may be requisitioned, upon its written request, either in advance or upon the furnishing or performance thereof, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof as determined by such department, establishment, bureau, or office as may be requisitioned; but proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of the materials, supplies, or equipment furnished, or work or services performed, paid for in advance, shall be made as may be agreed upon by the departments, establishments, bureaus, or offices concerned: Provided, however, That if such work or services can be as conveniently or more cheaply performed by private agencies such work shall be let by competitive bids to such private agencies. Bills rendered, or requests for advance payments made, pursuant to any such order, shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment."

As has been stated above, prior to the Reorganization Plan, the Secretary of Agriculture had authority to conduct soil and moisture conservation operations on any lands, regardless of ownership. However, in the case of federally owned

lands, he could only conduct operations thereon in cooperation with the Department having jurisdiction thereover. Having arranged for such cooperation, his authority to conduct operations on such lands was complete. Included in such authority was the incidental authority to conduct soil and moisture conservation studies on Interior Department lands, to determine the particular lands which in his opinion were in need of soil and moisture conservation work, and to carry on such work to any desired extent. Now, however, as I have pointed out above, that authority has been transferred to you so that complete jurisdiction in such matters rests in your hands.

The question presented by the Director, stated in other terms, is whether or not, in any case where you have determined that certain soil and moisture conservation work is necessary for the protection or rehabilitation of lands under your jurisdiction, you are authorized to have such work performed by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture under an agreement that the cost of such work shall be repaid to the Soil Conservation Service under the provisions of section 601 of the Economy Act, supra. I am of the opinion that such a procedure is proper.

The principal object of the particular provisions of the Plan now under discussion was to place primary authority for soil and moisture conservation work in the Department having primary jurisdiction over the lands to be benefited. Such being the case, as long as you retain full authority and responsibility for performance of the work, and the work itself is on, or for the primary benefit of, lands under your jurisdiction, it matters little by whom the work is performed.

It is true that the Plan transfers the "functions of the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on any lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior * * *", and that under a narrow construction it might be held that the Department of Agriculture is thereby deprived of authority to do any work on Interior Department lands. However, the division of authority effected by the transfer did not destroy the pre-existing powers of the two Departments to obtain cooperation and assistance in carrying out their respective functions, and, as long as the provinces of authority remain clearly defined, the physical invasion of Interior Department lands by such operations of the Soil Conservation Service as may have been requested and authorized by you does not itself violate the provisions of the Plan.

While the Plan vests sole authority in you to carry on soil and moisture conservation operations on Interior Department lands, and appropriations have been made available for you to carry on such operations, there is nothing which requires that all such operations shall be carried on by employees of your Department and with equipment which

is under the control of your Department. On the contrary, you may contract for such work to be done by private individuals, corporations, or public or quasi-public associations or organizations. Such being the case, no reason appears why the Soil Conservation Service, being well equipped for such work and familiar with its performance, cannot also be permitted to do such work under a proper arrangement. The only limit on your authority to make such an arrangement is the proviso to section 601, supra, which provides that in any case where any work of the type under discussion can be as conveniently or more cheaply performed by private agencies, such work shall be let by competitive bids to such private agencies.

Accordingly, the Director's second question is answered in the negative.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) W. H. Flanery
Acting Solicitor.

Approved: October 25, 1941

(Sgd) John J. Dempsey,

Acting Secretary of the Interior

AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT TO ENGAGE IN
SOIL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

M-36047

Opinion August 28, 1950

Reorganization Plan No. IV--Government-Owned Lands--Privately-Owned Lands--
Delegation of Authority--Inter-Departmental Cooperation.

This Department cannot properly conduct soil and moisture conservation activities on lands under its jurisdiction where the primary purpose of such operations is to benefit privately owned lands.

This Department may conduct soil and moisture conservation activities on lands under its jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting reservoirs, irrigation works, or other related watershed improvements under the jurisdiction of this Department.

This Department does not have authority to conduct soil and moisture conservation activities on lands under its jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting Federally constructed reservoirs, irrigation works, and other related improvements which are under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies other than this Department.

The Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture is authorized to perform soil and moisture conservation work on lands owned or controlled by the United States, including lands under the jurisdiction of this Department, where the primary purpose of such work is the conservation of privately owned lands.

Neither the Interior Department nor the Department of Agriculture may delegate to the other Department its responsibility under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as modified by Reorganization Plan No. IV, for the performance of soil and moisture conservation activities.

The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture may agree to assist and cooperate with each other in carrying out their respective functions in the field of soil and moisture conservation; and either Department may place with the other, under the Economy Act, orders for the performance of soil and moisture conservation work falling within the scope of the requesting Department's responsibility.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Solicitor
Washington 25, D. C.

M-36047

August 28, 1950

Memorandum

To: The Director, Bureau of Land Management

From: The Solicitor

Subject: Authority of the Department to engage in soil conservation activities

This responds to your memorandum of June 15, wherein you presented for my opinion four questions relating to the authority of the Department in connection with soil and moisture conservation activities.

1.

Your first question is whether the Department of the Interior may properly perform soil conservation work on lands under its jurisdiction if the sole or chief benefit from such work will accrue to privately owned lands contiguous to, or situated in the same watershed with, the lands on which the work is done.

As this office pointed out in an opinion dated October 25, 1941 (M-30997, 57 I. D. 382), the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, prior to the issuance of Reorganization Plan No. IV (54 Stat. 1234), was vested with broad functions under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 590a et seq.) respecting soil and moisture conservation activities. In order to accomplish the policy declared by Congress in the act, the Soil Conservation Service could, among other things, carry out measures to prevent soil erosion on any lands, including lands owned or controlled by the United States as well as privately owned lands. In performing such activities on lands owned or controlled by the United States, the Soil Conservation Service could act only with the consent and cooperation of the agency having jurisdiction of the lands, and, in so far as privately owned lands were concerned, it was, of course, necessary to obtain the consent of or appropriate rights from the landowners.

Section 6 of Reorganization Plan No. IV transferred to this Department "The functions of the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on any lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior * * *".

Although a literal reading of the language quoted in the preceding paragraph might lead to the conclusion that all soil and moisture conservation activities on lands under the jurisdiction of this Department, including operations for the benefit of privately owned lands nearby or in the same watershed, are to be performed by agencies of this Department, I am of the opinion that it was the purpose of section 6 of the plan to transfer to this Department only those functions which relate to the protection of lands under the jurisdiction of this Department. Section 6, it seems to me, was designed to divide the authority for performing soil and moisture conservation activities between the two Departments on the following basis: operations looking toward the protection of all lands other than those under the jurisdiction of this Department are to be performed by the Department of Agriculture, while operations for the protection of lands under the jurisdiction of this Department are to be performed by the Department of the Interior. This is borne out by the President's message in submitting the plan to Congress.^{1/}

The same principles which led the Acting Solicitor in 1941 to conclude that this Department has authority to conduct soil and moisture conservation activities on privately owned lands (with the consent of the owners) only in those situations where the primary purpose of the operations is to protect lands under the jurisdiction of this Department lead me to conclude that this Department could not properly conduct soil and moisture conservation activities on lands under its jurisdiction if the primary purpose of such operations were to benefit privately owned lands.

I do not mean to imply that soil and moisture conservation activities conducted by this Department must be solely for the benefit of lands under the jurisdiction of this Department and that such activities cannot be carried on by the Department if it appears that any benefits, however slight, will flow to privately owned lands. However, the chief objective of any soil and moisture conservation activities conducted by this Department on lands under its jurisdiction must be the protection of the Department's lands. The test, therefore, is not the quantum of benefits that may flow to privately owned lands, but the purpose for which the activities are conducted.

Your first question is answered accordingly.

2.

Your second question is whether the Department may conduct soil conservation work on lands under its jurisdiction if the sole or chief beneficial result of such work will be reduction in the siltation of Federally constructed reservoirs, irrigation works, or other watershed improvements in connection with such reservoirs or irrigation projects.

^{1/} H. Doc. 692, 76th Cong., 3d sess.

As section 6 of Reorganization Plan No. IV vests in this Department authority to conduct soil and moisture conservation activities for the protection of lands under its jurisdiction, it necessarily follows that the Department may conduct soil and moisture conservation activities on lands under its jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting reservoirs, irrigation works, or other related watershed improvements under the jurisdiction of this Department.

Your question, however, is broader in scope than the response made in the preceding paragraph. You inquire whether such activities may be conducted for the benefit of "federally-constructed" reservoirs, etc. Many such structures have, of course, been constructed and are maintained by agencies of the Federal Government other than the Interior Department.

In view of the previous construction of section 6 of the plan as vesting in this Department only the function of protecting the lands under its jurisdiction, I must conclude that this Department does not have authority to conduct soil and moisture conservation activities on lands under its jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting Federally constructed reservoirs, irrigation works, and other related improvements which are under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies other than this Department. The residual authority to conduct soil and moisture conservation activities for the protection of lands under the jurisdiction of agencies of the Federal Government other than the Interior Department remains in the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture.

3.

Your third question is whether, if the conservation of privately owned lands requires the performance of soil conservation work on Government-owned lands, the Soil Conservation Service is authorized to perform such work on the Government-owned lands, subject to the agreement of the Federal agency administering such lands.

My answer to your first question necessarily implies an affirmative answer to your third question.

Prior to the issuance of Reorganization Plan No. IV, the Soil Conservation Service was authorized to perform soil and moisture conservation work on lands owned or controlled by the United States, including lands under the jurisdiction of this Department, where the primary purpose of such work was the conservation of privately owned lands. It was, of course, required to obtain the cooperation of the agency having jurisdiction over the lands on which the work was performed. As previously indicated, I do not believe that this authority was affected by section 6 of Reorganization Plan No. IV.

4.

Your fourth question is whether the Bureau of Land Management may, jointly with the Soil Conservation Service, engage in soil and moisture conservation work on the same lands under the situation presented by the first question in your memorandum or under the situation discussed in opinion M-30997.

This question evidently contemplates joint activities by the Bureau of Land Management and the Soil Conservation Service for (a) the protection of privately owned lands by the conduct of soil and moisture conservation activities on lands under the jurisdiction of this Department, and (b) the protection of lands under the jurisdiction of this Department by the conduct of such activities on privately owned lands.

Under section 6 of Reorganization Plan No. IV, two departments of the Government have authority to perform soil and moisture conservation work under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The responsibility for the conduct of such activities in order to protect privately owned lands remains in the Department of Agriculture, while the responsibility for the conduct of such activities in order to protect the lands under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department has been transferred to this Department. It is fundamental that neither department may delegate to the other its responsibility for the performance of the functions assigned to it.^{2/}

On the other hand, nothing in the plan prevents the two departments from agreeing to assist and cooperate with each other in carrying out their respective functions in the field of soil and moisture conservation. In fact, the two departments have been operating under such an agreement for the past eight years. On April 20, 1942, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior entered into a Memorandum of Understanding^{3/} which states in part as follows:

" * * * When such lands are intermingled or the projects are inter-related attainment of the ultimate goals set forth by the Congress necessitates coordinated and integrated action programs on lands subject to the respective authorities of the two Departments. Recognition is accorded the fact that operating conditions are so varied that a specific agreement setting forth in detail the cooperative relations that are necessary would be impracticable but that it is advisable for the two Departments to agree in broad general terms on the basic principles

^{2/} See Solicitor's opinion M-35078, October 4, 1948, _____ I.D. ____.

^{3/} Departmental file 1-315 (Part 2).

necessary and desirable to effectuate the fullest possible cooperation in the performance of soil and moisture conservation operations. Therefore, it is mutually agreed:

"1. That the two Departments, and the representatives thereof, will, under the legal, fiscal, and other limitations respectively governing each, endeavor to cooperate fully and freely in the exchange of information relative to soil and moisture conservation and in all soil and moisture conservation operations in joint territory, and that in such cooperation the basic purposes of the Congress will be kept in mind and will be the guiding influence in initiating and carrying through such cooperation as may be required.

"2. That in bringing about this desired cooperation the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture will authorize their respective bureaus and agencies concerned with land use to enter into field agreements or other appropriate arrangements providing for collaboration and cooperation in the solution of conservation problems of mutual concern, to the end that unnecessary duplication of effort be avoided and that the activities of the two Departments be supplemental in the conservation of two of the Nation's greatest resources, soil and water, and thereby assist in the promotion of human welfare."

Moreover, either department may place with the other, under section 601 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 686), orders for the performance of soil and moisture conservation work falling within the scope of the requesting department's responsibility.

The principles stated above govern the answer to your fourth question. A more specific answer cannot be given in the absence of a statement from you outlining in detail the nature and extent of the joint activities which may be contemplated.

/Sgd/ Mastin G. White

Solicitor

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the project and its objectives. The second part contains a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The third part is a summary of the results obtained and a discussion of their significance. The fourth part contains some concluding remarks and suggestions for further work.

The project was carried out under the supervision of the Director of the Institute. The work was done in the laboratory of the Institute. The results of the work are given in the tables and figures. The discussion of the results is given in the text. The conclusions are given in the last part of the report.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
AND THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

It is the desire of both agencies to establish a closely coordinated program for the well balanced administration of public lands under their jurisdiction and the conservation of natural resources thereon.

1. The Fish and Wildlife Service is recognized as the authority on wildlife matters and will be the agency responsible for wildlife management upon Fish and Wildlife Service lands, and areas designated as Game Ranges. On all other Federal ranges administered by the Bureau of Land Management it will conduct necessary wildlife investigations at the request of or with the permission of the Bureau of Land Management, and will advise the Bureau of Land Management on wildlife policy matters, and assist in preparation of wildlife management plans when requested to do so.
2. The Bureau of Land Management is recognized as the authority on range matters and will be the agency responsible for the administration of Federal ranges, exclusive of wildlife management on areas designated as Game Ranges. On all lands under primary jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management will, upon request or by permission of the Fish and Wildlife Service, make necessary range surveys and prepare range management plans.
3. Both agencies will make a real effort to have personnel available for solving mutual problems. In the field, officials of the Bureau of Land Management will assist the Fish and Wildlife Service field personnel in game work and in law enforcement. The Fish and Wildlife Service field men will assist the Bureau of Land Management on range matters and in the control of range use. Both agencies will be united in the mutual program of fire suppression and prevention. They will collaborate on general programs for the preservation of scenic attractions, natural phenomena, and objects of interest as well as recreational developments and uses. The field forces will also be joined in doing other work as may be desirable, such as the preservation of archaeological sites and antiquities.
4. The Fish and Wildlife Service will be the primary agency responsible for the control of predators and rodents. Such control work upon Federal range lands will be done in full cooperation between the two agencies.

A. The Fish and Wildlife Service will:

- a. Assist the Bureau of Land Management with such rodent and predatory animal control activities as may be agreed upon from time to time by the cooperating agencies.
- b. Furnish basic biological information for rodent and predatory animal control on grazing districts.
- c. Recommend for appointment by the Bureau of Land Management, foremen experienced in rodent control work and experienced predatory animal hunters.
- d. Pay the salaries and expenses of supervisors assigned to assist the foremen and hunters with technical problems.
- e. Supply to the Bureau of Land Management at cost, poison bait and other supplies for the control of rodents and predators.

B. The Bureau of Land Management will:

- a. Submit to the Fish and Wildlife Service for review and suggestions plans which involve cooperation between the two agencies in carrying out a program of rodent and predatory animal control on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.
- b. Observe the principles established for the region, by the Fish and Wildlife Service, in carrying out plans for such control and retain full authority for the correlation and integration of rodent and predatory animal control with grazing, reforestation, soil erosion control, recreation and other uses of land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.
- c. Pay for labor, including foremen and hunters, supplies and other obligations incidental to rodent and predatory animal control conducted in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

C. The foremen, laborers, and hunters who may be paid by the Bureau of Land Management will work under the administrative supervision of the Bureau of Land Management and the technical supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

5. The funds of both agencies shall be available for the prosecution of work of highest priority as far as such use of funds is legal.

6. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall advise the Bureau of Land Management in the planning and construction of improvements on the Federal range in order that such developments may be of the greatest benefit to the interests of wildlife.

7. It is mutually agreed that areas under the administration of the two agencies shall be used as far as possible to further the interests of both agencies. For example, forage on Fish and Wildlife Service refuges may be used to relieve serious situations on the Federal range when surplus to the needs of wildlife, and Federal ranges will be so managed that wildlife using both Fish and Wildlife Service refuges and adjacent public lands will be adequately protected.

8. This agreement supersedes agreements made between the Bureau of Biological Survey and the Division of Grazing on September 1, 1936, and on February 28, 1940, both of which are hereby terminated.

(Sgd.) Albert M. Day Oct. 14, 1946.
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service

(Sgd.) Fred W. Johnson Oct. 16, 1946.
Acting Director,
Bureau of Land Management

Approved: Oct. 18, 1946

(Sgd.) Warner W. Gardner
Assistant Secretary of the Interior

10/10/2020

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
between the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
and the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The wastage of soil and moisture resources on farm, grazing, and forest lands of the Nation resulting from soil erosion is a menace to the national welfare recognized by Congress in the passage of the Soil Conservation Act of April 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 163), and in providing through the appropriation of funds to the Department of Agriculture for the control and prevention of soil erosion.

Reorganization Plan No. IV (54 Stat. 1234) transferred the responsibility for soil and moisture conservation operations on lands administered by the Department of the Interior from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior. However, this transfer did not in any way change the basic purposes set forth in the Soil Conservation Act of 1935. Consequently, the general purposes of soil and moisture conservation activities by the Federal Government remain the same even though operations on the different categories of land are now carried on by the two Departments. When such lands are intermingled or the projects are interrelated attainment of the ultimate goals set forth by the Congress necessitates coordinated and intergrated action programs on lands subject to the respective authorities of the two Departments. Recognition is accorded the fact that operating conditions are so varied that a specific agreement setting forth in detail the cooperative relations that are necessary would be impracticable but that it is advisable for the two Departments to agree in broad general terms on the basic principles necessary and desirable to effectuate the fullest possible cooperation in the performance of soil and moisture conservation operations. Therefore, it is mutually agreed:

1. That the two Departments, and the representatives thereof, will, under the legal, fiscal, and other limitations respectively governing each, endeavor to cooperate fully and freely in the exchange of information relative to soil and moisture conservation and in all soil and moisture conservation operations in joint territory, and that in such cooperation the basic purposes of the Congress will be kept in mind and will be guiding influence in initiating and carrying through such cooperation as may be required.

2. That in bringing about this desired cooperation the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture will authorize their respective bureaus and agencies concerned with land use to enter into field agreements or other appropriate arrangements providing for collaboration and cooperation in the solution of conservation problems of mutual concern,

to the end that unnecessary duplication of effort be avoided and that the activities of the two Departments be supplemental in the conservation of two of the Nation's greatest resources, soil and water, and thereby assist in the promotion of human welfare.

3. That this memorandum of understanding shall become effective upon date of approval by the Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture and shall continue in effect until 30 days after written notice of a desire to terminate it is served on either of the signatories by the other.

Signed: Harold L. Ickes
Secretary, Department of the Interior

Date: April 7, 1942.

Signed: Claude R. Wickard
Secretary, Department of Agriculture

Date: April 20, 1942.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Land Utilization
Washington

Office of Land Utilization
Memorandum No. 3

January 7, 1941.

To the Bureaus and Agencies of the Department of the Interior
Concerned with the Soil and Moisture Conservation Program.

There is attached hereto a statement prepared by the Geological Survey setting forth the advisory service which the Survey is in a position to render to the various bureaus and agencies of the Department of the Interior charged with the responsibility of executing the Soil and Moisture Conservation Program of the Department authorized by the Fourth Reorganization Plan.

In view of the fact that authority for the conducting of research programs was not transferred to the Department of the Interior, it appears that a very essential service which the Geological Survey can render will be to make available the findings of fact, summaries, or digests of existing knowledge and experience which may be obtained from the extensive investigational programs conducted by the various Departments of the Federal Government. The Survey is generally familiar with these investigations and is in a position to render effective service in interpreting the results pertinent to proposed soil and moisture conservation operations.

The Geological Survey is also prepared to furnish geologic and hydrologic material essential to the effective prosecution of the Soil and Moisture Conservation Program of the Department. These data consist of topographic, geologic, and land-classification maps; reports and studies of land-water relationships; and information on ground-water hydrology and related material which will prove of immediate value to the action agencies.

Various gradations of advisory service between the informal and the strictly formal are anticipated. Generally records of proceedings should be maintained for reference and should pass through regular channels in order that administrative officers may keep in touch with operations. The Geological Survey will conduct all formal transactions through and in the name of the Director.

The advisory work will be centered in the Water Resources Branch of the Geological Survey and will be assigned to its Division of Water Utilization. It will be under the general administrative supervision of Mr. R. W. Davenport, Chief of the Division of Water Utilization, and under the direct supervision

of Mr. W. G. Hoyt, Consulting Hydraulic Engineer. The more intimate contact in the advisory relations will generally be with Mr. Hoyt and his associates.

It is the hope of this Office that the various bureaus and agencies of the Department concerned with soil and moisture conservation programs, under authority of the Fourth Reorganization Plan, will take every possible advantage of the advisory service of the Geological Survey which has been provided in connection with the Soil and Moisture Conservation Program of the Department of the Interior.

/sgd/ Lee Muck
Assistant to the Secretary
in Charge of Land Utilization

Approved: January 8, 1941

/sgd/ E. K. Burlew
First Assistant Secretary.

Attachment.

ADVISORY SERVICE OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN RELATION TO THE SOIL AND
MOISTURE CONSERVATION PROGRAM OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

In connection with the soil and moisture conservation activities of the Department of the Interior, arrangements have been made whereby the Geological Survey will render technical advice on problems of geology and water supply, and through its own research and contact with the research activities of the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Weather Bureau, and Corps of Engineers can make available other information having a bearing on the conservation programs of the Department.

It is expected that this advisory service may take the form of supplying the various agencies on request with information in the files of the Survey relative to geologic and hydrologic conditions and land-water relationships bearing on the problems at hand. To the extent that needed information is not available, arrangements may be made to carry on field work necessary to collect and compile additional information as the occasion may require. The major part of the work of the Geological Survey is in the field, and accordingly every effort will be made to maintain first-hand knowledge and familiarity with field problems through such examinations and consultations as may be desirable. In addition to the general information available to it, the Geological Survey can furnish to the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary in Charge of Land Utilization a summary of current information about stream-flow and ground-water conditions throughout the United States, prevalence of floods and droughts, statements of findings of fact concerning land-water relationships, and digests of available knowledge which the Secretary's office may find useful in its coordination of soil and moisture conservation activities.

In the performance of this advisory work, the Geological Survey proposes to utilize the services of a hydraulic engineer, a hydrologist, an engineer-geologist, and a ground-water geologist for a large part of the time. To meet special requirements, the part-time services of specialists among members of the Geological Survey will be made available so far as practicable. Specific subjects on which the Survey will be in a position to supply information include:

Geology as related to erosion and physiographic processes.

Conditions influencing the replenishment of ground water, the rainfall and runoff from drainage basins and trends thereof.

Extent and magnitude of runoff.

Land-water relationships in general, including the effect of land-use practice on water yield and distribution.

Selective reference files will be started and kept currently to show the availability of factual data and the availability of information regarding the interpretation or application of those data as follows:

(1) Geology, in relation to soils, cover, physiographic forms and ground water. The file will relate largely to maps and reports by the Geological Survey.

(2) Water, (a) ground water, (b) surface water, and (c) quality of water, including material carried in suspension. The file will relate largely to data published and in the files of the Water Resources Branch, to flood reports of the Geological Survey, War Department, and Department of Agriculture, and Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Planning Board.

(3) Soils, erodibility and absorptive capacity. This file will relate largely to soil maps and accompanying reports from the Department of Agriculture and the land-classification maps and reports by the Geological Survey, as well as similar data collected by other agencies.

(4) Cover, natural and present conditions and their influence on land-water relationships. The file will relate principally to maps, reports, and studies by the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Geological Survey, State Planning Boards, and the United States Census.

(5) Erosion, distribution of sediment-producing areas, sediment in relation to reservoirs, experimental areas, and current observations of sediment movement. The file will relate largely to surveys and studies by the Soil Conservation Service and the Geological Survey.

(6) Climate, trends and variations. Inventory of available information with reference to rain, snow, temperature, and growing seasons. The file will relate largely to the Weather Bureau data, reports by the Department of Agriculture, and data collected by State organizations and conservancy districts.

A selective file of technical data will also be maintained consisting largely of articles, discussions, and material concerning land, water, climatic relationships and changes therein resulting from land-use practices, structural treatments, and associated measures designed to retard the erosion of surface soils, to encourage the deposition or stabilization of eroded silts on lands where such deposition may be advantageous, or at least not harmful, to improve and stabilize stream channels, and to hasten vegetal recovery, and concerning development of water supplies through the construction of reservoirs on natural stream courses, stock tanks, wells, or otherwise.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
between
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
and
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Grasshoppers and Mormon crickets are major pests of both cultivated crops and range grasses in some twenty western states. Destructive outbreaks of these two pests together with other agricultural and range pests occur annually on lands within these states, including lands owned or managed by the Department of the Interior. Some of these outbreaks are of local concern only while others serve as focal points from which migration to adjacent grazing or crop lands may develop.

The control of these pests is a matter of great concern to administrators of public and private lands responsible for range and crop land protection and conservation. The impairment of the range and crop land resources of the Nation by these pests has been recognized by the Congress in the enactment of the Joint Resolution of May 9, 1938 (52 Stat. 344) which authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to use Federal funds in the application of all methods for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs as may be necessary.

To implement this legislation annual acts providing appropriations to the Department of Agriculture carry funds for the control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs on all lands regardless of ownership. No estimates of needs for the control of such pests are submitted by the Department of the Interior.

The basic plan for the control of these pests outlined above from legislation enacted by the Congress requires close cooperation between the several responsible bureaus and agencies of the Federal Government that are participating in this work. Range and agricultural lands in different ownership often are intermingled in checkerboard pattern necessitating coordinated and integrated action programs on lands subject to the respective administrative authorities of Federal, State, and private agencies in order to achieve the objectives set forth by the Congress. In recognition of these facts, it appears advisable for the two Departments to agree in broad general terms on the basic principles necessary and desirable to effectuate the fullest cooperation leading toward the control of these pests. Therefore, it is mutually agreed:

1. That the Department of Agriculture is responsible for authorized pest control activities, including responsibility for all pre- and post-control surveys, for all technical advice and guidance relating to proposed and actual control projects, and for initiating and providing the leadership for the conduct of all authorized pest control projects involving lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.
2. That the Department of the Interior reserves the right to render final judgment on the necessity for control operations on its own lands.
3. That in the case of all infestations on public or Indian lands which are not under lease, license, or permit, and on all National Park Service lands, the agency in control of such land will perform its customary and routine activities in connection with the protection of such lands, and will cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in connection with pest control activities by such brief intermittent assistance for which no direct financial expenditure is required, as providing for transportation and storage of materials and equipment, providing information as to the location of the outbreak, providing guidance for control crews, and furnishing reports on the effectiveness of the control effort.
4. That in the case of all infestations on public or Indian lands which are under lease, license or permit, the agency in control of such land will perform its customary and routine activities in connection with the protection of such lands, and will cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in connection with pest control activities by such brief intermittent assistance for which no direct financial expenditure is required, as providing for transportation and storage of materials and equipment, providing information as to the location of the outbreak, providing guidance for control crews, and furnishing reports on the effectiveness of the control effort. Furthermore, the Department of the Interior and its interested agencies will assist the Department of Agriculture and its interested agencies in making appropriate arrangements to obtain equitable cooperation from the lessees, permittees, livestock associations, individual livestock operators, Indian tribal councils, or other interested groups.
5. That in the bringing about the desired cooperation as outlined in paragraphs 3 and 4, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture authorize their respective bureaus, agencies, services and branches concerned with the control of agricultural, range and grass pests to collaborate and to develop and execute coordinated work programs which eliminate duplication of effort to the end that the activities and responsibilities of the respective bureaus, agencies, services and branches concerned will be conducted in such a manner as to accomplish the maximum benefit to the public at the least cost.

6. To effectuate these objectives of mutual concern, responsible offices of both Departments shall enter into supplemental understandings, identifying the specific undertaking, outlining the estimated costs, specifying the roll of each participant, and stating any additional information pertinent to the conduct of the cooperative undertaking. The supplemental understanding will be approved by authorized representatives of the Bureaus, Branches, or agencies concerned. Informal cooperation involving neither substantial sums nor long periods of time for completion may be handled by exchanges of correspondence, which will be considered as coming within the terms of this cooperative undertaking.
7. That the details of cooperative undertakings shall be planned and executed jointly by the cooperating agencies, each working through its appropriate subject matter unit.
8. That the Department of Agriculture at the conclusion of each cooperative control operation on public or Indian lands, furnish the Interior agency concerned with an accomplishment report including a record of how contributed funds and materials were utilized.
9. Either party to this agreement shall be free to use in official correspondence any of the results obtained in each cooperative undertaking, giving due credit to the other party. It is understood that neither party will publish any results without consulting the other. This is not to be construed as applying to popular publication of previously published technical data. Publication may be joint or independent as may be agreed upon, always giving due credit to the cooperation and recognizing within proper limits the rights of the individuals doing the work. In case of failure to agree as to manner of publication or interpretation of results, either party may publish data after due notice and submission of the proposed manuscripts to the other. In such instances the party publishing the data will give due credit to the cooperation but will assume full responsibility for any statements on which there is a difference of opinion.
10. This memorandum of understanding is to define in general terms the basis on which the parties concerned will cooperate, and does not constitute a financial obligation to serve as a basis for expenditures. Each party will handle and expend its own funds.
11. No member of or delegate to Congress or resident commissioner, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Government, shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

12. This memorandum of understanding shall become effective upon date of its approval and shall continue indefinitely, but may be modified or discontinued at the request of either party. Requests for termination or any major change shall be submitted to the other party for consideration not less than thirty days in advance of the effective date desired.

/sgd/ Clarence A. Davis
Acting Secretary of the Interior

Aug. 20, 1956
Date

/sgd/ True D. Morse
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

July 24, 1956
Date

EXECUTIVE ORDER

10584

PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, and as President of the United States, I hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations relating to the administration of the said Act:

Section 1. Scope of order. This order shall apply (a) to the planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of all works of improvement under the authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, approved August 4, 1954; 68 Stat. 666), hereinafter referred to as the Act, and (b) to other programs and projects of the Department of Agriculture, and to programs and projects of the Department of the Interior and of the Department of the Army, to the extent that such programs or projects affect, or are affected significantly by, works of improvement provided for in the Act.

Section 2. Department of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture shall have the following-described responsibilities with respect to works of improvement under the Act:

(a) Approval or disapproval of applications for Federal assistance in preparing plans for works of improvement, and the assignment of priorities for the provision of such assistance.

(b) Notifying the following, severally, in writing of all approvals or disapprovals of applications for planning assistance: the sponsoring organization, the State Governor or Governors concerned, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army, and other Federal agencies concerned.

(c) Notifying in writing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army and other Federal agencies concerned of his decision to initiate any survey or field investigation involving water-resource development work, and furnishing the Federal agencies concerned with appropriate information regarding the scope, nature, status, and results of such survey or investigation.

(d) Submitting plans for works of improvement to the State Governor or Governors concerned and to the Federal agencies concerned for review and comment, when the Secretary and the interested local organization have agreed on such plans; and, when and as required by the Act, submitting such plans to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army for their review

and comment prior to transmission of the plans to the Congress through the President.

(e) Establishing criteria for the formulation and justification of plans for works of improvement and criteria for the sharing of the cost of both structural and land treatment measures which conform with policies established by or at the direction of the President for watershed protection, flood control, irrigation, drainage, water supply, and related water-resource development purposes.

(f) Establishing engineering and economic standards and objectives, including standards as to degrees of flood protection, for works of improvement planned and carried out under the authority of the Act.

(g) Determination and definition of (1) those land-treatment measures and structural improvements for flood prevention and measures for the agricultural phases of conservation, development, use, and disposal of water which are eligible for Federal assistance, and (2) the nature and extent of such assistance and the conditions under which such assistance shall be rendered.

(h) Planning and installing works of improvement on public lands under his jurisdiction, and arranging for the participation of other Federal agencies in the planning and installation of works of improvement on public lands under their jurisdiction.

(i) Consulting with the Tennessee Valley Authority with respect to any survey or field investigation involving water-resource development work in the Tennessee Valley, and continuing such consultation throughout all phases of project development.

(j) Holding public hearings at suitable times and places when he determines that such action will further the purposes of the Act.

Section 3. Department of the Interior. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Army and other Federal agencies concerned in writing of his decision to initiate any survey or field investigation involving water-resource development work, and shall furnish the Federal agencies concerned with appropriate information regarding the scope, nature, status, and results of such survey or investigation.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in assessing the need for works of improvement under the Act on Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. Recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior for necessary work on such lands shall be submitted as an integral part of the plans of the Department of

Agriculture for works of improvement. Arrangements for construction, operation, and maintenance of works of improvement on such lands shall be mutually satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 4. Department of the Army. The Secretary of the Army shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal agencies concerned in writing of his decision to initiate any survey or field investigation involving water-resource development work, and shall furnish the Federal agencies concerned with appropriate information regarding the scope, nature, status, and results of such survey or investigation.

Section 5. Relationship to comprehensive development. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall submit plans for installation of works of improvement under the Act to the Congress through the President only if the Secretary is satisfied that such works constitute needed and harmonious elements in the comprehensive development of the river sub-basin or river basin involved.

(b) Federal agencies having responsibilities for water resource developments shall, in the design and justification of works of improvement, take cognizance of all upstream and downstream works in place and in operation, or soon to be brought into operation. The guiding principle shall be to adjust the nature, capacity, and operating characteristics of works of improvement in a manner that (1) reflects the respective contributions of upstream and downstream works to flood protection and to the conservation, development, use, and disposal of water, and (2) provides the best use and control of water resources at minimum cost. Whenever approximately equivalent benefits can be obtained from alternative works of improvement, or combinations of improvements, with approximately the same cost, the alternative or combination least costly to the Federal Government shall be given preferential consideration. In case benefits are produced jointly by more than one work of improvement, or in case complementary relationships exist between the projects and plans of the several agencies, the benefits claimed in justification of a system of improvements shall not include any duplication or compounding of benefits.

Section 6. Basic data. In the utilization of existing basic physical and economic data, and in the acquisition of additional basic data required for planning, design, construction, operation and evaluation of works of improvement authorized under the Act, the Department of Agriculture shall be assisted by the principal basic-data collection agencies, including the Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior and the Weather Bureau in the Department of Commerce. The basic-data collection agencies shall assist and cooperate with the Department of Agriculture with respect to the following:

(a) Provision of pertinent information in the preliminary planning of works of improvement.

(b) Collaboration in planning programs of hydrologic-data collection in project areas, in the selection of station sites and installation of equipment for collecting hydrologic data, and in the collection of such data.

(e) Collaboration in the analysis and interpretation of hydrologic data collected specifically for projects initiated under the Act, and of relevant data which may contribute to an analysis of the effects of such projects.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE

December 18, 1954

Op. Gen. Coun.--No. 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of The General Counsel
Washington 25, D. C.

December 16, 1955

OPINION FOR FRED G. RITCHIE

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Conservation Program Service

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

Public Law 264, 84th Congress (69 Stat. 545), authorized payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to persons "who carry out conservation practices on federally owned noncropland which directly conserve or benefit nearby or adjoining privately owned lands of such persons and who maintain and use such Federal land under agreement with the Federal agency having jurisdiction thereof."

In your memorandum of November 22, 1955, you inquired whether a farmer or rancher who obtains only an easement to install the practice in the Federal land without having any right to graze or otherwise use the Federal land is eligible under said Public Law for ACP assistance. You also inquired as to the minimum evidence which should be required by the county committee of the authority of the farmer or rancher to maintain and use the Federal land.

In an opinion dated May 11, 1949 (Op. Sol. No. 5448), the Acting Solicitor of the Department expressed his opinion that payments could not properly be made under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for practices carried out on Federally owned land by persons holding rights to maintain and use the Federal land for specified purposes. A later opinion (Op. Sol. 5484, dated April 21, 1950) expressed the view that such payments could properly be made under the basic act (but not unless the provisions of the ACP bulletin were changed) if the practices carried out on the Federal land conserved or benefited only the nearby or adjacent privately owned land farmed by the person carrying out the practice.

In the opinions referred to, this office (then designated Office of the Solicitor) went into some detail in discussing the kind of permit or right of way by which farmers and ranchers usually obtain authority to go upon and use Federal land in the manner indicated. Such authority is derived principally from "Special Use Permits" issued by the Forest Service of this Department and "easements" or "rights of way" issued by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. Both such permit and right of

way or easement cover the situation where the farmer or rancher acquires only a right to use and maintain Federal land for a specified purpose (such as constructing a conservation practice) and the farmer or rancher who obtains it may have no right to graze or otherwise use the Federal land in question.

As indicated above, our opinion of April 21, 1950, expressed the view that no change in the basic legislation was necessary to authorize the proposed payments. However, administrative officials of the Department as a matter of policy thought it desirable to have legislation enacted which would expressly authorize the payments in question and at their request this office drafted the bill which was enacted as Public Law 264, 84th Congress.

In view of the above, it is clear that this office never contemplated that as a legal requirement the farmer or rancher would need more than right to maintain and use the Federal land for the specified purpose of carrying out a particular conservation practice to be eligible for payment under the ACP. Moreover, we think that the language of the Act requires nothing more than the right to maintain and use the Federal land for the specified purpose. Your first question is answered accordingly.

Any right to use and maintain the Federal land for the purposes specified would need to be evidenced by a written document signed by a responsible official of the Federal agency having jurisdiction of the land involved. In the case of the "Special Use Permit," we are informed that to be valid such form must be executed by a Forest Supervisor or Regional Forester of the Forest Service (or possibly by a Forest Ranger of the Forest Service under certain circumstances). We understand that the Bureau of Land Management is in the process of formulating regulations governing the issuance of rights of way and easements of the kind under consideration and present indications are that it will be required that such documents be issued by District Managers or State Managers of that agency.

Attention is invited to the fact that the permit or easement form must authorize the farmer or rancher to maintain as well as construct the practice for which ACP assistance will be sought.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ R. L. Farrington
General Counsel

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

September 23, 1960

Memorandum

To: Area Administrators, Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4
Chief of Accounts
Supervisory Auditor

From: Assistant Director

Subject: Accounting for moneys received and refunds authorized under
Public Law 86-649

Public Law 86-649, approved July 14, 1960, authorizes the acceptance of contributions for any activity; authorizes the processing of refunds upon application or otherwise when determined by the Secretary to be in order; and authorizes the appropriation of moneys received under Sections 301 and 302 of the Act in connection with timber lands, including bond forfeitures, amounts received in settlement of damage to timber lands, and maintenance of roads or trails.

Contributions received under Section 103 of the Act shall be deposited to "14X8057 Contributions, Bureau of Land Management," or "14X8566 Deposits, Public Survey Work," as appropriate.

Generally, accounting instructions contained in the manual pertaining to appropriation and allotment accounting will apply to accounting for contributions. Because of the "trust" nature of contributions the terms of the agreement with the contributor must be carried out and be reflected in the accounting records. Since the Bureau does not have a cost accounting system, contributions will be accounted for in the allotment ledger. Wherever a refund, of any unexpended balance of a contribution is requested the allotment accounts must reveal the unexpended balance. The accounts also must be established in accordance with the purpose specified in the agreement.

Instructions for general ledger accounting for contributions are contained in the manual and will apply to contributions received under Public Law 86-649.

In accordance with Section 204 of the Act, refunds may be processed upon application or without application on the Bureau's own initiative. Generally, unless the account receiving the over-payment is available for disbursement, refunds will be processed from the account "14X6285, Miscellaneous Unearned

Collections, Bureau of Land Management." This will apply even though the amount previously had been deposited to a general fund receipt account such as "142490."

As provided under Section 303 of the Act, any amounts received under the Act shall be accounted for separately and distinguished between Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and all other public lands administered by the Bureau. This shall apply to contributions received under Section 103 as well as amounts received under Sections 301 and 302 of the Act.

Moneys received under Section 301 of the Act shall include forfeitures of deposits to guarantee restoration of an area, amounts received from timber sale contractors in settlement of damage to an area, and amounts received in settlement of timber trespass. Moneys received under Section 302 shall include all road maintenance fees collected for maintenance of roads and trails.

Section 301 and 302 collections shall be deposited to the available special fund appropriation "14X5030, Expenses Public Land Administration Act, Bureau of Land Management." Certificates of Deposit accomplishing deposit of amounts collected to "14X5030" shall show the symbol "A/R" immediately following the fund symbol on the Certificate of Deposit. Each amount received under Section 301 of the Act shall be accounted for in separate allotment accounts for each job to be performed as provided in the Act so that the excess of the amount collected for the specific job over the expense of that job can be transferred to Miscellaneous Receipts as provided in Section 303 of the Act.

In order to further carry out the intent of the Act to separate receipts and expenditures on O & C and Coos Bay lands from public domain lands the following activities and sub-activities are established under the appropriation "14X5030."

- | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 901. | Restoration of Damaged Timber Lands |
| 901.1 | O & C and Coos Bay Lands |
| 901.2 | Public Domain Lands |
| 902. | Road Maintenance |
| 902.1 | O & C and Coos Bay Lands |
| 902.2 | Public Domain Lands |

Allotment accounts provided in the previous paragraph shall be classified accordingly.

Instructions contained in the manual for appropriation and allotment accounting and pro-forma entries shall be equally applicable to accounting for special fund receipt appropriations.

General ledger accounting instructions for transactions under Sections 301, 302, and 303 of the Act are contained in the attachment to this memorandum.

Road maintenance funds presently deposited to "14X8057" shall remain in that account until expended.

Road maintenance funds received under Section 302 from public or private sources in the future shall be deposited to "14X5030." Contributions for road maintenance, received under Section 103 and not under Section 302, shall be deposited to "14X8057."

The Bureau is endeavouring to obtain a waiver of apportionment requirements on "14X5030." Until such time as such a waiver is received, apportionment of estimated receipts for the fiscal year will be made entirely in the first quarter of the fiscal year. The entire apportionment will be transferred to the field. Obligations may not exceed actual cash receipts.

In accordance with our agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads, those offices anticipating utilizing their services for road maintenance should contact the proper field office of the Bureau and make the necessary arrangements. The Bureau of Public Roads must have prior information as to your plans in order that they can make the best utilization of their employees and services.

Those offices who have road maintenance arrangements with the Bureau of Public Roads will be expected to request transfer of appropriations from "14X5030" BLM to "13-14X5030" BPR to cover work to be performed. Requests for transfer shall be submitted to this office. We will prepare the necessary documents for such transfer and will process them through the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington.

We are cooperating with the Bureau of Public Roads to establish necessary reporting requirements both to your offices and to this office. Your suggestions on this matter will be appreciated.

Amounts to be transferred will be withdrawn from your unallotted balances. The apportionment pertaining to each transfer will be withdrawn and transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads.

You will retain, in your unallotted appropriation account the amounts necessary for the performance of other work required under Section 301 and 302 of this Act. Transfers may be made to unobligated allotments when projects are established.

Present reporting requirements for other receipt and appropriation accounts shall be applicable to accounts established pursuant to Public Law 86-649 and these instructions.

/s/ J. P. Beirne
Assistant Director

<u>SUB-BASINS</u>		
<u>Code</u>	<u>Present Symbol</u>	<u>Sub-basins</u>
<u>Missouri Hydrologic Region</u>		
1-1	J 1	Upper Missouri River
1-2	J 2	Yellowstone River
1-3	J 3	Central Missouri River
1-4	J 4	Platte River
1-5	J 5	Kansas River
1-6	J 6	Missouri River
1-7	J 7	Lower Missouri River
<u>Arkansas - White - Red Hydrologic Region</u>		
2-1	K 1	Arkansas River
2-2	K 2	White River
2-3	K 3	Red River
<u>Rio Grande and Gulf Hydrologic Region</u>		
3-1	L 1	Upper Rio Grande
3-2	L 2	Middle Rio Grande
3-3	L 3	Rio Grande
3-4	L 4	Pecos River
3-5	L 5	Gulf Coastal
<u>Columbia Hydrologic Region</u>		
4-1	M 1	Upper Columbia River
4-2	M 2	SNAKE River
4-3	M 3	Columbia River
4-4	M 4	Lower Columbia River
<u>Great Basin Hydrologic Region</u>		
5-1	N 1	Oregon Northwest Basin
5-2	N 2	Northwest Great Basin
5-3	N 3	North Great Basin
5-4	N 4	Great Salt Lake
5-5	N 5	Sevier River
5-6	N 6	Central Great Basin
5-7	N 7	South Great Basin
<u>Colorado Hydrologic Region</u>		
6-1	O 1	Green River
6-2	O 2	Upper Colorado River
6-3	O 3	Virgin River
6-4	O 4	San Juan River
6-5	O 5	Little Colorado River
6-6	O 6	Gila River
6-7	O 7	Lower Colorado River
6-8	O 8	Imperial Valley
<u>North Pacific Hydrologic Region</u>		
7-1	P 1	Washington Coastal
7-2	P 2	Oregon Coastal

<u>Code</u>	<u>Present Symbol</u>	<u>Sub-basins</u>
<u>Central South Pacific Hydrologic Region</u>		
8-1	R 1	Klamath River
8-2	R 2	North Central Coastal
8-3	R 3	South Central Coastal
8-4	R 4	South Coastal
<u>Central Valley Hydrologic Region</u>		
9-1	S 1	Sacramento River
9-2	S 2	San Joaquin River

Program

<u>Code</u>	<u>Activity</u>
1	Soil and Moisture Conservation
.1	S&M (other)
.2	Fire Rehabilitation
2	Weed Control
.1	Halogeton
.2	Beet Leafhopper
.3	Medusa Head Rye
3	Range Improvement
.1	Land Utilization Program
.2	C.C.C.
4	Watershed Protection
5	Private (includes agricultural projects when section 4 or 15 permits are issued)

		PRACTICE CODE	
		<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1.	LAND USE PLANNING		
.01	Capability Classification	M Acres	
.02	Watershed Plans	M Acres	
.03	Surveys		
.0	Vegetation	M Acres	
.1	Soil	M Acres	
.2	Conservation	M Acres	
.3	Weed	M Acres	
.04	Meetings	Number	
2.	STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS		
.01	Long Range Research	Number	
.02	Short Range Research	Number	
3.	SOIL STABILIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT		
.01	Brush Control		
.0	Sagebrush	Acres	
.1	Juniper-pinon	Acres	
.2	Greasewood	Acres	
.3	Chapparral	Acres	
.4	Chamise	Acres	
.5	Mesquite	Acres	
.6	Creosote brush	Acres	
.7	Salt cedar	Acres	
.8	Rabbit brush	Acres	
.9	Other	Acres	
.02	Checks	Number	
.03	Pitting and Furrowing	Acres	
.04	Deep Tillage	Acres	
.05	Dune Control	Acres	
.06	Fencing		
.0	Three barbed strands	Miles	
.1	Four or more barbed strands	Miles	
.2	Woven wire	Miles	
.07	Fertilizers	Acres	
.08	Pest Control		
.0	Insects	Acres	
.1	Rodents	Acres	
.09	Seeding		
.0	Sagebrush	Acres	
.1	Juniper-pinon	Acres	
.2	Greasewood	Acres	
.3	Chapparral	Acres	
.4	Chamise	Acres	
.5	Mesquite	Acres	
.6	Creosote brush	Acres	
.7	Salt brush	Acres	
.8	Rabbit brush	Acres	
.9	Other	Acres	
.10	Trees and Shrubs		
.0	Trees and shrubs for erosion control	Acres	
.1	Commercial trees (water-shed protection)	Acres	
.11	Weed Control	Acres	
.4	WATER MANAGEMENT		
.01	Bank Protection	Miles	
.02	Detentions	Cu.Yds.	
.03	Dikes		
.0	Lineal feet		
.1	Cubic yards		
.04	Diversions	Cu.Yds.	
.05	Pipelines	Lin.ft.	
.06	Reservoirs		
.0	Pit or charco	Cu.Yds.	
.1	Dams	Cu.Yds.	
.07	Springs	Number	
.08	Waterspreading	Acres	
.09	Water Storage Facilities	Gallons	
.10	Wells	Number	
.5	PROGRAM FACILITIES		
.01	Bridges	Number	
.02	Boundary Posting	Miles	
.03	Cattleguards	Number	
.04	Corrals	Number	
.05	Predator Control	Project	
.06	Study Plots		
.0	BLM studies	Number	
.1	Cooperative studies	Number	
.07	Truck Trails	Miles	
.08	Stock Trails	Miles	

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PLANT CONTROL

<u>Code</u>	<u>Method</u>
0	Plowing
1	Chemical
2	Chaining or Cabling
3	Burning
4	Burning & Spraying
5	Cutting
6	Bulldozing
7	Harrowing
9	Other

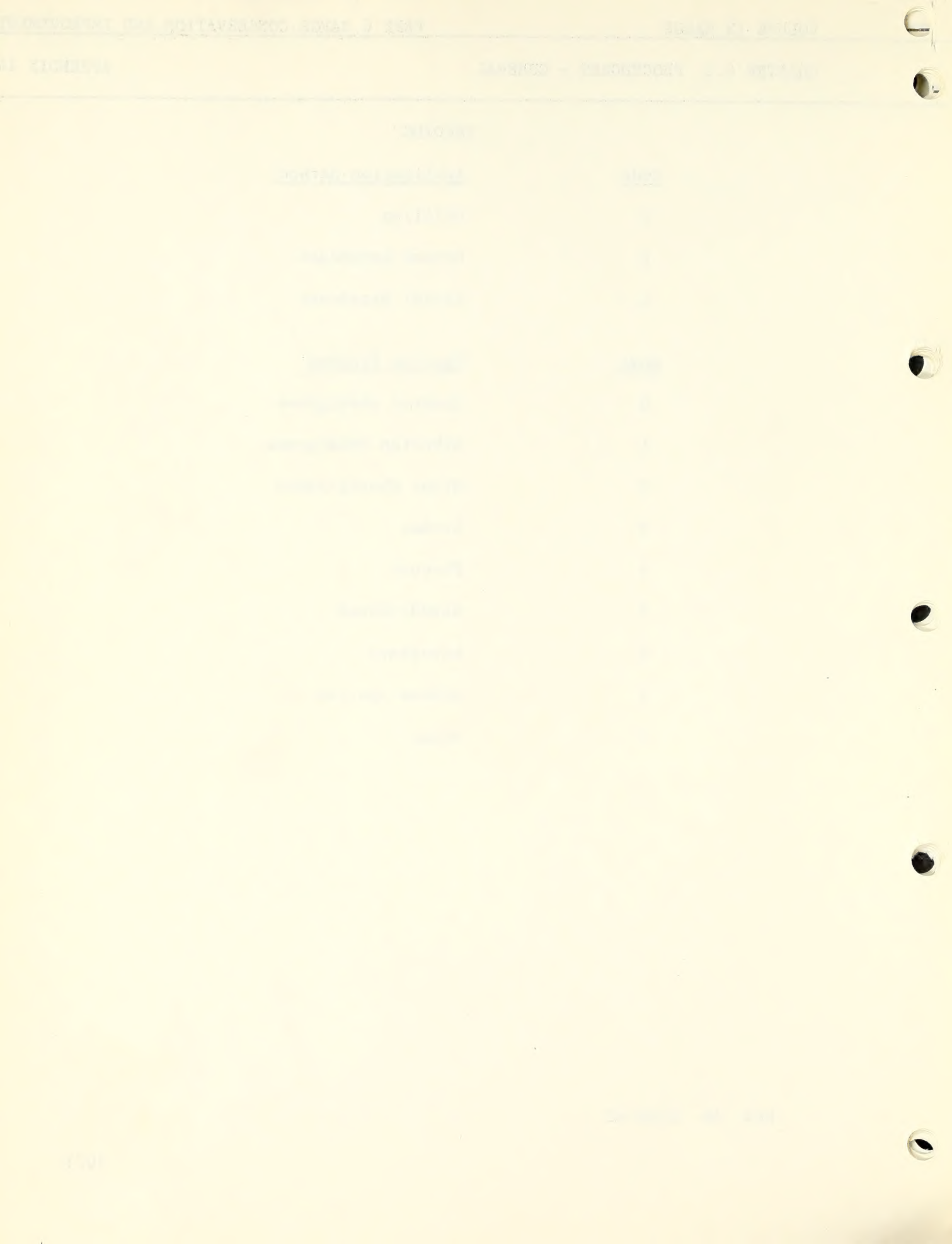
PLANT LIST

Plant Name	Quantity
Plant 1	1
Plant 2	1
Plant 3	1
Plant 4	1
Plant 5	1
Plant 6	1
Plant 7	1
Plant 8	1

SEEDING

<u>Code</u>	<u>Application Method</u>
0	Drilling
1	Ground broadcast
2	Aerial broadcast

<u>Code</u>	<u>Species Planted</u>
0	Crested wheatgrass
1	Siberian wheatgrass
2	Other wheatgrasses
3	Bromes
4	Fescues
5	Sanddropseed
6	Lovegrass
7	Browse species
9	Other





1

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CHAPTER 8.1 GENERAL

8.1.1

- .1 The Taylor Grazing Act and other public land laws have made provision for conservation and protection of wildlife. This part of the manual relates to the place of wildlife in the Bureau's overall management program and provides guiding principles for working with this resource. SCOPE
- .2 For BLM purposes wildlife is defined as the undomesticated animal life (mammal, bird and fish) which exists in or depends upon the public lands or waters for at least a part of its normal habitat requirements. DEFINITION OF WILDLIFE
- .3 Both Federal and State law play a part in shaping the Bureau's roll in wildlife activities. LEGAL AUTHORITY
- A. The Bureau has general authority to administer public lands under several laws including the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the O. & C. Act of 1937, the Alaska Grazing Act of 1927, and the Reindeer Act of 1937. FEDERAL AUTHORITY
- (1) The Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269, 43 US.C. Sec. 315-315r) provides the basic authority for wildlife management on the public domain in the continental United States, exclusive of Alaska. Section 9 of the Act provides authority to cooperate with other agencies in the management of wildlife on the public lands. Sections 1 and 6 of the Act provide for ingress and egress over public lands for hunting and fishing and other lawful purposes.
- (a) Grazing lease regulation 43 CFR 160.11 provides for reduction of a lease area if it is needed for other public purposes and 43 CFR 160.13 protects the rights of access across public lands included in grazing leases for hunting, fishing and other purposes. The Federal Range Code (43 CFR 161) provides regulation for public lands inside grazing districts. 43 CFR 161.5(b) requires that a reservation of forage must be made for wildlife.
- (2) The O. & C. Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) provides authority for the administration of the Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in Oregon for forest production including timber management, watershed protection and recreational facilities. 43 CFR 115.174

CHAPTER 8.1 GENERAL

8.1.3L

FEDERAL
AUTHORITY
(Cont.)

(O. & C. regulation) provides for public access along logging roads for other lawful uses when such public use would not be inconsistent with the primary purpose of the logging road.

- (3) The Alaska Grazing Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452) provides for the administration of the grazing resources on the unreserved public domain of Alaska. 43 CFR 63.5 provides that where grazing lands are embraced within the natural grazing grounds or routes of migration of native big game animals, grazing leases will contain terms and conditions as determined by the BLM Manager to be necessary for the protection of wildlife.
- (4) The Reindeer Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 902) provides for the management of reindeer on the public lands of Alaska, including the definition of reindeer areas, and issuance of reindeer grazing permits to natives (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts).

STATE
AUTHORITY

- B. It is settled law in this country that ^{resident} wild game is owned by the State in its sovereign capacity, in trust for the people of the State. The authority by which States may regulate and control the manner in which wild game may be appropriated by individuals is thoroughly discussed in Geer v. Connecticut, 161 U.S. 519 (1896). However, Congress may legislate for the protection of the public domain, Camfield v. United States, 167 U. S. 518 (1897), and the power of the United States to thus protect its lands and property does not admit of doubt,... the game laws or any other statute of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. Hunt v. United States, 278 U. S. 96 (1928).

POLICY

- .4 Bureau policy is to obtain management of wildlife as it relates to public land use through full cooperation with individuals, other Federal agencies, and the respective States, recognizing the primary responsibility of the State in the wildlife management program. Public lands will be managed so as to be of maximum benefit and value to the Nation. This will require accurate assessments of local and national interests in a given area and just consideration of the methods by which public land uses and products will be developed and apportioned in relation to the public need.

CHAPTER 8.1 GENERAL

8.1.5

- .5 The objective in wildlife management is to maintain, through cooperative efforts, the optimum numbers of wildlife on the public range and to keep them in balance with the needs for other public uses such as livestock grazing, watershed management, forest management, mineral leasing, recreation and other uses. OBJECTIVES
- .6 Wildlife management will operate as a function of the Range and Forestry Staff at District, State, and Area levels and as a part of the Range Staff Officer's responsibility in the Director's office. General responsibility for public land management is delegated to the Director from the Secretary by Departmental Order 2583 of August 16, 1950, as amended, (15 F.R. 5643) and redelegated by the Director to Area Administrators and State Supervisors by Bureau Order 541, as amended, (II BLM 11.1, Appendix 1). The planning and operation of the wildlife management program at the local level is the responsibility of the District Manager. RESPONSIBILITY
- .7 In carrying out the policies and objectives set out above the following general rules will be observed: GENERAL RULES
- A. The value and importance of wildlife is recognized and its habitat requirements will be considered in the total natural resource management programs of the Bureau. (IX BLM Chapters 2.2.4; 3.2.4; VIII BLM Chapter 2.7.4I).
 - B. Wildlife, as an integral part of the natural resource, must be managed in such a way as to promote balance with other uses and resources in all phases of administration and resource management.
 - C. The Bureau will work with other groups and agencies interested in wildlife to promote proper protection, development of habitat, and harvest of surplus numbers of wildlife species.
 - D. Special consideration will be given to wildlife under the following conditions:
 - (1) Preservation of an endangered species where a special reservation of habitat or some means may be necessary to enhance its survival.
 - (2) Protection of certain key range areas where survival of a game herd requires that positive measures be taken to save the wildlife and range resource.

CHAPTER 8.1 GENERAL

8.1.7E

GENERAL
RULES
(Cont.)

- E. Generally, the Bureau will not favor the introduction of exotic or non-native big game species into public land areas unless full approval is obtained from local residents and evidence is conclusive that the results will be beneficial. However, exotics may occasionally be a very desirable addition to the local fauna. One example of this is the successful adaptation of the Chukkar partridge to the dry semi-arid uplands of Nevada and adjoining States.
- F. If, due to unusual circumstances, intensive management or study of an area is necessary to preserve or maintain an important wildlife species, or detailed research and manipulation of wildlife habitat is necessary, and if the protective features of a withdrawal are essential to these purposes, the Bureau may approve an application for withdrawal or exchange of selected areas by an agency of a State, under appropriate law or regulation. However, the mere fact that an area is important for wildlife is no indication that a land withdrawal is necessary and is no bar to its continued administration by the Bureau. There is adequate authority under Departmental and Bureau regulations and sufficient competence within the Bureau to provide for full attention to the needs and requirements of all wildlife species in a multiple use management program conducted in cooperation with State agencies.
- G. The Bureau encourages improved land use programs through land exchanges or disposition of isolated or disconnected tracts of land which are difficult to administer or can be put to more beneficial use under another type of management. (V BLM 2.1). But as a general rule, lands having high significance for public recreation or wildlife use such as key range areas, key public access routes to natural waters, etc., will not be disposed of except to another public agency which may be in a better position to protect and promote the maximum public benefit from the area. (BLM Public Recreation Land Use Policy 4/16/58; V BLM 6.10, Appendix 1).

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CHAPTER 8.2 COOPERATION

8.2.1

- .1 Because of the unique circumstances surrounding the field of wildlife management, i.e., that wildlife (excepting migratory waterfowl and reindeer) is owned and controlled by the States, whereas the lands and much of the waters which it inhabits are largely privately or federally controlled, cooperation and coordination of effort are required to a greater degree than in most other fields of resource management. The States' responsibilities in this matter extend to all public and private lands within the State excepting sites withdrawn by the Federal Government for special purposes, such as national parks, national wildlife refuges, and Indian reservations. Their authority includes the regulation of all hunting and fishing activities excepting migratory waterfowl which, along with certain other fully protected wildlife species, are the primary responsibility of Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Land Management is directly concerned with protection, development, and management of the habitat used by wildlife. GENERAL
- .2 The Bureau must cooperate with the State in management of wildlife and habitat improvement of the public land it administers. COOPERATION IN MANAGEMENT
- A. The district manager and his staff should take an active part in the periodic general meetings called by the State game agencies for a determination of such things as desired species and populations of wildlife by management areas, allowable harvest and seasons, opened and closed areas, necessity for habitat development, stocking programs, etc. MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
- B. The district manager may enter into cooperative agreements for range improvement and development programs with the State covering such activities as water impoundments or diversions, construction of access roads into isolated or inaccessible country, and range revegetation programs. Fence construction will be accomplished in such a manner as to minimize any adverse influence on wildlife habitat and particularly migrations of big game. Close working relations will be maintained with State Fish and Game Departments, local sportsmen's clubs and private land owners, in planning, designing and constructing fences in areas used by both livestock and big game in order to promote amicable multiple-use management programs in the best public interest. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

CHAPTER 8.2 COOPERATION

8.2.3

RESEARCH

- .3 Since the Bureau does not have research facilities, it must depend upon States and other agencies for research. The Bureau of Land Management may cooperate in activities of this nature sponsored by a State, Federal research agency or private group; and where feasible and in the public interest, will provide the lands or waters to be studied, give practical or technical advice on local conditions; and, to the degree possible, as limited by appropriation, etc., give aid and assistance in setting up and maintaining projects. Special wildlife problems needing research or intensive study may be referred to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, upon approval of the Director, for study and recommendation as provided for in the 1960 agreement between the two agencies. (See Illustration 1).

LAW
ENFORCEMENT

- .4 Law enforcement is the primary responsibility of the State game departments and Federal game wardens of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Bureau officials may render assistance to enforcement officers by reporting violations to State game wardens, giving them such facts and information as are available, including information as to land ownership status. Where unusual situations exist, a Bureau field employee may, with the approval of the State Supervisor, accept appointment without reimbursement as a deputy State game warden. Normally such appointments will be of temporary nature. Such Bureau employees should seek special instruction and training by qualified law enforcement officers before doing any law enforcement work.

ADMINISTRATION .5
OF SPECIAL
MANAGEMENT
AREAS

- The Bureau will participate in the management of special use and management areas in cooperation with other agencies or groups as designated by law, Departmental regulations, or policy.

GAME RANGE

- A. Under the terms of Executive Orders, five game range areas in Montana, Nevada, and Arizona, comprising a total of over 5 million acres of public land, are administered jointly with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. (43 CFR 163). If desirable, the regulations may be supplemented by cooperative agreements between the administering agencies to provide for effective management and control of the area. (See Illustration 8.)

PILOT SOIL
CONSERVATION
DISTRICTS

- B. The Bureau also will cooperate in the programs of the pilot soil conservation districts in which a designated area is subjected to intensive planning and management by cooperating local, State and Federal groups and individuals.

CHAPTER 8.2 COOPERATION

8.2.6

- .6 On June 28, 1958 Congress enacted a law (P. L. 85-470, 72 Stat. 238, 16 U.S.C. 17k note) to establish an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to inventory the natural resources of the United States, including wildlife, and to furnish a report to Congress by 1961 that will project the Nation's recreational needs and usage to the years 1976 and 2000 A.D. An advisory council will give general supervision to the program but the actual inventory will be conducted under the direction of the National Park Service. Bureau employees will cooperate fully in providing information and assistance to this inventory project as it relates to the public lands under our administration.

SPECIAL
PROJECTS

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the responsibilities of individuals involved in the process, including the need for transparency and accountability.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the different types of data sources, such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups, and explains how this information is used to identify trends and patterns. The document also discusses the importance of ensuring the reliability and validity of the data collected.

The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the data. It describes the various statistical techniques used to analyze the data, such as regression analysis and correlation analysis, and explains how these techniques are used to draw conclusions from the data. The document also discusses the importance of considering the context of the data and the potential limitations of the analysis.

The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and the need for further research. It emphasizes that the results of the study are preliminary and that further research is needed to confirm the findings and to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends. The document also discusses the potential applications of the findings and the need for continued monitoring and evaluation.

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CHAPTER 8.3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

8.3.1

- .1 Land management plans will recognize the place of native wildlife in the multiple use program for the public lands and will make proper allowance for its needs. Successful game management depends upon knowledge of the habits and habitat requirements of native wildlife species. Certain game species such as antelope and sage grouse might be said to typify Western range wildlife and their very existence will depend largely upon protection and a guaranteed reservation of adequate cover and forage for their use. Other wildlife species such as deer, desert bighorn sheep, desert quail and waterfowl of various species are common to abundant during certain seasons of the year and will also require a careful consideration of their individual needs. In addition, many other large and small game birds and animals and fish are of significance locally and will require attention and planning for their continued use of the public lands and waters. All of this makes it necessary for the field office staff to have a good working knowledge of wildlife needs and problems in order to cooperate intelligently with State and other agency representatives in overall management planning, range development work, and adequate inventory and harvest. GENERAL
- .2 The Bureau will cooperate with the State and other interests in giving full protection to any wildlife species which is in danger of extirpation or total extinction from an area. In such cases, which are relatively uncommon, it may be necessary to limit other competing range uses and users for an indefinite period of time. A program of this nature should be adequately justified and supported by study and research findings of wildlife biologists and range technicians which establish beyond doubt the need for drastic action. (See V BLM 4.1 and 4.17) Where special conditions of this nature exist which require extraordinary measures, withdrawal or exchange procedure may be advisable in accordance with Section 8.1.7F of this Volume. In the absence of an application for withdrawal, Bureau officers should take the lead, if necessary, in establishing the required safeguards for protection of the wildlife species in question. PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES
- A. A proposal for game transplants will be referred to the appropriate advisory board for recommendation. If a transplant of exotics or nonnative species is contemplated, the matter will be given careful scrutiny to determine, insofar as possible, that there will not be undesirable side effects resulting from the introduction. Careful consideration will be given to conflicts with private land use, yearlong food and habitat requirements of the game and general public interests. GAME TRANSPLANTS

CHAPTER 8.3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

8.3.3

ADVISORY
BOARD WILD-
LIFE MEMBER
APPOINTMENT
AND QUALIFI-
CATIONS

- .3 The Taylor Grazing Act provides for the appointment by the Secretary of one wildlife representative for each district advisory board. The power to make this appointment has been delegated to Bureau State Supervisors and is discretionary. The District Manager shall request non-profit wildlife groups or organizations in a grazing district to select their candidate for the position of district advisory board wildlife representative. The name of their candidate will then be referred to the State Fish and Game Department for approval and further referral to the State Supervisor for consideration and formal appointment. If the candidate selected and approved is an employee of the State Fish and Game Department or the Federal Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, his appointment by the State Supervisor will then be subject to concurrence by the Area Administrator. In the event no candidate is nominated by local wildlife groups, then the State Fish and Game Department will be asked to nominate a candidate for consideration for appointment by the State Supervisor. The State Supervisor must exercise sound judgment in making the appointment. Qualifications of such a representative should include: a keen and unbiased interest in the conservation of natural resources of the public lands, including wildlife; an understanding of the interrelationships involved in multiple land use management; an understanding of big game needs with respect to forage and habitat. At the time of appointment, the new wildlife representative should be made acquainted with general Bureau policies and procedures for administration of public range and forest lands. In addition to personal discussion, he should be provided with information bulletins such as Managing the Federal Range and Administration of Grazing Districts. Once appointed, wildlife advisory board members have all the rights and duties of regular members and serve for a three-year period or until replaced.

DUTIES

- A. The District Manager will make full use of the wildlife adviser, consulting with him freely as to matters relating to wildlife management, forage needs for wildlife, desired game populations, as well as the matters covered under 43 CFR 161.13(e).
- B. The district wildlife representative collectively constitute an important source of information and advice for the State Supervisor. Therefore, any problem or

STATE WILDLIFE
REPRESENTATIVE

CHAPTER 8.3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

8.3.3C

problems which are State-wide in nature may be referred to the full membership for study and recommendation. The State Supervisor may convene a joint meeting of Wildlife Advisory Board members to consider State-wide programs and problems and to select a representative to represent the State in the Area meeting of wildlife representatives. State-wide matters will be handled by the representative selected from the district wildlife membership to represent wildlife interests on the State Advisory Board as provided in 43 CFR 161.13(f).

STATE WILDLIFE
REPRESENTATIVE
(Cont.)

- C. The regulations also provide for the selection of one wildlife representative from each Area to take part in National Advisory Board Council meetings (43 CFR 161.13 (g)). Because it is very difficult for one individual to adequately represent and discuss wildlife matters pertaining to several States, the Area Administrator should call a meeting of all State wildlife representatives at least once annually, preferably just prior to the National Council meeting. At this time the individual selected by the group to attend the National Council meeting may be advised of any problems or issues of importance in the several States which he will represent.

AREA WILDLIFE
REPRESENTATIVE

- .4 As discussed in section 8.1.7F of this Volume, where special conditions dictate the need for intensive wildlife management, the Bureau may favorably entertain application for exchange or withdrawal of selected Federal range areas. See also V BLM 4.1 and 4.17.

LAND USE
WITHDRAWALS

- .5 Where problems of public access, undue damage to private properties, etc., develop, the State game commission may elect to purchase a tract of private land under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration program. This is usually followed or preceded by a request from the State for reservation of the Federal range use privileges attaching to such base property, if any, for wildlife management purposes. The Director's policy memorandum of September 15, 1955, discussed this subject in some detail and is summarized below:

LAND ACQUISITION FOR
WILDLIFE

- A. Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Projects: Each case will present a different problem and will be considered individually on its merits. Consideration will include the effect, if any, on the local economy and tax structure, and other authorized Federal range uses as well as the needs of wildlife. Agreement and understanding should be reached between the State Game Commission and State Supervisor prior to purchase of any private lands as to

GRAZING
PRIVILEGES

CHAPTER 8.3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

8.3.6

GRAZING
PRIVILEGES
(Cont.)

the extent of range use privileges attached to the base property; extent of total reservation of range land for wildlife, if any, which will be made; and equivalent additional use by game animals which will be allowed in lieu of removed livestock. In most instances, it will be sufficient to reduce the over-all range use to the extent of total range use privileges attached to the base property without attempting to reserve Federal range areas for game use alone. However, if special circumstances exist, such as on a critical winter range area, fawning ground, etc., a complete reservation may be justified. This is especially true if through its purchase the State has acquired all the base property supporting authorized grazing use by livestock. If all adjoining base lands are purchased, there will ordinarily be full justification in making a complete reservation of the intervening public land for wildlife. When the State purchases or plans to purchase only a part of the base land adjoining intermingled public lands, the State should be advised of the provision in the regulations granting preference in the issuance of leases, licenses or permits. (43 CFR 161 and 43 CFR 160.3) (See V BLM 6.1, Appendix II for alternative tenure arrangements.) After a State's purchase of private lands is completed, grazing leases and permits attached to the acquired properties will be cancelled with right of appeal. After all grazing privileges have been finally cancelled a record of the Bureau's decisions which set aside grazing use or grazing areas and other factors pertaining to the transaction as agreed upon will be incorporated in a formal letter prepared for the signature of the State Supervisor and forwarded to the State game commission. The district case file records should be noted accordingly.

LAND
EXCHANGE

- .6 The provisions of Section 8 of the Act provide for land exchanges and in the case of an application by the State, the action is mandatory with the Department with certain exceptions (V BLM 2.15 and 2.16). The District Manager should be alert to the mutual advantages often offered by an exchange of land between agencies. If a State agency owns land suitable for grazing use and management by the Bureau of Land Management and desires other lands having high wildlife values which might otherwise be requested by withdrawal, the possibility and desirability of land exchange will be explored.

CHAPTER 8.3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

8.3.7

- .7 Sections 1 and 6 of the Taylor Grazing Act provide that the public lands shall be open to hunting and fishing and other lawful uses. Various Departmental decisions have re-emphasized this. The matter of public access over public lands has not always been well understood. The Bureau's position has been to insist upon the public's interest in Federal lands being preserved, whether it be from the standpoint of recreation or other use. PUBLIC ACCESS
- A. Generally public access to the Federal range is developed in accordance with local, county, or State laws as a result of a road having been used by the public over a period of years or other established right-of-way. The measures taken should facilitate access to important areas for lawful purposes. For the purpose of defining and resolving access problems, public land ownership patterns will determine to a large degree the course to be taken. Large blocks or acreages of contiguous Federal range where multiple use management is significant, will be given primary consideration in the development of access routes to meet the public need. Where public access to such areas is blocked by owners of private lands cooperative arrangements should be undertaken with the land owners and other interested parties, to facilitate access for lawful purposes and at the same time provide reasonable safeguards of the rights of the land owners. The Bureau will first attempt to resolve such problems with the land owner through cooperative agreements for easement, exchange of use, exchange of land, or reciprocal rights-of-way. If these measures fail, alternate routes of access should be sought. As a last resort, the right-of-way may be acquired under the power of eminent domain either by the local, State, or Federal Government. Only funds specifically appropriated for the condemnation action may be used for this purpose insofar as Federal action is concerned. Condemnation procedures will be used only in cases clearly requiring positive remedial action after all efforts by other alternative methods have failed. Procedures for improvement and maintenance of access routes are treated under section 8.5.3. ACQUIRING ACCESS
- B. The use of stipulations in rights-of-way or section 4 permits to preserve the right of public access is fully explored, approved by the Solicitor in his opinion M-36300 dated May 5, 1958. The preservation of access routes into an area also may be provided by withdrawal of public lands. See Solicitor's opinion M-36532, September 19, 1958. USE OF STIPULATION AND WITHDRAWALS

CHAPTER 8.3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

8.3.8

UNAUTHORIZED
POSTING .8

Unauthorized posting of Federal lands, is a violation of section 161.11(a)(7) of the regulations, which prohibits interference with licensed hunters or fishermen, or with other persons lawfully entitled to enter the Federal range. 43 CFR 160.13 of the regulations contains essentially the same provisions applicable to leased lands. Posting of Federal lands against entrance by the general public constitutes interference with their rights and is subject to trespass action if the violator fails to remove all such signs when so directed by the district manager.

OIL AND GAS
LEASING .9
PROCEDURES
ON WILDLIFE
AREAS

The regulations governing oil and gas leasing on wildlife areas are found in 43 CFR 192.9. Game range lands, "Coordination lands" and Alaska wildlife areas are subject to joint consideration by the BLM and Fish and Wildlife Service personnel (and authorized State officials in the case of coordination lands) for the purpose of determining which parts or portions of a wildlife withdrawal, if any, should be excluded from oil and gas leasing. Wildlife refuges are under exclusive jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and are not subject to leasing except as provided by 43 CFR 192.9(b)(2). By the terms of separate Executive Orders, the Bureau has joint responsibility with the F&WL Service for management of Game Ranges (43 CFR 163). Subject to special agreements with the State, the Bureau may also regulate the use of livestock of areas withdrawn under the Coordination Act. The general policy statement signed by the Directors of the BLM and FSFW and approved by the Secretary on May 21, 1958, (Illustration 3) provides that a determination of the areas which must be reserved for wildlife purposes shall be accomplished through joint field examinations by the representatives of the two agencies. Essentially this determination will result in a land use classification, made on the ground by the Refuge Manager and the Bureau State Supervisor or his designated representative, subject to final approval by the Secretary. As a general guide, the following classes of land will be excluded from oil and gas leasing:

- A. Patented lands acquired by direct purchase or gift specifically for wildlife use and patented lands transferred from another Federal agency for use by wildlife or acquired as surplus property for the protection and propagation of wildlife.

CHAPTER 8.3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

8.3.9B

- B. Local areas of wildlife habitat or portions of a wildlife range essential to the protection, propagation, and management of the wildlife resource which cannot be adequately protected by the use of standard stipulation (Form 4-1383, Illustration 4) applicable to oil and gas leasing on these areas. Examples may include (1) nesting grounds; (2) water and marsh areas; (3) sources of water developed or controlled by the United States for wildlife; (4) big game migration routes; (5) big game lambing or fawning areas; (6) areas where major wildlife concentration occurs; (7) areas which are set aside for field study or research of factors relating to the management of plant and animal resources.

OIL AND GAS
LEASING
PROCEDURES
ON WILDLIFE
AREAS
(Cont.)

All other lands within such areas shall be open to oil and gas leasing subject to the standard lease stipulations contained on Form 4-1383. These stipulations are automatically applicable to all leases issued on wildlife areas unless specifically waived by the Secretary.

- .10 Normally, native big game species will secure their full sustenance from the range and forest lands which they inhabit. However, under certain circumstances an artificial game feeding program may be necessary. Such programs are the responsibility of the State.

GAME MANAGE-
MENT
FACILITIES

- A. If the State requests it in times of emergency, a temporary operation of this kind usually can be arranged by cooperative agreement or verbal understanding with the State agency concerned.

EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS

- B. Contrasted to the above condition, in certain instances it may be necessary to provide for more or less permanent type feeding grounds, hay storage barns, or similar structures on the Federal range under appropriate permit. In this case, if a suitable acreage of private land is not available, permission to construct such improvements may be granted to the State by a lease, permit, or easement, depending upon which procedure is most applicable (43 CFR, Parts 9, 244, 254, and 258) and V BLM 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5). The creation of permanent feeding grounds will generally react unfavorably on range conditions in the vicinity and such use of the range is considered contrary to good range practice. Therefore, permits of this nature will be granted only when the need is verified by the district manager and no alternative procedure is available to the State for taking care of a serious game problem.

PERMANENT
TYPE FEEDING
GROUNDS

CHAPTER 8.3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

8.3.100

CHECKING
STATIONS

- C. To facilitate game management and control, authorization may also be issued to the State for such purposes as game checking stations, etc.

RANGE
DEVELOPMENT

- D. If the use desired by the State is more in the nature of a range improvement or development such as range reseeding, fencing, water retention, etc., a cooperative agreement will be more in order. See section 6.9.11B this Volume, for more detailed treatment of this subject.

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CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.1

- .1 The overall importance of wildlife management as it relates to the public lands plus the wide variety of bird and animal wildlife to be found on Bureau-administered lands requires a reasonably well-founded knowledge by Bureau personnel of the habits and habitat requirements of important game species. This section provides certain guiding principles and methods upon which management of wildlife is based. Earlier parts of the manual have listed the actions necessary for treatment of special situations such as for the preservation of endangered species or the introduction of exotics new to an area. The following paragraphs deal with treatment of normal, more or less routine wildlife problems expected to be found on the Federal range. GENERAL
- .2 Section 161.5(b) of the Federal Range Code provides the basis for making a reservation of forage for a reasonable number of wild game animals. IX BLM 2 specifies that the unit or allotment records must reflect these obligations. MANAGEMENT FOR BIG GAME
- A. Reasonable numbers may be defined as the numbers of game animals of a particular species which, based upon present day conditions, without undue competition or harm to the resource, can utilize the range in harmony with other uses and with other animal species based on use that will best serve the public interest. Obviously, this cannot be a set number of animals per unit of area or a number based upon a constant percentage of forage to be reserved on a large acreage. It may be expected to vary between units or subunits by class of game animal and character of the range. In some instances it will amount to very little or no reservation at all if only a token number of forage-using game animals are present. At other times, where a key wildlife range area is involved, the reservation of forage must of necessity be of significance. REASONABLE NUMBERS
- B. In keeping with Departmental policy, a reservation for wildlife use shall be set only after full consultation with wildlife interests and after a recommendation has been obtained from such groups and the advisory board. (See Illustration 7.) Such recommendations must be made a matter of record. After carefully considering the recommendations made, in the light of present or planned wildlife populations, condition of the range resource, and all other significant factors, the district manager will, as the need dictates, establish the necessary forage reservations. Adjudication summaries which record FORAGE RESERVATIONS

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.2C

FORAGE
RESERVATIONS
(Cont.)

the apportionment of total grazing as to qualified applicants within an administrative unit will show the amount of forage reserved for use of wildlife. No formal reservation of forage is necessary for grazing lease areas outside of grazing districts. However, as provided in Section 3.2.4B of this Volume, consideration must be given to the needs of wildlife in grazing lease areas. Where a significant number of game animals (i.e., more than a few individual animals) range in the area, their forage requirements should be provided for and noted in the terms and conditions of the lease. Similarly the presence of non-forage using wildlife species such as sage grouse or other upland game birds should be noted for the record.

GAME
ANIMALS
NEEDING
FORAGE

- C. The low-lying open range lands of the West which make up the bulk of the total acreage administered by BLM provide the habitat for a great variety of wildlife. However, certain species are more dependent upon the Federal range for forage than others. Two species stand out above all others; these are mule deer and pronghorned antelope. In terms of total number, deer are far ahead and now present the greatest overall problem in terms of excess populations and over-utilized range. Antelope, on the other hand, are indigenous to the open ranges of the West and more nearly typify big game on the Federal range than any other species. Preservation of the pronghorn as a hunting and recreation resource is dependent upon a proper consideration being given to its needs in our administration of the Federal range. Other native big game animals found in limited numbers on the Federal range include elk, moose, mountain sheep, mountain goat, and javelina. Wherever big game animals make use of the Federal range a finding of forage needs must be made. The advice of Federal and State game department biologists and administrators will be of great help in arriving at a sound basis for making this determination.

BASIS FOR
RESERVATIONS

- D. The application of management to game ranges will require, among other things, an estimate of game populations (discussed under subsection G and some means of estimating the total forage production available for wildlife. Chapter 10.1, Resource Surveys, outlines a method of making this determination by reconnaissance type survey. Stoddart and Rasmussen Deer Management and Range Livestock Production, 1945, have pointed out that under more or less average range

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.2E

conditions in the mountain ranges of Utah the degree of direct competition between deer and sheep amounts to approximately 43 percent, and as between deer and cattle only about 19 percent. The observation made on the co-operative survey of the Fort Peck game range further substantiates the fact that under normal grazing conditions an average range type will take care of a considerable number of game animals without any appreciable reduction in the forage remaining for livestock. This depends primarily upon three factors:

BASIS FOR
RESERVATIONS
(Cont.)

- (1) The kind of wildlife being considered;
- (2) The degree and seasons of use which can be expected to be made of the type by livestock and game, e.g., 75 percent coverage by livestock, 25 percent coverage by game, etc.;
- (3) The character and amount of vegetation present, i.e., number of plant species usable only by game, only by livestock, or palatable to both classes of animal. This is essentially the basis of the survey method described in section 10.1.9 of this Volume.

- E. The relative amount or volume of forage consumed by domestic and wild animals has been the subject of much study and variable interpretations. The Bureau has maintained a five-to-one ratio between sheep and cattle since its administration of the Federal range began. All records of forage consumed by game animals should be determined in accordance with the figures given below (See Chapter 10.1). Until conclusive information is available which indicates a different ratio is more nearly correct, these values will be used.

FORAGE
CONSUMPTION
RATES

1 cow or 5 sheep	=	1 AU (the standard)
2/3 buffalo (bison)	=	1 AU (1 bison for 1 mo. = 1½ AUMs)
1 moose	=	1 AU (1 moose = 1 AUM)
1-1/3 elk	=	1 AU (1 elk = 3/4 AUM)
4 mountain sheep	=	1 AU (1 mountain sheep = ¼ AUM)
4 mule deer	=	1 AU (1 mule deer = ¼ AUM)
5 antelope	=	1 AU (1 antelope = 1/5 AUM)

- F. Once the initial estimate of grazing capacity available for game animals has been made and this information has been correlated with the estimated total game populations present on the ranges, the emphasis should be shifted to

RANGE STUDIES

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.2G

RANGE
STUDIES
(Cont.)

a study of range condition and trend. This subject is covered in section 10.3.33, of this Volume. From this data information may be obtained on the current utilization and health of forage plants and their ability to withstand use at the present game population level. In turn the need for herd reductions, etc., will be indicated and the data obtained will serve as a basis for our recommendations to the State as to length of hunting seasons, sex of animals to be hunted, bag limit, and similar matters.

CENSUS
METHODS

- G. In the management of range lands used by game, it is necessary to determine the approximate big game population. If several species of game are present, this may require more than one or a combination of methods. This again will require cooperation with other agencies or groups having a common interest in the matter. In most instances, the Bureau will assume the role of a cooperator with the State game departments in census work. Antelope and elk have been counted quite successfully by use of a light plane capable of flying at slow speeds over rough country. Coverage is obtained by flying a predetermined grid pattern over a selected herd unit range. There must be at least one experienced observer in the plane in addition to the pilot. A snow background is usually essential to a good count. Helicopter counts have been even more successful, although relatively expensive to operate. Use of a plane is generally not successful for deer census. These animals may be counted quite successfully by driving an area if sufficient manpower is available to have men spaced at 100' to 150' intervals along the drive line. Tract counts are quite indicative of herd numbers if made in a systematic manner across known migration routes. Also the deer pellet count methods will provide a good indication of trend in game populations and an index of use made within a given range area but should not be relied upon for information on transient or migratory herds. A brief discussion of the pellet count method is given in section 10.3.44 of this Volume. If use is to be made of this system, State game department biologists will be able to outline step-by-step procedures in the application of the method as it is used under local conditions. There are a number of census methods based upon such factors as hunter kill

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.3

data, the ratio of tagged to untagged deer, and the buck-doe ratios of any given herd which will not be described but may be useful under special circumstances.

CENSUS
METHODS
(Cont.)

- .3 For the purpose of this text, upland game will be considered as small game birds and animals excepting waterfowl; waterfowl will include ducks, geese, brant, and any other water loving game birds locally important on Bureau administered areas.

MANAGEMENT
FOR UPLAND
GAME, WATER-
FOWL AND FISH

- A. There is a natural tendency to think of wildlife in terms of big game animals, predators and rodents. However, in management of public range and forest lands the BLM must automatically accept partial responsibility for the welfare of all animal and bird life dependent upon these lands. In the case of song birds and small mammals, this responsibility consists largely of maintaining vegetative cover which furnishes their habitat. Thus the general objective of protection and conservation of the range will concurrently achieve the necessary preservation of habitat. Similarly good soil and range management practices are reflected in good watershed conditions which in turn mean normal runoff required to sustain game fish population.

RESPONSIBILITY

- B. The native upland game bird most characteristic of BLM lands is the sage grouse. Many other animals such as cotton tail rabbits and desert quail as well as certain exotics like Chukar partridge are also of importance. The Bureau must maintain adequate habitat for upland game and where circumstances require, we should cooperate with State and Federal agencies in improving cover and feed conditions. The ways of doing this consist primarily of water development, protective fencing, and similar measures. See section 8.5 of this part. Perhaps of greatest importance is that we maintain awareness of this wildlife resource in planning range improvement or development projects. By advance consultation with the State representatives before embarking upon brush removal or water development programs it is often possible to give real aid to local wildlife population without any increase in project costs. The districts should be alert to such opportunities whenever they occur.

UPLAND GAME

- C. Waterfowl occupy a special standing in wildlife circles because of their universal appeal to sportsmen and recreationists and because of their extensive migrations to

WATERFOWL

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.3D

WATERFOWL
(Cont.)

and from other nations of the hemisphere. For these reasons, regulations and management of migratory waterfowl are subject to international treaty agreements with Canada and Mexico and are a primary responsibility of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Hunting regulations, seasonal bag limits and similar measures are worked out in cooperation with the States but are subject to the final authority of the Secretary of the Interior. As is the case with upland game, the Bureau's chief contribution to improvement of conditions for waterfowl can be through development and improvement of habitat. The full influence of our water development program on waterfowl is now known, but it has unquestionably provided a significant increase in nesting and resting habitat in many areas. A judicious program of fencing small headwater areas above reservoirs could probably do much additional good for the cause of waterfowl conservation.

FISH

- D. Other than a program of improving watershed conditions, the Bureau's responsibility consists chiefly of maintaining and developing access to fishable public waters and so protecting the public interest in the recreational resource. In instances where our water development projects will support fish life we will aid and encourage the State in stocking such waters.

PREDATORS
AND RODENTS

- .4 The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will, under the terms of the 1946 agreement (Illustration 1), be primarily responsible for control of predators and rodents. BLM employees as part of their normal duties will note excess populations of pests and predators and consult with appropriate BSF&W representatives in establishing necessary control programs in accordance with the terms of the joint agreement. Because rabbit and rodent populations tend to be cyclic in nature, a review of past population trends may help in predicting future eruptions. This work must normally be planned on a more or less continuing basis, subject to future improvement in control operations.

AUTHORITY

- A. The question has arisen as to the propriety of the Bureau contributing range improvement money for the purpose of predator and rodent control. The Comptroller General in Opinion B-120739 dated August 21, 1957,

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.5B

with such activity should be maintained in order to discourage cruel gathering practices and to prevent unnecessary harrassment of livestock licensed to use the range.

- B. Burros have so far been a problem only in the Southwest. These animals have increased in parts of California, Nevada, and Arizona. Originally domesticated and used as pack animals by desert travelers, they were abandoned in many instances and now exist in a semi-wild state in the arid Southwest. In addition to their habit of severely overusing most kinds of vegetation, they have a propensity for despoiling waterholes and are often extremely destructive of range improvements. BURROS
- (1) The State law of California provides that all undomesticated burros are the property of the State. It is unlawful to kill or capture burros except under written permit from the State Department of Agriculture. California has established a burro preserve which includes the Death Valley National Monument and adjacent BLM lands. CALIFORNIA
- (2) In Arizona, State officials take the position that the owner of the land is the owner of the burros. The Arizona State law permits the gathering of unbranded burros but requires that they be held for a period of time before disposal. This holding period is not required provided the owner of the burros signs a bill of sale. Bureau employees may have upon occasion signed these forms; however, such action is not a legally correct procedure and should be discontinued. ARIZONA
- C. Even in the face of contrary State law the Secretary has authority to take the action necessary to conserve the natural resource of public land Camfield v. United States, 167 U. S. 518, 525-26, Utah Power and Light v United States, 243 U. S. 389, 404 (1917). But while the Federal Government's authority is paramount, the Bureau will continue to rely upon a program of sound cooperation with the State and local groups to maintain control of unlicensed animals on the Federal range. Any direct control action should be taken only within the purview of the Federal trespass regulations. FEDERAL
RESPONSIBILITY

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.6

MANAGEMENT
PLANS
(Cont.)

- .6 Management plans are required for normal Bureau range administration activities. Consideration of present or potential wildlife populations will be required in all plans drawn up for management of range and forest lands.

GENERAL

- A. The plan must be developed to show the place that wildlife occupies in the overall use, development, and protection of a management area and it is important that consideration be given to all forms of fish and wildlife, not big game alone. Generally the wildlife management plan should be set up by management units or by game herd units as may be defined by the State game department. Critical game use areas may require a more detailed plan covering units of smaller size.

OUTLINE

- B. Management plans should show a coordinated approach to protection, regulation, and management of wildlife and stipulate how this work will be correlated with other programs in the area. The plan should include, but need not be limited to, the following subjects:
- (1) Definition of the management unit which may include herd unit maps and other data.
 - (2) Tabulation of necessary forage reservations for wildlife, if any.
 - (3) Estimated wildlife numbers by species compared to desirable populations in relation to necessary preservation of the range.
 - (4) Brief history of past use and numbers of wildlife.
 - (5) Brief description of game herd yearlong use pattern, i.e., seasons of use, migration routes, etc.
 - (6) Extent of conflicting use with other wildlife species or livestock. Proposals for treatment or improvement.
 - (7) Provisions for study or research of game use activity on key range areas.

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.4B

substantiated an earlier opinion of the Solicitor, A-82570, dated December 30, 1936, in which it was held that range improvement funds may properly be expended for this purpose. After ruling that the function of protection of the public lands may include the control of rodents and predatory animals, the Comptroller General said, "... Therefore, if the Bureau of Land Management determines that predator control on public lands is a necessary incident to the protection of such lands, it may procure predator control services from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife..."

AUTHORITY
(Cont.)

- B. It is necessary that the predatory animals control personnel of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the district personnel of the Bureau of Land Management collaborate closely. This is essential in order to provide the most effective program with the funds available and to insure that conflicts with various interests using the Federal range are minimized. District managers will exercise whatever control is necessary over the use of compound 1080 baits, cyanide guns, bear traps, and other devices which might be hazardous to range users.

PREDATORY
ANIMAL
CONTROL
PROGRAMS

- (1) Control by the Bureau of Land Management of compound 1080 baits will be in the form of a memorandum of agreement (Illustration 9) that will be initiated at the district level. The agreement will locate by local land marks or map reference all such stations, and will set forth the approximate period during each year that the station will be baited. Ordinarily the baits should be destroyed during the early spring before stockmen and recreationists begin to use the range and should not be put out until big game and grazing seasons close during the fall. 1080 bait stations will not be placed within allotments where the allottee objects to the use of such bait unless extenuating circumstances occur. Also such bait should not be used within or adjacent to areas of high recreational use. In developing the agreement, field personnel of the two agencies will first agree upon the general areas where the baits will be placed. Following placement of the baits the agreement can be completed showing the specific location of such stations.

USE OF 1080

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.5

USE OF
CYANIDE
GUNS

- (2) Coyote Getters (cyanide guns) are widely used throughout the western states. Occasionally, people find them and set them off out of curiosity or accidentally. Since severe injury or death could result under certain circumstances, it is important that Getters be placed in out-of-the way places not often visited by people. In addition, the area should be posted so as to adequately warn the public of the hazard that exists.

UNLICENSED
ANIMALS

- .5 In recent years there has been close public scrutiny of the Bureau's attitude and policy in the control of undesirable animals such as federal horses and burros.

"WILD"
HORSES

- A. The Bureau has been subject to criticism relative to the control of so-called "wild" horses which are in fact largely ranch livestock allowed to graze at large. The true mustang probably descended from horses brought into the country by early Spanish explorers, but few if any of the progeny of these animals are left on the range today. It is important that this distinction be made in official speeches or writings on the subject. It is not the policy of the Bureau or the Department to eliminate horses from the range. Even if desirable, this control could not be done in a practicable manner. The objective is to control trespass and provide for proper and orderly range use. (See Part 7 of this Volume for procedures on grazing trespass).

LEGAL
RESTRICTIONS

- (1) Public law 86-234 (73 Stat. 470; 18 U.S.C. 47) prohibits the use of aircraft or motorized vehicles in rounding up unowned horses or burros on the public lands. The Act also prohibits pollution of watering places on public lands for the purpose of trapping, killing or otherwise harming such animals.

ROUNDUP

- (2) Roundup operations should be carried out by local ranchers who themselves are likely owners of the horses running at large. Such operations, if carried out subject to the local police powers of the State, would not require direct participation by Bureau officials. However, close liaison

CHAPTER 8.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

8.4.6B

- (8) Needed range improvements for benefit of wildlife.
- (9) Description of any areas vital to preservation of a species.
- (10) Plan of action to accomplish objectives listed.

OUTLINE
(Cont.)

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CHAPTER 8.5 RANGE IMPROVEMENT FOR WILDLIFE

8.5.1

- .1 The range improvement program carried out during the past twenty-five years by the BLM, has been of significant value to wildlife. Both game and non-game birds and animals are now found in range areas, formerly almost devoid of wildlife, primarily by reason of new water developments and general improvement of range condition. GENERAL
- .2 As one means of fostering closer relationships between the Bureau and the states, cooperative range improvement programs may be established. Such projects will normally be for joint benefit of livestock and wildlife and may be participated in by cooperating livestockmen, or others interested in the welfare of livestock or wildlife. As a means of standardizing procedures, a memorandum-agreement form was adopted September 16, 1958 as a pattern for Bureau-State cooperation on range improvement programs (Illustration 5). The Director's memorandum of the above date, (Subject: Cooperative Agreements with State Fish and Game Commissions), which transmitted the agreement form, stressed among other things the need for a common understanding of the optimum numbers of livestock and game which would make use of the area. This is a means of guaranteeing proper utilization of the improved forage resources. The agreement form is self-explanatory. Any substantial departure from the provisions of the pattern agreement should be referred to the Director's office for review and clearance before it is made effective. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS
- .3 Primary projects and practices used in wildlife management are as follows: PROJECTS AND PRACTICES
- A. Water development is foremost among range improvement practices beneficial to wildlife. For this reason, consideration should be given to existing or potential wildlife population at the time plans are made for range improvement or S&M conservation programs. The benefits include: (a) drinking water for all forms of wildlife; (b) nesting areas for upland birds and waterfowl; (c) feeding and nesting areas for waterfowl (this is especially important in major waterfowl flyway areas); (d) the possible use of additional forage areas not formerly used because of lack of water. In addition to actual development of water, fencing of reservoir or spring headwater areas is encouraged where funds permit or where this may be accomplished by cooperating agencies (Form 4-1119) or by lease, permit, or easement (V BLM 3.3, 3.4, 3.15). Small acreages fenced against livestock use will serve several useful purposes such as restricting siltation of reservoirs through increased WATER DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 8.5 RANGE IMPROVEMENT FOR WILDLIFE

8.5.3B

PROJECTS AND
PRACTICES
(Cont.)

density of vegetation, protecting the water source from trampling (springs), and providing protected nesting sites for ducks, sage grouse, and other native birds. As another aspect of wildlife conservation, permanent waters developed by BLM may be seeded to useful wildlife plants or stocked with fish. Cooperation in work of this kind should be solicited from the State game department. In dry unwatered range areas, it is often possible for State game departments to develop limited water supplies for birds, small mammals, and a few larger game animals through the use of so-called "gallinaceous guzzlers." Guzzlers require a very limited amount of space and rarely conflict with other multiple uses of the public land.

FENCING

- B. Fencing policies of the Bureau have not in all cases been understood by the general public and consequently have on occasion aroused antagonism among sportsmen's groups and others. In an effort to clearly establish the Bureau's policy on fencing, a statement outlining the procedures to be followed was issued on May 15, 1959, by the Director (Illustration 6). Several matters which the policy statement points out should serve to clarify public thinking about the Bureau's operations. Our fencing program will definitely consider the benefits or disadvantages to wildlife as well as other aspects and action will be taken accordingly. Although we participate in and support fencing programs as a conservation measure, outright objection by the State game department will be cause for careful re-analysis of the situation before a project is started and every effort will be made to remove objectionable features and reconcile conflicts.

RANGE
REVEGETA-
TION

- C. There is abundant evidence of significant benefits to wildlife from our range revegetation and restoration programs.

SEEDING
OPERATIONS

- (1) Seeding operations are a highly important phase of range restoration which vitally affects wildlife on the public lands. Our program of range seeding has been used effectively to reduce soil erosion, restrict the spread of halogeton and other range weeds, in addition to increasing range forage production. Generally benefits to wildlife have been considered of secondary value due to the supposed indifference of big game to grass as a forage plant.

There is ample reason to stress the wildlife values of seeding programs on the basis of live-stock being diverted from adjacent ranges important to big game. However, there is increasing evidence that crested wheat and other seeded species are an important source of big game forage. Many instances are now being reported of deer and antelope use of seeded areas on practically a year-long basis. The Bureau is actively cooperating in trial browse reseeding projects. If this practice can be developed on a practical basis, the way will be opened to direct browse restoration programs in many areas.

SEEDING
OPERATIONS
(Cont.)

- (2) Brush removal is another facet of revegetation which is receiving increased attention. It has the advantage of being relatively cheap to apply and when accomplished through spraying, leaves the soil layer undisturbed. Wildlife groups are generally interested in BLM brush removal projects since the browse may be needed for winter use of antelope or deer herds. Consultation with the State officials prior to brush control operations is now a fixed Bureau policy. In discussing proposed Bureau brush removal projects with the State, there are two facts which should be emphasized:

BRUSH
REMOVAL

- (a) Under present concepts our over-all program for the next several decades or longer will treat only a small percent of the total sagebrush range in the West.
- (b) Even under the most favorable conditions a certain amount of sagebrush is left or re-establishes itself in the stand within a few years since it is a normal constituent of the range type. For these reasons we are of the firm opinion that our brush treatment programs will rarely adversely affect wildlife. In any case, extensive projects for eradication of browse range usable by game will not be undertaken where survival of a game herd may be placed in jeopardy.

- D. As used here, "access" refers to construction of roads or trails into remote range areas for the purpose of securing better supervision and protection of the range

DEVELOPING
ACCESS

CHAPTER 8.5 RANGE IMPROVEMENT FOR WILDLIFE

8.5.3D-

DEVELOPING
ACCESS
(Cont.)

and to permit hunting and other forms of multiple use of public lands. This range improvement practice can pay big dividends in promoting reduction of game numbers in overpopulated herds in areas not otherwise available to normal hunting. It is desirable for access road development to be undertaken cooperatively with the States and counties in order to have the advantage of the game department's advice on road location as well as the supplemental funds which may be available for construction and maintenance. The right of access to the public lands as provided in the laws and regulations is discussed in Section 8.3.7 of this part.

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CHAPTER 8.6 FORMS AND REPORTS

8.6.1

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| .1 | As a means of keeping the State, Area, and Director's offices informed on the status of wildlife and its relation to the conservation and utilization of the Federal range resource, certain plans for development and reports of accomplishment are required. | GENERAL |
| .2 | The annual report of the Secretary contains a general narrative report of range management and administration. As an aid in preparing this a report by field offices is called for shortly before the end of each fiscal year. Although a different "theme" for the report is announced each year by the Secretary, the basic information needed changes very little from year to year. A concise statement on activities relating to wildlife (not just big game) is necessary to round out the administration picture. Following is a suggested topic outline from which the statement on wildlife may be developed: | NARRATIVE
REPORTS |
| A. | This will include a brief summary of public contacts or meetings attended for the purpose of discussing matters related to wildlife management. | PUBLIC
RELATIONS -
COOPERATIVE
MEETINGS |
| B. | Describe all counts or population index studies participated in and give population trends. | CENSUS WORK |
| C. | Give a summary statement of all study projects in which the district participates or has an active interest. Study of the condition and trend of key game range areas may be included. | COOPERATIVE
RESEARCH
AND STUDIES |
| D. | This should be limited to projects or programs which have benefits to wildlife as one of the major objectives. | RANGE IMPROVE-
MENT FOR
WILDLIFE |
| E. | Explain the current status of range predators and pests in the district and list plans or projects initiated for control and improvement. | PREDATOR AND
RODENT CONTROL |
| F. | Report all wildlife problem areas with a brief statement describing the nature of the problem, remedial measures contemplated, etc. | WILDLIFE
PROBLEM AREAS |
| G. | Relate the activity of regular wildlife advisory board members and the recommendations of any other advisory groups which give advice on wildlife problems. | ADVISORY
SERVICES |

CHAPTER 8.6 FORMS AND REPORTS

8.6.2H 3p

OTHER

- H. The foregoing is not meant to limit the scope of the report but will serve as a tickler list of subject matter. If Section 15 grazing lease areas have a significant population of wildlife, a supplemental statement covering current plans and activities should be submitted.

STATISTICAL
INFORMATION

- .3 The annual statistical reports prepared at the district level furnish the information for the Statistical Appendix published annually by the Director's office. District reports are submitted on Form 4-1137. Because this report deals principally in terms of animal unit months of forage and animal numbers, only big game animals will be reported upon the space provided in line 13 and in Col. 25. On BLM ranges these will be deer, antelope, elk, moose, mountain sheep, and any other native or exotic which may be using forage on the Federal range. Predators, rodents, small game animals and birds will not be included in this report.

COLUMN 25

- A. Column 25 shows the total AUMs of forage used by game animals listed by species as reflected by the best information of numbers and seasons of use made, and with consideration given to the ownership status of the range used. For example, if a grazing district supports an estimated population of 425 antelope for a six-month period and the land status is approximately 75 percent Federal range, the total Federal range forage will be computed as follows: (Section 8.4.2E lists the conversion rate for antelope at 5 to 1) $425 \div 5 = 85 \text{ AUs} \times 6 \text{ mos.} = 510 \text{ AUMs total use.}$ $510 \text{ AUMs} \times 75\% \text{ FR} = 383 \text{ AUMs of FR forage being used.}$ This calculation is made for each class of game animal and listed by species, number, and total AUMs as indicated. The sum total of game AUMs of use is entered in the indicated space under column 25. It is important that this figure show the total estimated use without regard to the amount of forage reserved for wildlife.

LINE 13

- B. Show on line 13 of the report the actual forage reserved for wildlife as required in the range adjudication process plus any additional grazing capacity determined to be available over and above livestock grazing use as described by resource survey procedures in Section 10.1.9 of this Volume. A comparison of this figure with the summation of column 25 will call

CHAPTER 8.6 FORMS AND REPORTS

8.6.4

attention to areas of game overpopulation. The sum of AUMs listed on line 13 will equal the sum of the carrying capacity column in Column 28 on Form 4-1137 except as indicated in footnote 1.

LINE 13
(Cont.)

- (1) In order for the total AUMs on line 13 to be reconciled with those shown in block 28, additional wildlife grazing capacity over and above grazing capacity usable by livestock must be footnoted on the form to clearly indicate its derivation.

- .4 General instructions for preparation of program plans and quarterly progress reports are found in IV BLM 156. Programming range administration work is covered in IX BLM 1.5. Wildlife relates in some degree to the first, second, and third degrees of priority work as described in IX BLM 1.5.3 of the manual. Basic adjudication is not complete without consideration of wildlife needs as defined in 43 CFR 161.5(b). Likewise the relationship of wildlife to the program for range surveys, studies, and supervision is recognized. Section 1.5.5E of this Volume treats programming of wildlife and recreation activities. It clearly establishes the need for systematic planning of wildlife management requirements. This activity continues to increase in importance and each district manager should carefully analyze the long term Bureau program needs as they relate to his district, then follow through with them.

PROGRAMMING

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**Illustration 1 - Memorandum of Understanding Between
the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the
Bureau of Land Management for the coordination of live-
stock and fish and wildlife management**

(To be issued at a later date)



MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
concerning Utilization of Federal Public Lands
IN WARNER VALLEY, OREGON

December 5, 1950

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into by and between the Oregon State Game Commission, hereafter termed the Commission, and the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service, both of the U. S. Department of the Interior, hereafter respectively termed the Bureau and the Service, regarding the utilization of public lands of the United States in Warner Valley Oregon, WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Bureau is charged with control and administrative responsibility for certain public lands hereafter designated, in Warner Valley, Oregon, which are more valuable and suitable for multiple use for livestock operations and public wildlife management than for any other use; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau, is authorized by Section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S. Code, 315h), "To provide by suitable rules and regulations for cooperation with official . . . agencies engaged in conservation or propagation of wildlife interested in the use of the grazing districts";

WHEREAS, the Commission and the Service desire to have such lands made available for wildlife administration jointly with grazing and other uses administered by the Bureau;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual public benefits to be attained as hereinafter stated, the parties hereby agree as follows on a plan for the joint and multiple use of all Federal vacant public lands at any time under the control of the Bureau within the following townships all of which are in Warner Valley:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 34 S., R. 24 E.
T. 36 S., R. 24 E.
T. 37 S., R. 24 E.
T. 38 S., R. 24 E.
T. 40 S., R. 24 E.
T. 34 S., R. 25 E.
T. 35 S., R. 25 E.
T. 38 S., R. 25 E.
T. 39 S., R. 25 E.
T. 40 S., R. 25 E.
T. 33 S., R. 26 E.
T. 34 S., R. 26 E.

together with all Federal riparian ownership lands adjoining such subdivisions within the bends of Hart Lake, Crump Lake, Jones Lake, Anderson Lake, Turpin Lake, and Bluejoint Lake.

I. Subject to law and valid existing rights the aforesaid lands shall not be available for other than Federal public ownership and to the extent herein provided shall be administered jointly by the Bureau, the Commission, and the Service, with the purpose of providing maximum utilization for wildlife and domestic livestock and for other uses consistent with proper management practices and policies to be mutually agreed upon.

II. A Management Policy Committee, including representatives of each of the parties hereto, shall be formed for the purpose of considering basic plans and policies for the proper utilization of the area. The Committee shall meet at a place mutually agreeable, semi-annually, about the first of February and the first of August of each year, and shall otherwise examine and inspect the area frequently to determine any adjustments or modifications of plans as may be required. The Committee shall be composed of an authorized field representative of each party hereto and the Bureau of Land Management Regional Administrator, the State Game Director, and the Service Regional Director.

III. The Commission and the Service shall cause to have prepared promptly after the execution of this agreement by all parties a master plan for the wildlife uses to be made on the area and such prospectus shall then be considered by the aforesaid management committee and when unanimously agreed to by such committee, merged with a grazing and economic use plan to be formulated by the Bureau, to result in an over-all utilization policy and plan for the area.

IV. Subject to the said master management plan and policy, the basic spheres of responsibility of each of the parties hereto within the scope of such policy and plan are as follows

a. The administration of grazing and other uses on the area shall be primarily the responsibility of the Bureau. All revenues from such uses shall be considered Federal receipts and disposed of in accordance with law.

b. The Service and the Commission shall jointly administer the wildlife management plan formulated and included within the aforesaid master plan and shall be responsible for the execution of any wildlife development plans and the administration of public hunting activities.

c. All improvements to be constructed on the area by the parties such as fences, water control structures, dikes, or other physical installations shall be mutually agreed upon prior to undertaking any construction; and the costs thereof shall be divided between the parties according to the functional benefit that economic uses or wildlife may expect to derive therefrom. Provision for the payment of such costs shall be arranged between the parties prior

to the undertaking of any project or the incurring of any obligation. The scope of this paragraph encompasses planning services such as engineering and architectural plans, as well as the actual construction phase of such activities.

V. All parties hereto will participate in the prevention and suppression of range or other fires to the fullest extent necessary to cope with such situations. Personnel of all the three agencies will cooperate in the enforcement of any rules and regulations applicable to the area herein involved including range laws, game laws, and public land laws.

VI. Any expenditure of funds proposed to be made hereunder by any agency will be understood to be contingent upon availability of appropriation for such purpose..

VII. This agreement shall become effective on the latest date occurring opposite the name of any signatory hereto and shall be and remain in effect, subject to change, modification, or amendment by mutual consent of all parties hereto for the period of years from said date.

VII. No Member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or any benefit that may accrue therefrom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, parties hereto acting through the official representative signing this Agreement have executed this Agreement for the uses and purposes hereinabove set forth.

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

By C. A. Lockwood
Director of Game

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Approved: _____
(Date)

By /s/ Daniel L. Goldy
Regional Administrator

Director, Bureau of Land Management,

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Approved: September 14, 1951
(Date)

By _____
Leo W. Laythe
Regional Director

(SGD) Clarence Cottam
Acting Director; Fish and Wildlife Service

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The sixth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The seventh part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The eighth part of the report deals with the bibliography of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The ninth part of the report deals with the appendix of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The tenth part of the report deals with the index of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

The eleventh part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country and its people.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington 25, D. C.

May 21, 1958

Memorandum

To: Area Administrators, Bureau of Land Management
Regional Directors, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

From: Director, Bureau of Land Management
Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Subject: New regulations, procedures, and general stipulations for oil
and gas leasing on Federal wildlife lands

The revision of the regulations (43 CFR 192) governing oil and gas leasing on Federal wildlife refuge lands, game range lands, coordination lands, and Alaska wildlife areas, has culminated in new regulations announced by Departmental news release dated January 8, 1958 and published in the Federal Register, January 10. The standard lease stipulations as approved by the Secretary are attached.

During the course of the revision there were frequent consultations between representatives of the interested Bureaus to obtain agreement on provisions that will permit development of petroleum resources yet assure maximum protection for wildlife values.

The regulation inaugurates a new policy with respect to oil and gas leasing on Federal wildlife lands. Wildlife refuges, for example, will be closed to leasing unless the Geological Survey finds that refuge lands are subject to oil drainage as a result of operations on adjacent lands. In such instances the Bureau of Land Management, with the concurrence of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, will process an offering for competitive leases which will require final approval of the Secretary.

On other Federal wildlife lands (game range lands, coordination lands and Alaska wildlife areas) the regulations for oil and gas leasing require a determination of lands within such areas which are available for leasing. The determination will be made jointly by the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife with the cooperation of the appropriate State game agency where coordination lands are involved. The Geological Survey will be consulted and all possible

guidance obtained as to the location of known oil and gas fields or potential prospecting areas. Such information will be fully evaluated before making the final selection of the areas to be opened or closed. Essentially, the determination will result in a land use classification made on the ground by the refuge manager and a representative of the Bureau of Land Management to be designated by the State or Operations Supervisor. Criteria to be followed in classifying lands for exclusion from leasing have been jointly developed by the two Bureaus and are listed below. The balance of the areas will be available for leasing subject to the imposition of the approved stipulations (attached) which are designed to help protect the surface resources, including protection of wildlife from damage caused by leasing and development activities.

It should be noted that with respect to coordination lands the regulations provide for joint agreement of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, with the authorized members of the various State game commissions, in determining those lands which shall be excluded from oil and gas leasing. It may be that some State game commissions will wish to recommend supplemental stipulations. The determination of such a need should be made by local representatives of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the State concerned. Any recommended changes in the basic stipulations as previously approved by the Secretary shall be referred to the Department for approval.

It is necessary that the joint classification described above and conducted in keeping with the following criteria be carried out as rapidly as possible in order that appropriate action can be taken on lease applications now pending.

It is proposed to exclude from oil and gas leasing, in addition to wildlife refuge lands, all other Federal wildlife lands in the following categories:

1. Patented lands acquired by direct purchase or gift specifically for wildlife use, and patented lands transferred from another Federal agency for use by wildlife, or acquired as surplus property for the protection and propagation of wildlife.
2. Local areas of wildlife habitat or portions of a wildlife range essential to the protection, propagation, and management of the wildlife resource which cannot be adequately protected by stipulations applicable to oil and gas leasing on game range lands, coordination lands, and Alaska wildlife areas. The following are examples of areas which will be considered in this category: Nesting grounds, water and march areas, and sources of water controlled or developed by the United States for wildlife; big game

migration routes; big game lambing grounds; areas where major wildlife concentrations occur; areas which, in addition to being required for wildlife management, are set aside for field research on factors relating to the management of plant and animal resources.

Should areas excluded from leasing by classification be subject to oil drainage as determined by the Geological Survey, the same leasing procedure as referred to above for wildlife refuges (43 CFR 192.9(b)) will be followed.

While making the classification, lands may be encountered which have outstanding scenic values, are historic sites, or are determined to be of primary value for public recreation but are not subject to the classification criteria because of the absence of wildlife values. To provide protection for such areas, the need for separate withdrawals to exclude the application of the mining and mineral leasing laws should be considered.

The foregoing criteria, together with the lease stipulations, will provide the basic guide lines for classifying lands to be excluded, and will afford protection to the lands under a lease.

Any agreements which are jointly reached on the classification of areas to be excluded from leasing must be submitted to the Secretary for approval in accordance with the regulations.

Attachment

/s/ Edward Woolley
Director, Bureau of Land Management

/s/ D. H. Janzen
Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife

I concur:

/s/ Thomas B. Nolan
Director, Geological Survey

Approved: May 21, 1958

/s/ Fred A. Seaton
Secretary of the Interior

ILLUSTRATION 4

Form 4-1383
(April 1958)

USDI Bureau of Land Management
Wildlife Lands
LEASE STIPULATION

INSTRUCTIONS

This form of stipulations is to be included in Oil and Gas Leases entered into pursuant to 43 CFR 192.9 relating to Oil and Gas Leases in Wildlife Refuge, Game Range, and Coordination Lands.

1. The following stipulations will be made a part of the Bureau of Land Management Lease Forms 4-1158 and 4-1196, and all substitutions therefor. These stipulations will be made applicable as terms and conditions of performance by lessees under all oil and gas leases entered into under authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior over game range, coordination or Alaska Wildlife lands pursuant to the order of the Secretary of the Interior published in 23 *Federal Register* 227, January 11, 1958, 43 CFR 192.9.

2. Should compliance with one or more of these terms and conditions be considered unduly burdensome and unnecessary to the protection of wildlife resources, the lessee may request waiver thereof by letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior setting forth, in full, the reasons why a waiver is considered necessary. The authority to grant such waivers shall be discretionary and may be exercised only by the Secretary or the Under Secretary of the Interior.

3. The authorized officer shall (a) approve no plan of operation that contains provisions inconsistent with the stipulations hereinafter set forth; (b) waive no term or condition in a lease; or exercise no discretion vested in him unless he is satisfied the exercise of that discretion will not damage any wildlife resource.

4. Drilling and production operations under the lease shall be under the direction of the Geological Survey.

5. As used herein:

(a) the term "lessee" includes the lessee, heirs and assigns of the lessee and persons operating on behalf of the lessee;

(b) the term "wildlife resources" include fish and wildlife resources and concentrations, fish and wildlife management operations and range improvements and facilities;

(c) the term "authorized officer" means the State Supervisor of the Bureau of Land Management in the State in which the land is located, and, in Alaska, the Refuge Manager of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

1. The lessee shall:

(a) comply with all the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior;

(b) prior to the beginning of operations, appoint and maintain at all times during the term of the lease a local agent upon whom may be served written orders or notices respecting matters contained in these stipulations and to inform the authorized officer in writing of the name and address of such agent. If a substitute agent is appointed, the lessee shall immediately inform the said representative;

(c) conduct all authorized activities in a manner satisfactory to the authorized officer with due regard for good land management and avoid damage to improvements, timber, crops, and wildlife cover, and fill all sump holes, ditches, and other excavations or cover all debris, and so far as reasonably possible, restore the surface of the leased lands to their former condition and when required to bury all pipelines below plow depth. The authorized officer shall have the right to enter all the premises at any time to inspect both the installation and operational activities of the lessee;

(d) take such steps as may be necessary to prevent damage to wildlife.

(e) do all in his power to prevent and suppress forest, brush, or grass fires and to require his employees, contractors, subcontractors and employees of contractors or subcontractors to do likewise;

(f) install adequate blow-out prevention equipment;

(g) construct ring dikes and sump pits to confine drilling mud and other pollutants and make safe disposition of salt water by use of injection wells or such other method as may be approved in the plan of operation;

(h) cover flare pits in acres of wildlife concentration;

(i) remove derricks, dikes, equipment, and structures not required in producing operations within 60 days after the completion of drilling;

(j) comply with and see to it that his agents and employees comply with all Federal, State, or territorial laws relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping;

(k) commit the lease to any unit plan required in the interest of conservation of oil or gas resources or for the protection of wildlife;

(l) prior to the conduct of geological, geophysical, or core drilling operations or construction of any facilities, or prior to operations to drill or produce, submit in *triplicate* for approval in writing by the authorized officer a plan of operation that will include detailed statements indicating the manner in which the lessee will comply with these stipulations together with a statement that the lessee agrees that compliance with these stipulations and with the approved plan of operations are conditions of performance under this lease and that failure to comply with these provisions (unless they are waived by the Secretary or the Under Secretary of the Interior) will be grounds for cancellation of the lease by the United States. Notwithstanding other provisions in these stipulations, the lessee shall include in any plan of operation specific provisions relating to: The time, place, depth and strength of seismographic shots, maps showing the location of his leases included in the plan, actual and proposed access roads, bunkhouses, proposed well locations, storage and utility facilities, water storage, pipelines and pumping stations; the type of safety equipment that will be employed; the methods to be used to assure the disposition of drilling mud, pollutants, and other debris; the location of facilities in relation to flood levels; and such other specific matters as the authorized officer may require. The plan of operation shall be kept current in all respects and all revisions and amendments submitted to the authorized officer for written approval;

(m) do all things reasonably necessary to prevent or reduce to the fullest extent scarring and erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources and any damage to the watershed. Where construction, operation, or maintenance of any of the facilities on or connected with this lease causes damage to the watershed or pollution of the water resource, the lessee agrees to repair such damage, including reseeding and to take such corrective measures to prevent further pollution or damage to the watershed as are deemed necessary by the authorized officer;

(n) file the bond required by Sec. 2a(4) of the lease before conducting any operations on the leasehold, and file any additional bond required by the authorized officer to pay for damages to wildlife habitat, including trees and shrubs, or wildlife improvements;

(o) agree to respect and comply with any new requirements imposed by the Secretary of the Interior, or the authorized officer, on the operating program as operating experiences proves necessary in order to give complete protection to wildlife populations and wildlife habitat on the areas leased.

2. The lessee shall not:

(a) construct roads, pipelines, utility lines, and attendant facilities that are either unnecessary or which might interfere with wildlife habitat or resources or with drainage;

(b) modify or change the character of streams, lakes, ponds, water holes, seeps, and marshes, except by advance approval in writing by the authorized officer nor shall he in any way pollute such streams, lakes, ponds, water holes, seeps, or marshes;

(c) conduct operations at such times as will interfere with wildlife concentrations;

(d) conduct geological or geophysical explorations that might damage any wildlife resource and such operations shall be conducted only in accordance with advance approval in writing by the authorized officer as to the time, manner of travel, and disturbances of surfaces and the facilities required for the protection of wildlife;

(e) use explosives in fish spawning or rearing areas, nesting areas, lambing grounds, or other areas of wildlife concentrations during periods of intense activity or at any other time or in any manner that might damage any wildlife resources; the pattern, size, and depth of seismographic shots shall be submitted to the authorized officer for advance approval in writing and immediately following the detonation of any seismographic charge, the hole shall be filled or plugged and any surface damage repaired to the satisfaction of the authorized officer;

(f) without advance approval in writing, use any water or water source controlled or developed by the United States;

(g) use mobile equipment under such conditions as to permanently damage surface resources, cause scarring and erosion, or interfere with wildlife concentrations;

(h) conduct geological, or geophysical, or core drilling operations or construct roads, bunkhouses or any facilities or drill or produce under a lease until the submittal and approval in writing of a plan of operation pursuant to Section (2)(m) *supra* or deviate therefrom until any revisions or amendments of said plan have been approved in writing by the authorized officer;

(i) burn rubbish, trash, or other inflammable materials or use explosives in a manner or at a time that would constitute a fire hazard.

MEMORANDUM - AGREEMENT

This memorandum of understanding, made this _____ day of _____, 195_____, by and between _____, hereinafter called the Commission, and the Bureau of Land Management, hereinafter called the Bureau.

WHEREAS, the Bureau is authorized under sections 2 and 9 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269) to enter into cooperative agreements with official State agencies to carry out the purposes of this Act and the Commission is similarly authorized under the laws of the State of _____ to enter into cooperative agreements; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Bureau and the Commission to improve forage conditions for licensed livestock and game animals consistent with the conservation and development of the Federal range lands; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that artificial revegetation and other range improvement and development projects will serve this purpose and, in addition, by increasing the vegetative cover will help to conserve and protect the soil from loss by erosion,

IT IS THEREFORE UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED, that the Bureau and the Commission may enter into local cooperative range improvement or development projects where it is clearly evident that such projects will aid in the conservation and protection of the Federal range with consequent benefits to livestock and wildlife.

IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED, that

1. In the case of cooperative revegetation projects, use will be allowed only after joint surveys have been made as a means of determining the grazing capacity and proper season and class of use for livestock and wildlife. Periodic examinations of the range shall be made of all areas treated or developed in furtherance of this agreement. Condition and trend studies will be cooperatively established as a basis for any future adjustments needed in range use.

2. Irrespective of the type of project installed or developed under the provisions of this agreement, permitted use will be in accordance with the best principles and practices of range management.

3. The Bureau has the full authority and responsibility for control of livestock trespass. The Commission has the responsibility for the control of wildlife and within the limits of its authority will prevent wildlife populations from exceeding the optimum levels agreed upon.

4. Joint responsibility for maintenance of cooperative range improvements will rest with the cooperating agencies provided that when a Federal range user or other individual or group contributes to the installation or development of a project, they may share in the responsibility for maintenance.

5. In the event of failure to agree upon the proper use or management of any area treated under the terms of this agreement, the Bureau, as the agency charged with administrative responsibility of the public lands, will make the final determination.

6. In conformity with existing Bureau policy, only lands which because of their compact status pattern favorable to management for livestock and wildlife and which are least likely to be disposed of under existing use patterns will be improved. Furthermore, it should be clearly understood that notwithstanding this agreement, if the public interest can best be served through classification of the lands so improved for a higher use, they may be withdrawn or disposed of as the situation may require.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

By _____
State Supervisor

STATE OF _____

BY _____
Department Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington 25, D. C.

May 15, 1959

Memorandum

To: Area Administrators, Areas 1, 2 and 3
State Supervisors
District Managers

From: Director

Subject: Fencing of Public Lands

Recent correspondence has indicated the need for a restatement of Bureau policy on the fencing of public lands as it relates to the needs of wildlife.

Because it is quite generally recognized that fencing will aid in securing better supervision and control of range use and will facilitate our range protection and improvement programs, the Bureau will continue to engage in and support fencing programs which are in harmony with the conservation principles of the Taylor Grazing Act. At the same time we recognize our responsibility to supply the habitat and forage requirements of native species of wildlife. Therefore, fencing practices which may adversely affect or endanger wildlife would not be in keeping with the multiple-use principles of land management and must be avoided. This means that the Bureau must provide for careful study and long range planning for all fencing programs to be initiated in areas of importance to wildlife.

Fencing of Federal rangelands is authorized by Section 4 of the Taylor Grazing Act which provides that fences and other improvements necessary to the care of permitted livestock may be constructed under permit or cooperative agreement. Section 9 of the Act provides for cooperation with official State agencies engaged in conservation or propagation of wildlife. Section 6 provides for lawful ingress and egress to Federal lands. All of these provisions must be kept in mind when applying departmental regulations to actual field conditions.

43 CFR 161.6(e)(14) gives authority to the district manager under certain conditions to require fencing of range allotments and 161.15 provides for the issuance of permits to construct improvements on the public

range or to enter into cooperative agreements for the same purpose. 43 CFR Part 160 provides authority for similar improvement of grazing lease lands.

Volume IX, Chapter 6.6.6B and C lists certain circumstances which may require special conditions or stipulations to be made a part of any agreement or permit for fencing public lands. Section 5 of the Engineering Supplement gives detailed specifications for fence construction. However, it does not include the fence specifications required to provide for safe passage of antelope. These are contained in the House Report of January 29, 1954 and the Director's memorandum to the Regional Administrator of Region III, dated February 18, 1954.

To prevent misunderstanding, it should be a standard practice to publicly announce plans for Bureau fencing programs. This information may accompany publicity releases detailing the Bureau's Soil and Moisture or Range Improvement programs for the coming year together with a general statement of benefits to be expected from such a program. In instances where big game or other wildlife species may be affected by such activities, prior consultation should be had with State Game Department officials for their advice and recommendation on the matter. Because of the controversial nature of this subject, the Bureau should not include benefits to wildlife as a means of justifying fencing projects except in instances where the State Game Department is actively supporting or taking part in the program.

Although we believe that the advantages of a fencing program will generally outweigh the disadvantages to wildlife, large scale projects or programs may in some instances meet with strong opposition from State Game Departments. In such an event, the district manager should fully explain the ultimate benefits expected to be achieved but if this is not sufficient to overcome the opposition to the program, the matter will be referred to the State Supervisor or Area Administrator for further consideration and evaluation before the program is activated.

Where the requirements of a particular wildlife species may result in special study or investigation, as was the case in the antelope-sheep tight fence controversy in Wyoming, the Bureau will stand firmly behind any agreements made which call for unusual treatment of the situation. In addition, where previously agreed upon fencing standards are found to be inadequate or unsatisfactory for the protection of wildlife, it is incumbent upon the Bureau to seek further means of alleviating any serious adverse effects of our fencing program. Any situations believed to fall in the later category may be referred to the attention of the Director for appropriate study and review such as was conducted by the Fish and Wildlife Service on the antelope-sheep tight fence problem, if their importance seems to justify such action.

/s/ Edward Woozley
Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington 25, D. C.

May 29, 1957

Memorandum

To: Area Administrators, Areas 1, 2 and 3
State Supervisors

From: Director

Subject: Reservation of forage and wildlife

Section 9 of the Taylor Grazing Act provides, in part, that "The Secretary of the Interior shall provide, by suitable rules and regulations, for cooperation with local associations of stockmen, State land officials, and official State agencies engaged in conservation or propagation of wildlife . . ." (Underscoring supplied.) While this section deals specifically with lands included within grazing districts, section 15 of the act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to lease grazing lands not suitable for inclusion within a grazing district, upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe. These provisions along with Section 2 of the act provide the basis for Bureau participation in the field of wildlife management.

Regulation and management of nonmigratory wildlife is under the jurisdiction of the States, although the Bureau's responsibility for protection and conservation of the Federal range and its resources requires that we work very closely with the respective States in arriving at reasonable game populations. Similarly the States have a deep interest in our administration of public lands particularly as it applies to the amount of forage to be allocated to big game animals.

Section 161.5(b) of the Federal Range Code provides the authority for making such a reservation of forage for wild game animals and Vol. IX, Part 2, Chapter 2.2.9(A) entitled "Allowances for Wildlife" states "Sufficient Federal range grazing capacity shall be provided for the maintenance of a reasonable number of wild game animals and the unit or allotment records must reflect these obligations."

Although the Federal Range Code since March 1938 has contained the requirement that a reservation of forage be made for wild game animals, we still find occasional grazing districts where this has not been done. In

many others, general agreement has been reached as to the proper amount of forage which should be set aside, but no written record exists showing to what extent the agreement has been implemented by actual reservation of forage as directed by the Manual. Accordingly, if this requirement has not been met, the district managers should take early action to:

(1) Consult with wildlife interest and have the record show the recommendations received on this matter.

(2) Obtain an official advisory board recommendation to be shown in the minutes of the meeting.

(3) After carefully considering the recommendations made and in the light of present or planned game populations, condition of the range resource, and all other factors which are pertinent to the matter, establish the necessary reservations of forage as required by the regulations.

Please note that it is not required that a standard or constant percent of the grazing capacity be set aside district-wide. This should be directly dependent upon the needs of wildlife in the particular area involved. The percent reservation may vary between units or sub-units, but it must be given some consideration. In rare instances where the character of the range prohibits use by big game animals and therefore no use is being made or can be made, this fact should be duly noted and no forage reservation will be necessary. Similarly there may be exceptional instances where a tract of range should be reserved for exclusive use by wildlife, such as an area vital to the well-being of a disappearing species.

In all other cases a determination of reasonable use of the range by game must be made and a forage reservation set accordingly. Representatives of the State game departments and other Federal land-administering agencies should be freely consulted when making these determinations since if possible all agencies should reach a common understanding as to what the ultimate objectives of game management in the area should be. However, if present game populations are recognized to be excessive, the forage reservation should not exceed the amount determined to be reasonable and proper.

For the Director:

/s/ Royale K. Pierson

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between the
Bureau of Land Management
and the
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Covering Management of the
Fort Peck Game Range

In accordance with the terms of Executive Order No. 7509 dated December 11, 1936, and the Joint Regulations of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture dated February 26, 1937 (43 CFR, Part 163) (50 CFR, Part 20), relating to the protection and administration of game ranges or wildlife refuges, and the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, and the Federal Range Code (43 CFR, Part 16), it is hereby agreed and understood that the Fort Peck Game Range will be managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for the protection and production of big-game animals, upland game birds, migratory waterfowl, and other important wildlife species, grazing by domestic livestock and such other uses as may not be inconsistent with Executive Order No. 7509.

1. Functions pertaining to the Bureau of Land Management will be handled by or through the District Range Manager of the District concerned.

Functions pertaining to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife on the Fort Peck Game Range will be handled through the office of the local Refuge Manager.

2. The estimated grazing capacity as established by the joint cooperative range survey completed in 1954 will be used as a basis for determining allowable stocking rates for domestic livestock and wildlife. The grazing capacity of specific areas may be adjusted after joint determination and agreement between the District Range Manager concerned and the Refuge Manager, where factual data indicate adjustments are warranted. Seasonal increases in grazing use will be avoided except under conditions of emergency.

3. The need for objective over-all management plans for the Game Range is emphasized, and it is agreed that such plans will be made as soon as practicable, directed toward the improvement, management and conservation of the Game Range resources. Provision for the establishment of photo-transect study plots and determination of range condition and trend by recognized methods will be included in the management plans.

4. A complete list of grazing licenses and permittees, showing the numbers and classes of stock, period and area of use on the Game Range, shall be furnished the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife by the Bureau of Land Management. A supplemental list showing permits and licenses cancelled, added or modified will be furnished as of April 1 each year.

5. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will furnish the Bureau of Land Management prior to March 1 each year with Game Range Wildlife census figures. These census figure reports will be compiled and segregated as to wildlife populations in each of the three Bureau of Land Management grazing districts.

6. Joint range inspections by representatives of the Bureau of Land Management and The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will be made annually, for the purpose of determining current forage utilization and general range condition. Upon completion of each such inspection, a joint report shall be prepared by the agency representatives. These inspections and related information on grazing capacity, big-game population, licensed or permitted livestock, will form the basis for joint determination as to adjustments in game or livestock use in a given area.

When cases of overgrazing by livestock are observed by officers of either of the cooperating agencies in the course of their regular duties, they shall be reported to the other cooperating agency and remedial action will be promptly taken by the appropriate District Range Manager. When cases of over-utilization by any game species are observed, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will petition the Montana State Fish and Game Commission to open the season on such animals, or extend the open season, or take such other steps as it is necessary to effect the desired reduction.

7. Grazing permits within the Fort Peck Game Range will be strictly limited to existing qualified users or their assigns. Transfers will be allowed from cattle and horse use to sheep or goat use only with the prior approval of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife after a determination that the change in class of livestock use will not result in contamination, disease, competition for forage or other conditions detrimental to wildlife.

8. It is understood that all lands acquired by the Department of the Interior will be administered in accordance with the provisions of this agreement and in accordance with a mutually acceptable primary use classification.

9. Warranted changes of the boundaries of the Game Range as may be recommended by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Land Management for action by the Secretary of the Interior, will recognize the established use by livestock and wildlife and provide for the protection of such use.

10. Range improvement programs prepared by either Service will be planned in a manner to provide, so far as practicable, for the needs of wildlife and domestic livestock in order to secure the most desirable distribution of animals and to provide for uniform utilization of the forage resources.

11. All range improvement projects, including reseeding, water development, construction of fences, roads, trails, buildings or other structures needed in the management and administration of the area shall be jointly approved. Such work shall be accomplished jointly insofar as possible by sharing costs or through exchange of labor. The same policy on cost sharing shall apply to the maintenance of such improvements.

12. General policies regarding fencing are hereby stated and established:

- (a) Range allotment fences shall be constructed to comply at least with minimum fence standards of the Bureau of Land Management for Montana, approved September 2, 1955 (copy attached).
- (b) In general, allotment fences will be constructed parallel to the main side drainages of the Missouri River and as nearly as practicable at right angles to the Game Range boundary. Deviations from this policy will be considered only when the welfare of game will not be jeopardized.
- (c) Cross-fencing which may restrict the movement of game will not be permitted. Exceptions may be made to permit cross-fencing on or near the game range boundary to control livestock or to enclose bogs or other areas hazardous to game or livestock. All fencing programs should be carefully considered in the light of the effect on control and management of both game and livestock.

13. The policy of holding construction of new roads or trails and repair of old roads or trails to the absolute minimum consistent with such development as may be necessary for the protection and supervision of the area, is hereby reaffirmed.

The construction of roads or trails, or the establishment of travel routes for private purposes, or the repair, rebuilding, or improvement of existing roads or trails except for purposes of developing and managing the game range shall not be authorized except under permit issued by the District Range Manager of the Bureau of Land Management as provided for under 50 CFR upon approval of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Refuge Manager.

14. Joint determinations will be made as to programs for the control of rodents, predators, or noxious or poisonous plants, when such control is deemed necessary in the interest of proper management or conservation of the game range resources.

15. No recreational areas will be developed on property jointly administered within the game range, except by mutual agreement of the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and only under circumstances where such development will not interfere with the normal habits and use of the area by wildlife and when provision is assured for the necessary labor for patrol, maintenance, and policing of such areas.

16. Applications for removal of timber or forest products from the game range shall be referred to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for their recommendation and approval after which the disposal may be made under appropriate regulations by the Bureau of Land Management.

17. Both Bureaus will participate in the prevention and suppression of range and timber fires, as outlined in a jointly prepared fire plan which may be amended or altered from time to time to effect the fullest efficiency in preventing and suppressing fires.

18. Geophysical or geological exploration and other forms of prospecting for oil and gas and other leasable minerals on the game range may be conducted only by an oil and gas lessee or other mineral lessee of the lands under a lease issued by the Federal Government, or by the lessee's assignee, operator, or optionee. Such leases are issued with the approval of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and obligate the lessee to conduct lease operations so as not to unduly disturb the surface or interfere with surface rights or the management of forage thereon. Violations of the lease terms may result in the cancellation of such leases. The locator of a mining claim within the range area is obligated by regulation to refrain from destroying or disturbing vegetation within the boundaries of his claim, or interfering with or impeding the use of water development facilities by wildlife or livestock, and may occupy and use only so much of the surface of his claim as is reasonably incident to the exploration and extraction of the minerals in the claim. Public Law 167 authorizes the Government to manage and dispose of the surface resources on a valid mining claim filed after the enactment of this law on July 23, 1955. Insofar as possible, the provision for surface management by the Government will be used to prohibit unnecessary destruction of the vegetative resources by a mining locator.

19. The provisions of a mineral lease permit the lessee to construct on the leased lands all works, buildings, plants, necessary for the drilling, mining, extracting, removal, and disposition of the mineral deposits therein. A mining locator has the right to erect on a valid mining claim such structures as are reasonably necessary in the pursuit of his operations under such claim, provided that no such camp, building, or other facility shall be located within 100 yards of any water facility developed for wildlife or domestic livestock. In all other cases, the establishment and operation of camps for field operations will not be permitted in the game range, except under appropriate permits issued by the Bureau of Land Management with the concurrence of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

20. It will be the duty of all personnel assigned to local staffs of administering agencies to report to their respective local supervisors any violation of laws or regulations, or the "Code of Ethics" of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association now in effect or subsequently promulgated.

21. Employees of each agency will assist the other in enforcement of rules and regulations of both agencies pertaining to trespass and game protection.

22. Burning permits will be issued by the appropriate district range manager with concurrence of the refuge manager.

23. Permits to carry firearms within the game range will be issued only by the Refuge Manager, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

24. The expenditure of funds by either agency as may be necessary in prosecution of the terms of this Memorandum will be contingent on appropriation being made by Congress for this purpose.

25. This document may be changed, modified, or amended as the need arises, through the mutual consent of the participating agencies. It will become effective upon the final date of approval of the Directors of the respective agencies and shall continue in effect until 30 days after written notice of the desire to terminate it is served on either of the agencies by the other.

26. This Memorandum of Understanding supersedes the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Grazing Service, signed July 20, 1945, and amendments to that agreement.

Recommended for approval:

/s/ R. D. Nielson
State Supervisor, Montana
Bureau of Land Management

October 3, 1958 (Date)

/s/ J. T. Barnaby
Acting Regional Director, Bureau of
Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
October 1, 1958
/s/ W. B. Wallace
Area Administrator, Area 3
Bureau of Land Management

February 20, 1959

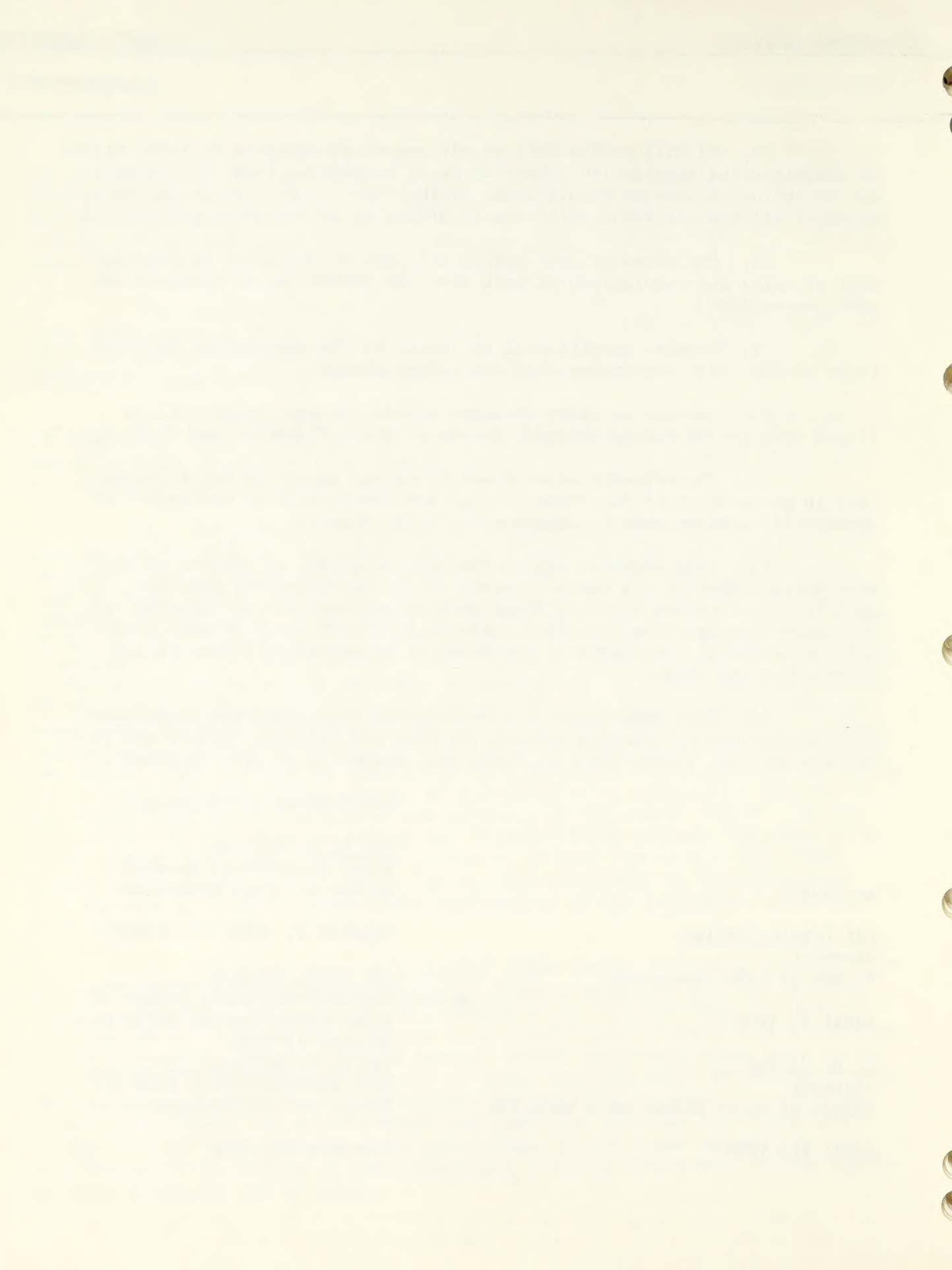
Approved:

/s/ Edward Woolzley
Director,
Bureau of Land Management

April 3, 1959

D. H. Janzen
Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife

April 14, 1959



AGREEMENT FOR PLACEMENT OF LETHAL BAITS FOR PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL

(Date) _____

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT Between _____, Mammal Control
Supervisor for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and _____
_____ District Manager, _____
District, concerning placement of lethal baits on _____
land under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management.

Stations shall be placed only in the following locations:

Map No.	Location of station, described by local landmarks and/or marked on attached map	Approximate Date to put out	Approximate Date to be destroyed

The above stations shall be baited only between the approximate dates of
_____ and _____ of each year.

The placing of stations and their disposal shall be in accordance with the
statement of policy adopted by the Fish and Wildlife Service, August 17, 1950.

This agreement will be reviewed at least annually and will be brought up to
date as the need arises by a superseding agreement.

Approval: _____
District Manager

Mammal Control Supervisor

Note: In development of this agreement, field personnel of the two agencies
will first agree upon general areas where baits will be placed, following
placement of the baits the agreement will be completed showing the specific
location of the stations.

92900-60

10/10/2020

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CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

.. 10.3.1

- .1 Condition and trend studies provide a means of periodically evaluating progress and appraising results of range management. They furnish consistent and orderly methods to determine the health and relative welfare of the range and are one of the important tools used in obtaining proper range management. When used in combination with actual use studies, utilization studies etc., they furnish data which indicates where more intensive management is needed, where adjustments in use are necessary, and where facilities for planned and orderly use of range areas are inadequate. Condition and trend studies do not replace range surveys in obtaining a rating of forage production but do serve as one of the implements used in refining management as time passes. In addition they are used to establish periodically the relative position of range types in relation to their full production potential under grazing use as limited by the effects of climate, soil, and other natural environmental factors. Because information of this type is of great interest to livestockmen, game managers and the public in general, it shall be Bureau policy to invite full participation in and observation of the Bureau's range condition and trend program. Studies and surveys obtained cooperatively by working with other agencies, groups, and individuals, are likely to have the benefit of much better acceptance than those carried out by the Bureau alone.

INTRODUCTION
AND GENERAL
POLICY

- .2 Lands within grazing districts will be given first consideration in carrying out a range study program. When the circumstances justify it, recording condition and trend information for range lands outside of grazing districts is encouraged if the acreage and land pattern is such as to indicate retention of the lands in Federal ownership for an indefinite period of time. However, areas embracing small isolated tracts of Federal range should be delineated separately and should not be included in intensive or moderately intensive studies, except in problem cases. In general, isolated tracts should be included in extensive studies only, recognizing that effective range management is a problem and that disposal might be anticipated. Considering that the grazing use of "Annual Range" is substantial only during short periods in those favorable years having above-average rainfall, additional intensive and moderately intensive studies need not be established on Federal range in the Lower Sonoran Zone where annual plants furnish the major part of the forage and where management objectives do not contemplate conversion to perennial forage species. These areas should be delineated and classified as "Annual Range" and may be considered under extensive studies until such time as a more acceptable intensive or moderately intensive study method is developed for such areas.

GENERAL
OBJECTIVES
& PROCEDURES

**ESTIMATES TO
BE REPLACED
WITH STUDIES**

- A. The first objective of the range study program has been to replace estimates of range condition with locally appropriate combinations of studies within a 5-year period ending December 31, 1959. Successive resurveys should be planned at 5-year intervals thereafter. Ultimately complete study coverage of the range may be had at shorter intervals, but quantitative goals must never be allowed to lower the quality of work performed. Major emphasis will be given to systematic intensive and moderately intensive studies and there should be an early lessening of dependence upon broad ocular estimates as characterize extensive studies. Pending the attainment of this objective, estimates will continue to be made for all acreages not covered by surveys or studies.

**TREATMENT
OF UNUSABLE
RANGE**

- B. All lands, including timbered lands which furnish sufficient forage to be useful for grazing by livestock or wildlife, will be included in the study program. Lands not producing usable forage for game or wildlife, such as barren, heavy timber, etc., will be designated on the condition and trend maps and reported as unusable insofar as the study program is concerned. No condition or trend ratings will be assigned to unusable acreages. Withdrawals on which grazing is excluded and access for Bureau employees is not permitted will be classed as unusable range.

**ACTUAL USE
RECORDS**

- C. Concurrently with the gathering of range study information as outlined in this chapter, a determined effort should be made to gather and record actual use and forage utilization information. Range condition and trend data loses much of its value if there is no current or accumulative record of actual stocking and use for the area being rated.

- (1) Where licensed use is the only source of information, the stocking rate may be obtained from grazing license or permit records.
- (2) If any range use records under controlled pasture grazing can be obtained they will be particularly valuable as supplemental information to calibrate detailed range studies made of similar vegetal types.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.3

- (3) Actual use information will be reported on the reverse side of the Range Condition Score Card (Illustration 2) for areas covered by intensive studies, and at the bottom of Two-Phase Field Record (Illustration 5) for moderately intensive studies of management units.

ACTUAL USE
RECORDS
(Cont.)

- (4) Sections .41 and .42 of this chapter contain additional discussion of forage utilization studies.

- .3 There are numerous methods in use for rating range condition and trend. For the purpose of this manual, they are divided into three classes of studies or surveys based upon the intensity of the examination:

TYPES OF
STUDY

- A. Intensive studies: Where representative or key areas of range are studied at permanently monumented plots or transects with the preciseness afforded by successive measurements, and with specific scoring criteria developed in local score cards.
- B. Moderately intensive studies: Where systematic and comprehensive surveys of range areas are made, with the examiner's judgment controlled by locally developed but standard rating specifications, and the location of the observation station is identified for periodic resurveys.
- C. Extensive studies: Where the range units are visited only occasionally and incidentally or without any systematic pattern of coverage or identification of observation stations, and there is no universal requirement for standard writeup forms or specific controls for judgment.
- D. Estimates: Where no studies or surveys have been undertaken, and information is based on general local knowledge of range areas.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF METHODS

- .4 Intensive studies will be patterned after the Parker 3-step method (A Method for Measuring Trend in Range Condition on National Forest Ranges, K. W. Parker - 1951) and supplement of March 31, 1953. However, any intensive studies already established under a different method should be continued unless the data obtained to date is clearly valueless. Districts should make intensive studies, by the transect method, of key range areas and areas having special administrative problems

INTENSIVE
STUDIES

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.5

INTENSIVE
STUDIES
(Cont.)

where the time required for establishment is justified by the need for detailed information. Such studies are intended to show the need for subsequent adjustments (in range use) to be employed over a long term after major adjustments affected by range adjudication have been completed. Thus work priority for transects should be given to those units or allotments on which adjudication has been completed. In order to properly evaluate the data supplied by the studies, it is necessary that information on actual use, utilization, climatic conditions, fire, rodent and insect damage, etc., be available. Ideally, each major vegetal type within a unit should be given sufficient detailed study to provide background knowledge for proper management and as a basic record of range trend. Particular attention should be given to providing a photographic record in connection with these studies. Range exclosures are also a valuable management tool suitable for intensive study. Refer to section .41 for additional discussion of exclosures. The line interception method of sampling range vegetation (R. H. Canfield, "Application of the Line Intercept Method in Sampling Range Vegetation," Journal of Forestry, April 1941, p. 388) is another method of intensive studies which uses transects for successive measurement to determine trends.

MODERATELY
INTENSIVE
STUDIES

- .5 The Two-Phase method of condition studies has been developed by Milo H. Deming (see Appendix I) for moderately intensive surveys of range lands. This method provides for making quantitative comparisons of changes occurring periodically in either vegetal cover or soil mantle by means of mathematical index ratings to guide the examiner's judgment. It was designed for use by both practical stockmen and scientific range men. It has a great advantage in that a considerable acreage of range land can be judged systematically by uniformly standard criteria in a relatively short period of time. Studies of range condition made coincidentally with resource inventories of the Missouri Basin surveys are also considered as moderately intensive studies for original coverage.

EXTENSIVE OR
ULTRA-EXTEN-
SIVE STUDIES

- .6 The extensive type of condition rating may be made throughout the year by making careful observation and records of range condition indicators, condition of soil, etc., while on routine travel through the range lands.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.7

- .7 Estimates will be made of the range condition and trend of all areas not covered by studies or observations described in the preceding paragraphs. Estimates are considerably better than no record at all if they are carefully and conscientiously made. However, they are without basis of a standard procedure and they should be replaced by systematic studies as soon as possible.

ESTIMATES

INTENSIVE STUDIES

- .8 The following instructions for establishing intensive range studies are largely derived from the Parker 3-step method and subsequent modifications approved by the Bureau.* The three steps used in this method are:

PARKER 3-STEP METHOD

- A. The establishment of permanent line transects.
- B. A photographic record of each transect.
- C. A record of range condition and eventually of range trend at and adjacent to the transect site.

*Note: For additional details about this method, consult A Method for Measuring Trend in Range Condition on National Forest Ranges, dated October 17, 1951 and supplement of March 31, 1953 by Kenneth W. Parker.

New Equipment for the 3-Step Method by L. R. Short, Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station, Research Note, August 1952.

Suggested Procedure for Use with the Loop-Transect Method by L. A. Sharp, University of Idaho, Research Notes, May 1955.

- .9 Essentially, line transects will accurately portray trend of condition on the transect site and will serve as benchmarks from which factors for judgment of surrounding range lands may be derived. Several important factors must be given consideration in the establishment of permanent transects:

FACTORS IN ESTABLISHING PERMANENT TRANSECTS

- A. The selection of average or representative sites within the range types being studied is very important. Transects should not be located in areas of livestock concentration such as near watering places or on driveways, nor should they be placed in unusable or extremely remote range areas. They should be placed so as nearly as possible to sample conditions in areas which carry the major grazing load of an allotment or unit.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.9B

FACTORS IN
ESTABLISHING
PERMANENT
TRANSECTS
(Cont.)

- B. Completion of the field work during the time of year when the important plant species are most easily identified is also important. (This applies to all methods of study.)
- C. It is necessary to accurately record the cluster location (a cluster is one or more permanent line transects at one site) with reference to a permanent identification marker, and clearly describe the location of each transect within the cluster.
- D. The delineation of tentative range condition classes on a map prior to establishment of transects will simplify and speed up the job. In this way intensive study can generally be limited to those types which may be expected to reflect changes in use and management.
- E. In instances where moderately intensive survey coverage has delineated range condition class zones prior to the installation of transects for more exact determinations of trends, the acreage of the key areas represented by the intensive study should be reported under Phase 1 in statistical reports and deducted from the acreage previously reported as coverage under Phase 2.

RECORDING
THE CLUSTER
LOCATION

- .10 The making of "repeat" records in future years will depend upon the examiner being able to relocate the initial and terminal transect stakes from information shown on the original record. For best results, successive readings should always be taken at the same season of the year.
 - A. Where the cluster site cannot be readily located with relation to a known section corner, the site should be identified by regular range improvement project marker or any other permanent location tie set far enough away to avoid interference with the transects.
 - B. A sketch map should be drawn on the back of the line transect record form showing roads, fences, close identifying landmarks, bearings and distances, or other pertinent data which will facilitate relocating the site for repeat recordings. Aerial photographs and the general transect photograph (see Sec. 12) are useful for this purpose.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.10C

- C. Each cluster established will be identified by number, and each district will maintain its own numbering series, starting with number one and continuing in consecutive order. Each separate transect should also be identified by number or letter and by exact bearing of the transect line.

RECORDING
THE CLUSTER
LOCATION
(Cont.)

- .11 From one to three 100' transects (depending on the density and uniformity of the vegetation) will provide an adequate record at each cluster site. In moderately dense homogeneous vegetal types one transect will be sufficient. If the type is quite variable in composition or of relatively low density, a two transect cluster will provide more reliable data. In areas of very sparse vegetal cover, three or more transects per cluster may be required. The examiner will have to exercise his best judgment in deciding upon the number of transects per cluster to be installed. A completed sample form used for recording data (Record of Permanent Line Transect), Form 4-1420 is included as Illustration 1.

ESTABLISHING
A LINE TRAN-
SECT (STEP
ONE)

- A. Readings are taken and recorded at one-foot intervals along a steel tape stretched taut between two permanent iron stakes. The stake at the zero end of the tape is referred to as the "initial stake", and the other located a few inches beyond the 100' mark (far enough so that the 100' reading is not disturbed) is called the "terminal stake". A third or "middle" permanent iron stake may be placed directly under the tape at approximately 50 feet 6 inches. This third stake will aid materially in lessening tape movement by the wind and relocating the transect for repeat recordings in areas of heavy vegetation. Its exact location on the tape should be noted on the margin or reverse side of the transect record form. Normally the permanent stakes should not extend more than 6 inches above the ground level.

READING THE
TAPE

- (1) In tall growing browse types, the stakes must of necessity be longer and extend higher above ground level in order for the tape to be properly placed. If the tape is stretched at a height of one foot or more above ground level it will usually be preferable to use a plumb bob suspended by a string in lieu of a wire loop to mark the points directly below the one foot measurement stations on the tape. In this instance the point of the plumb bob hit is visualized as the center of a 3/4 inch circle. Readings on vegetation are taken at any height up to 60 inches

READING
THE TAPE
(Cont.)

above ground level. (Plant growth above 5 feet is generally considered to be unavailable for use.)

- (2) Of first importance is that measurement and recordation of data be done in as systematic and as nearly standardized manner as possible in order that re-measurement may be done with a minimum of error and inconvenience. For the sake of consistency when the tape is read either with a wire loop or with a plumb bob, readings should be made along the right side of the tape proceeding from the 0 to the 100 foot mark. If a straight shank loop is used it is also important that the loop itself be consistently held in the same position with relation to the tape. The practice to be followed will be to turn the loop out at right angles to the direction of the tape. If the loop is mounted on an offset handle as described by Short's Note of August 1952, less difficulty will be had in resetting the loop in an exact position. The use of a leveling bulb mounted on the loop handle will help to assure a vertical projection of the loop below the measurement point on the tape (Sharp's Note of May 1955). Any variation in procedure used in reading the tape should be carefully described and recorded on the transect record form for reference when a repeat measurement is made.
- (3) Brass cap survey corners provide an excellent location tie for the establishment of transects but normally should not be used as an initial stake with the transect itself. Quarter corners, being less conspicuous, may provide a satisfactory reference stake or hub for a transect cluster provided they are not surrounded by a mound of rocks and the vegetation has not otherwise been subjected to disturbance.

RECORDING
TRANSECT
INFORMATION

- B. To complete the line transect record (Illustration 1), readings are taken along the tape starting at the one-foot mark, and thereafter at one-foot intervals.

- (1) Show in the proper spaces under Block (A) of the form the situation under each one-foot station on the tape as encompassed within a 3/4" circle. Use the lower half of each numbered block for recording readings of the plant understory, and the top half for recording the taller shrubs up to 5 feet in height (overstory).

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.11C

- (a) To be recorded as "hits" the root crowns or portions thereof of grasses and forbs must fall within the 3/4 inch circle. On browse species hits are recorded whenever the loop falls within the circumference of the perennial portions of the crown.

RECORDING
TRANSECT
INFORMATION
(Cont.)

- (b) Occasionally it may be impossible to establish a full 100 foot transect line at the selected site. In this case a 50-foot transect will suffice and 100 readings may be taken at 6" intervals on the tape.

- (2) Block (B) is a summary of the data recorded in Block (A).
- (3) In Block (C) list all perennial vegetation recorded in Block (A) by name, symbol, and number of "hits" (number of times it is recorded on the transect). Indicate by check mark (✓) the species which are carrying the grazing load (Index plants). Note: In the bottom part of Block (B) the number of "hits" on these index plants are totaled.
- (4) Block (D) is provided to record vigor measurements. Select two or three of the most desirable plant species along the transect and determine the average measurements for vigor.
- (5) The remainder of the form provides supplemental information. Under the heading "Photographic Data", include information about additional pictures taken, type of film, camera used, etc.

- C. All transect directions should be determined by compass from the initial landmark stake or hub. A (K & E) Stevens Wyte-face "A" 100 foot tape has proved to be ideal for laying out transects. Reinforcing steel, (3/8" or 1/2") cut in the desired lengths, is suitable for the transect stakes. The tape can be held in a taut position between the two permanent stakes by means of clamps and temporary stakes or tape stretchers as suggested by Short, or by use of steel springs and a turn buckle arrangement devised by Sharp.

EQUIPMENT

- D. As an alternative procedure in areas of sparse vegetation, use of a 10-foot board notched or marked at 1-foot intervals may be substituted for the 100 foot tape in establishing transect lines. This procedure, developed in the Southwest, requires the placing of permanent stakes at 10-foot intervals along a predetermined line. A minimum of 100 feet of recorded line is required.

OPTIONAL

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.11E

PACED
TRANSECTS

- E. To supplement data on plant density and composition, a paced transect system may be used. One or more straight lines may be paced at random through the area, recording the condition immediately in front of the right foot at the end of each pace. Readings may be recorded by a simple dot tally and summarized for comparison with the transect data.

COVERAGE

- F. The number of transect clusters required in a given area must be left to the judgment of the individual making the study as the topography, uniformity of range types, time available for collecting data, and many other factors must be taken into consideration. Generally speaking, an attempt should be made to secure adequate samples of the major range areas producing the bulk of the forage within any given unit. It is especially important that one or more transect clusters be established in all key range areas which because of their character, location, availability, or for other reasons, have unusual significance to livestock or game populations and management.

PHOTOGRAPHIC .12
RECORD (STEP
TWO)

- A minimum of two pictures will be taken at each transect site (with the tape in place), one a close-up, another giving a general view along the transect line. Although this is listed as Step 2, it is preferable to photograph the area immediately after the tape is stretched in order to more accurately portray undisturbed conditions.
- A. Photographs will be made in general conformance with the instructions given in the BLM publication, An Improved Method of Making a Photographic Record of Range Conditions, by French & Shunk, July 1952. This publication provides instructions for photographic identification, filing, recommended photographic equipment, etc., which may be modified as necessary. Refer to section .43 for additional instructions on browse photographs.
- B. Taking pictures with 35 MM cameras is permissible as a temporary measure if more suitable equipment is not available. However, this should be done only with black and white film in order that suitable enlarged prints, not less than 4 x 5 inches, may be made and filed with the transect record. Use of a tripod is essential. Range photographs will be identified by

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.12C

use of a printed card. This form is included as Illustration 3. The importance of obtaining a good photographic record cannot be overemphasized. Good before and after photographs of an identical range area provide one of the best and most easily understood selling points on the value of good range management practices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
RECORD (STEP
TWO)
(Cont.)

- C. Additional permanent photographic stations should be established to provide a more complete record of change in vegetation or soil condition. A periodically continuing picture record at such sites will be a valuable supplement to study data obtained by other methods and at other sites. In order for the record to be fully usable, careful notation of the location, season of year, general growing conditions, etc., should be made for each photograph at the time it is taken.

- .13 The score card (Illustration 2) is designed to rate current range condition and aid in estimating range trend (see discussion beginning section .25). The examiner determines from analysis of transect data and by observation of the surrounding area which of the various rating descriptions best fit the conditions he observes. One of the figures assigned to that description is entered on the right hand margin as his score. A "spread in value" is given which allows the examiner to use any figure between the minimum and maximum values listed. Although the area of observation is limited to the transect immediate vicinity, the condition rating will apply to adjacent and surrounding range lands of similar use pattern, type and character.

SCORE CARD
(STEP THREE)

In the use of the score card and transect record, it is most important that all data be filled in on the forms while the examiner is on the ground. Though condition standards and score card values may change as a result of new research findings, the history of the site as measured in Step 1 will always be available for future reanalysis.

Each district office must develop a list showing the ratings of the plant species to be listed in section B "Composition", and decide whether "Vigor" will be based chiefly on perennial grasses, shrubs, or forbs or some combination of the three. In developing these ratings the District should stay within or near the general numerical values assigned in Illustration 2.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.13A

- DENSITY** A. Density should be rated directly from the number of hits on vegetation per 100 readings on the tape. This assumes that plant frequency along the transect line is in direct proportion to percentage of total vegetative cover present. Note: Hits on either shrub overstory or plant understory contribute to total plant density but a hit on both at any given transect point should, for the purpose of rating density, be counted as a single hit.
- COMPOSITION** B. Careful consideration of vegetal composition is very important, especially as it pertains to range trend. To prepare the score card for local use, refer to the district plant classification list (Illustration 9) as a basis for listing plant species in category B(1) on Form 4-1419 (Illustration 2). The key plant species, indigenous to the vicinity, which indicate poor, fair, good or excellent stand composition, should be listed in the proper sequence and appropriate statements made on reproduction and age class distribution. Probably in most cases plant composition criteria will differ somewhat for each major plant association within a district. However, once developed, frequent change in standards should be avoided.
- VIGOR AND CONDITION** C. Vigor and condition criteria for all classes of vegetation are combined within this section rather than having a separate section for browse. If desirable browse or other classes of plants are missing or occur only in very minor amounts, the examiner should disregard them when rating vigor. Major attention must go to the species of plant or plants which carry most of the grazing load for the type.
- SOIL AND EROSION** D. Soil and erosion factors are judged on the basis of:
- (1) The natural erosion hazard as determined from the percent of bare ground measured on the transect line, and
 - (2) Current soil erosion conditions noted along and in the vicinity of the transect line. The rating criteria listed on the score card are believed to be self-explanatory.
- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION** E. It is important that the examiner take time to record any pertinent supplemental data under the heading, "Current Situation." This information will do much to explain variation with subsequent readings, on such things as plant vigor, seed production, etc.

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10.3.14

- .14 The summary record for intensive studies, formerly listed as Illustration 3 in the Manual, has been discontinued because it failed to provide much usable information for the districts. However, this does not remove the necessity for keeping a cumulative record of soil and vegetal changes which take place on any given study plot or transect site. Range trend maps prepared in accordance with the instructions in section .29 may serve this purpose insofar as the study program itself is concerned. But the range management plan for an allotment or unit will require a written summary of range condition and trend based upon the data from range study records.

SUMMARY
RECORDS

- .15 All field records pertaining to range studies will be retained in the district offices. Since considerable material eventually will be accumulated for each allotment or unit being studied, separate files should be maintained. Double or triple compartment manila binders are well suited for the filing of these data.

RECORDS

MODERATELY INTENSIVE - TWO-PHASE METHOD

- .16 The following sections (.16 to .22) contain instructions for establishing moderately intensive range studies under the Two-Phase Method of making range condition and trend surveys. Further details in explanation of procedures are contained in a four-page set of Supplemental Instructions for Field Use - Revised in March 1957. This supplement was distributed to BLM State offices for all grazing districts in 1957 and was furnished to all participants in training sessions conducted in the field. A copy is attached as Appendix I.

INTRODUCTION

- .17 The Two-Phase method is designed for comprehensive and systematic surveys of range condition. As the name implies, it is used to judge the relative condition of both the Forage Stand and the Site-Soil Mantle phases of lands used primarily for grazing purposes. It serves to determine trends in range condition over long periods of time - as for several years - by means of successive periodic resurveys.

DESCRIPTION

- A. It is a field method developed to meet the particular purpose of showing quantitative comparisons of range condition at periodic intervals by repeated surveys. A mathematical index is provided for the purpose of making arithmetic computations of the differentials between values found at the time of an original and subsequent surveys to give some quantitative measure of changes

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10.3.17B

DESCRIPTION
OF TWO-PHASE
METHOD
(Cont.)

during the interim period. By the use of a map on which the results of observations at specific places are entered at the approximate location of the observation, the position and extent of the respective condition classes are shown diagrammatically by zones.

- B. The method is intended as a guide to the examiner's judgment, and controls for uniformity in judgment are exercised by using fixed arithmetic ratings for a given set of conditions. These are described in relative terms, ranging from the poorest to the best, so each item rating by 5 point stage differentials from 0 up to 25 is described accordingly. These criteria are referred to as the Range Condition Index. (Secs. .20 and .21).
- C. The method is based on consideration of the productive capabilities of the land under proper grazing use rather than on the basis of a purely ecological or vegetational climax. For this reason the production potentials of each site under observation, so far as we are able to judge those potentials by comparison with similar ungrazed or very conservatively used areas, fixes the basis for judgment of present departures from them. In application of the criteria for judging each range unit a decision is made with reference to the class of livestock or big game expected to use the range and the season of the year during which it is expected that grazing use will be made.

PLANT
CLASSIFICA-
TION LIST

- .18 A plant classification list for each grazing district is prepared as an essential preliminary step before field surveys are begun. Such lists include all locally important plant species found in any association and considered categorically from the viewpoint of relative desirability for all range management purposes. The classification basis is primarily that of consideration of the relative value of each plant for forage production purposes, but consideration is also given to its relative efficiency as protective cover for the soil mantle and to its position in the developmental stages of plant succession. If the plants are unwanted invaders, create an unusual fire hazard, are poisonous, or undesirable for other reasons, the placings are lowered accordingly.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.18A

- A. These lists assign relative desirability placings according to a four-place scale of consideration, i.e. high, medium, low, or worthless to each plant species for each season of the year and for each kind of grazing animal. (See Illustration 9 for model format.)
- B. This classification further identifies each species as being either: (1) Desirable - plants in the high and/or medium value groups, which our management practices aim to increase, develop and perpetuate; or (2) Undesirable - Plants in the low value and/or worthless groups which our management objectives aim to decrease, replace or destroy.
- C. Better understanding of the potential of various sites and plant associations can be formed if ungrazed or lightly grazed areas are visited first and carefully rated. This helps to establish local criteria for judging relative ratings on similar sites and types. Ungrazed areas demonstrate relative abundance ratios and natural growth forms of each kind of plant which occurs locally in near-climax plant associations.

PLANT
CLASSIFICATION
LIST
(Cont.)

- .19 The following procedural statements describe certain details of practice in surveys made by the Two-Phase method. Further amplification of these procedural hints is to be found in "Supplemental Instructions for Field Use" - March 1957, by Milo H. Deming. (See Appendix I)

PROCEDURES
FOR USING
TWO-PHASE
METHOD

- A. Observations are made in the field at random but at such intervals as seem necessary to sample sufficiently all the important vegetational types and broadly generalized sites. Only a single observation record need be taken for any size of area where similar conditions of site, vegetal cover, and use intensity patterns prevail. Substantial change in any of these features will require another observation writeup record, and map entry.
- B. On the particular management unit or allotment under study the prevailing or anticipated circumstances of season of use and kind of grazing animal fix the appropriate basis for using the local plant classification list with reference to the Range Condition Index.
- C. The data for field observations on range condition is recorded on a Two-Phase Range Condition Survey Field Record form (Illustration 5). This form provides for a brief description of each type and site at each

OBSERVATIONS

LOCAL PLANT
CLASSIFICATION
LIST -
SPECIFIC

RANGE CONDI-
TION SURVEY
FIELD RECORD
FORM 4-1529

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10,3.19D

RANGE CONDI-
TION SURVEY
FIELD RECORD
FORM
(Cont.)

observation location for which a writeup and ratings are made. The vegetal type is designated by the appropriate number and/or name (see Illustration 2 of Chapter 10.1, this Volume) and the most important species present are listed. The site is described with concise terms as to land form (as valley floor, mountain slope, etc.); topography (as broken, steep, etc.); exposure (by directional quadrants, as SE, multiple, etc.); soil characteristics (as sandy loam, clay from Tertiary shales, etc.); and moisture characteristics (approximate annual rainfall in inches, and snow lay, as 8", snow cover intermittent, etc.) Space is provided for a location tie entry for each observation station, by section, township and range, if possible, otherwise by land feature names.

NUMERICAL
RATINGS

- D. Numerical ratings are assigned on the writeup form to each of the four items listed under each phase of Forage Stand and Site-Soil Mantle headings. Each item is judged appropriately by reference to the standard key descriptions contained in the Range Condition Index. These item ratings are entered on the field sheets and totaled separately for each phase. These totals are written thus (40/60) as "combined ratings" in which the first figure always refers to the Forage Stand Phase total and the figure behind the slash mark always refers to the Site-Soil mantle total.

UNIT OR
ALLOTMENT
SUMMARY

- E. Each field sheet has spaces provided for ten complete observation location records. This number is usually sufficient to describe an allotment or a small management unit adequately if the kind of livestock or big game and season of use therein are the same universally. After acreage of each condition class is computed from the zoned map the data is entered in the Unit or Allotment Summary spaces on the field sheet form.

CONDITION
CLASSES

- F. The sum of the total rating obtained for both phases (i.e., both figures of the combined rating) determines the range condition class for that writeup and location. These condition classes are five in number: Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor and Bad. The appropriate condition class in which each combination rating total falls is determined with reference to the following scale of numerical index points:

0 - 25	Equals	Waste or Unusable Range
25 - 60	"	Bad
60 - 95	"	Poor
95 - 130	"	Fair
130 - 165	"	Good
165 - 200	"	Excellent

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.19C

- G. The approximate location of each observation place is shown on the map by entering the Two-Phase formula figures for the Forage Stand and Site-Soil Mantle conditions observed in that place. This is the "combined rating" for both phases and is entered thus: 60/80. The extent of the reference area of each observation location is not delineated on the map. OBSERVATIONS NOTED ON MAP
- H. After all the ratings for the respective observation locations are plotted on a map, zonation of the area of each condition class is obtained by drawing exterior boundaries which contain all the locations at which the combination ratings fall within the prescribed arithmetic limits for each respective class. Any combined rating total of less than 25 is considered as waste and unusable and the area so rated is cross-hatched on the map. Acreage for each condition class zone or for unusable range is computed from the map by planimeter or other measuring device. ZONES BY CONDITION CLASS
- I. The dividing lines or boundaries between the respective zones usually follow topographic relief and vegetational type lines. If type maps or topographic maps are available for field use they help to fix where the boundaries between such zones should be drawn. Otherwise the boundaries are approximated or sketched in the field, using whatever controls are available from knowledge of the area. USING TYPE AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS
- J. The Range Condition Criteria Index quoted hereafter (.20 and .21) constitutes the universal reference guide for judgment of the field examiner in assigning appropriate numerical ratings item by item for the conditions discovered in field surveys. Since this index is constantly used for reference in field work, it was published separately (Appendix I).
- .20 For consideration of the forage stand, the four items of Quality, Quantity, Vigor, and Reproduction are subject to independent rating and judgment. The sum of the ratings assigned each item produces the total Forage Stand phase rating. PHASE 1 - RANGE FORAGE CONDITION INDEX RATINGS

FORAGE STANDS - PHASE 1

- A. Judge proportionately the relationship of plants composing the stand which are of high forage value, of intermediate forage value, of low forage value, and worthless for forage. RATING PLANT STANDS FOR QUALITY (COMPOSITION)

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.20B

RATING PLANT
STANDS FOR
QUALITY
(COMPOSITION)
(Cont.)

Lists of local plants so classified are essential. Ratings will be applied as follows:

- 25 - Outstanding predominance of high quality perennial forage plants in the stand. Remainder of stand is principally of medium value plants with the percentage of either low value or worthless plants negligible.
- 20 - At least half of the stand is composed of high quality perennial forage plants. Remainder of the stand may be mostly medium value plants, with only minor percentages of low value and few worthless plants. (High quality annual plants may be considered here if they persist and are available for use throughout the grazing season.)
- 15 - At least one-third of the perennial forage plants are of high quality. Medium value plants may be greatly predominant, but low quality and/or worthless plants may not exceed one-third of the stand. (Annual plants of high and medium quality but limited usefulness are considered here. Stands composed almost exclusively of medium value plants, either desirable annuals or perennials, also fall in this category.
- 10 - High quality perennial forage plants are few. A major proportion of the forage plants are of medium and low value. Worthless plants comprise a very significant percentage of the stand. (Annual plants of low value and short life or usefulness are considered here.)
- 5 - Outstanding preponderance of low value and/or worthless forage plants in the stand. (These may be either annuals or perennials.) Remaining percentage of stand may be composed principally of medium value plants. High quality plants are negligible or relics.
- 0 - An extreme situation where only low value or worthless plants for forage comprise the stand.

RATING DENSITY B.
AND OCCUPANCY
BY DESIRABLE
FORAGE PLANTS
(QUANTITY)

Considering the site and environmental potentials for production of vegetation, judge the relative density of stand and degree of occupancy of available space by valuable and desirable forage plants, (i. e. those of high and medium values on local plant lists).

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- 25 - There is a very dense stand of valuable and desirable forage plants. Such plants occupy the available space almost exclusively.
- 20 - There is a thick stand in density of valuable and desirable forage plants. There may be minor amounts of space occupied by undesirable and worthless forage plants.
- 15 - There is a medium stand in density of valuable and desirable plants. Low value plants and/or those worthless for forage may be equally dense in patches or may occupy equal space with the desirable plants.
- 10 - There is a thin, open, or patchy stand of valuable and desirable plants. Low value and/or worthless plants may be denser or occupy a major portion of the available space.
- 5 - There is a scanty and widely-spaced stand of valuable and desirable plants. There may be dense stands of low value and worthless plants.
- 0 - An extreme situation where there is no appreciable density of valuable and desirable plants. Space occupancy may be almost entirely by worthless plants.

RATING DENSITY
AND OCCUPANCY
BY DESIRABLE
FORAGE PLANTS
(QUANTITY)
(Cont.)

- C. Judge the relative degree of health and thrift of the valuable and desirable forage plants which are available for grazing. This is evidenced by their size, height, shape, color, firmness of rooting, amount of leafage or shoot production and flower or seed stalk abundance. Consider relatively high vigor of competing undesirable plants as an adverse influence. Note any evidence of recent death loss of desirable plants.

RATING VIGOR
OF DESIRABLE
PLANTS

- 25 - Valuable and desirable plants are robust, of maximum height and excellent color, well formed and producing abundant leafage, seed stalks and shoots. They are firmly rooted and show no signs of weakness or malformation.
- 20 - Valuable and desirable plants are thrifty and of good height, shape and color. Grass clumps or sods are intact and well filled. Shrubs are sturdy, with good form and have moderate numbers and length of shoots.

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10.3.20D

RATING VIGOR
OF DESIRABLE
PLANTS
(Cont.)

- 15 - Valuable and desirable plants are of medium size, fair height, and with a medium volume of leafage and shoot production. Grass clumps may be small or sods patchy. Shrubs may have relatively fewer and shorter shoots or may be somewhat distorted in form.
- 10 - Valuable and desirable plants are low or short, poorly formed and unthrifty. Leafage and shoot production is limited. Grass clumps may have dead centers, sod formations may be broken and irregular. Desirable shrubs are malformed or scrawny, or have some dead branches.
- 5 - Valuable and desirable plants are critically weak and decadent with poor color, stunted form and with very limited leafage or shoot production. Grass tufts or shrubs often are infirmly rooted or pedestaled, and some recent death loss may be found. Undesirable plants may be thrifty.
- 0 - Extreme situation where valuable and desirable plants are barely existing relics, or have recently died in substantial amounts.

RATING REPRO-
DUCTION
ABUNDANCE AND
SURVIVAL OF
DESIRABLE
PLANTS

- D. Judge the comparative abundance and evidence of survival of seedlings, shoots, and younger age classes of the valuable and desirable forage plants. Usually these are in competition with undesirable plants for future increases and replacements in the stand. Consider which plants are gaining materially in replacement for death loss of their own kind.
- 25 - Reproduction of valuable and desirable plants is abundant. It is outstandingly predominant in all younger age classes and seedlings. This indicates the continual presence of sufficient reproduction to build or maintain dominance of the better forage plants.
- 20 - Reproduction of valuable and desirable plants is frequent and in the majority with respect to most new seedlings and younger age classes. Some low value or worthless plant reproduction may be present in minor amounts or in the older age classes of reproduction.
- 15 - Reproduction of valuable and desirable plants is moderate. It may occur in nearly equal amounts and frequency with that of low value or worthless plants.

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- 10 - Reproduction of valuable and desirable plants is scanty. It is in the minority in most younger age classes and is usually outnumbered by that of low value and worthless plants.
- 5 - Reproduction of valuable and desirable plants is rare or negligible in amount. That of low value or worthless plants is usually predominant in all the younger age classes. This indicates that the undesirable plants are gaining dominance or definitely have control of the stand.
- 0 - Extreme situations where there is no evidence that valuable and desirable plants are reproducing and surviving in the stand in any appreciable amount.

RATING
REPRODUCTION
ABUNDANCE AND
SURVIVAL OF
DESIRABLE
PLANTS
(Cont.)

SITE AND SOIL MANTLE - PHASE 2

- .21 The second phase of this method refers to the Site-Soil Mantle condition. Here the physical influences of all plants both above and below the ground surface are of paramount importance. Four items of Protective Cover, Natural Vulnerability, Surface Runoff Resistance, and Soil Stability are judged and rated independently. The sum of these ratings produces the total rating for Phase 2.

PHASE 2 SITE
AND SOIL
MANTLE INDEX
RATINGS

- A. Judge the relative density and mass effectiveness of the cover formed by all kinds of vegetation, including trees, shrubs, and litter, which shield the soil mantle from disturbance by water and wind. Note the size and pattern of bare spaces.

RATING THE
PROTECTIVE
COVER, AND
ITS EFFICIENCY

- 25 - Dense cover making a full and continuous canopy over the surface of the ground. It affords maximum protection against erosion by water or wind.
- 20 - A thick cover in which there may be some small and widely spaced openings. Usually it affords good protection against erosive forces, but the nature of cover and dispersion of plants or litter leaves some marginal openings bare.
- 15 - A medium cover of vegetation, or a thick cover with large and patchy openings; or thick stands of "annuals" or "perennials" which persist to maintain cover. These are moderately or partially effective as protection against erosive forces.

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10.3.21B

RATING THE
PROTECTIVE
COVER AND ITS
EFFICIENCY

- 10 - A thin cover of vegetation, or ephemeral and short-lived annual plants, or scattered clumps and islands of vegetation in large bare openings. These are only slightly or partially effective against erosive forces at certain times.
- 5 - Widely dispersed and scanty cover of vegetation, or annual vegetation that vanishes quickly or appears only in some years. Ineffective against erosive forces as most of the ground surface is uncovered most of the time.
- 0 - Extreme cases where the soil surface is barren of cover or nearly so, with no protection afforded.

RATING
NATURAL
VULNERABILITY
OF THE SITE

- B. Judge comparatively the natural features of terrain and environment which tend either to accelerate or reduce the force and effectiveness of wind and water as erosion agents. Such features include position and land form, topographic relief, slope and exposure, the nature and properties of the soils, surface stoniness or rock outcrops, and characteristic extremes of local weather. Consider these factors under presently prevailing conditions of cover and climate. The rating should reflect vulnerability to whichever erosion agent is most active locally.
- 25 - Minimum erosion hazard from either water or wind because of natural feature. For water this usually means valleys, plains, or terraces, gentle slope gradients, smooth terrain, and stable and absorptive soils. For wind action this usually means broken or rugged terrain and very stable soils amply sheltered.
- 20 - Slight erosion hazard from either water or wind because of natural features. For water this usually means some hilly or rolling terrain with moderate slopes, and fairly stable and absorptive soils. For wind this usually means undulating or rough topography with few level areas subject to wind sweep.
- 15 - Moderate erosion hazard from all erosive forces because of natural features. Intermediate conditions of terrain relief and steepness of slope usually occur; also moderately stable and absorptive soils, but with only partial shelter.

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10 - High erosion hazard from either water or wind because of natural features. For water this usually means relatively steep slopes, dissected terrain, rather unstable soils, and sharply cut water courses. For wind this usually means much smooth topography which offers little protection from wind sweep; and loose or light soils.

RATING NATURAL
VULNERABILITY
OF THE SITE
(Cont.)

5 - Critical erosion hazard from either water or wind because of natural features. For water this usually means precipitous slopes or badland areas with some shale or bare rock exposure; and disintegrating types of soils. For wind this usually means flat smooth terrain with little obstruction to wind sweep, and light or loose soils easily subject to blowing.

0 - Extreme situations such as bare rock, raw shale beds, exposed subsoil layers, or active dunes.

C. Judge comparatively the rapidity with which water from snow-melt or rainfall enters the soil or runs off over the soil surface and in drainageways or stream courses. Consider the nature, amount and time of occurrence of all forms of precipitation. Consider channel form and drainage patterns of major and minor watercourses.

RATING SURFACE
RUNOFF
RESISTANCE

25 - No or very slight indication of surface runoff occurrence. Most of the water from snow or rain is apparently absorbed or moves so gradually that litter and soil are practically undisturbed. Drainageways and stream courses are smoothly rounded and apparently well stabilized.

20 - Some evidence that a small amount of surface runoff occurs. There is some disturbance of litter, fine soil, and small debris, but these are carried only short distances and moved in zigzag patterns. Water courses and drainageways are fairly stable though well-defined.

15 - There are marks of moderate amounts of over-surface flow occurring, indicating lessened absorption and percolation. Litter movement and soil or debris lodgment behind obstacles is common but in irregular patterns. Drainageways show evidence of high water flow and debris deposits and some minor or discontinuous cutting of streambanks is evident.

10 - Many indications of rapid runoff, low absorption, and a large volume of over-surface flow. Straight rill gully patterns may show on exposed slopes, drainages will show

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.21D

RATING SURFACE
RUNOFF
RESISTANCE
(Cont.)

evidence of instability and active bank cutting, or deepening. Litter accumulation is sparse. Stream courses show silt, debris and rubble deposits intermittently, or at high water stage levels of overflow plains.

- 5 - Much evidence of occurrence of quick runoff and torrential or flood flows of water. There is no litter accumulation in place. Gully patterns are incised on slopes. Flood debris and rubble deposits occur along watercourse banks and as fans at stream junctions. Watercourse channels are commonly straight walled and deeply sunk in valley floors.
- 0 - Extreme situation showing evidence of floods of great volume carried in thoroughly scoured channels.

RATING SOIL
STABILITY

D. Judge comparatively the present rate of erosional activity by the degree of soil movement or disturbance. Results of either wind or water action or both should be considered.

- 25 - Soil mantle is intact with no evidence of soil movement. The soil is developing in place with no sign of transportation. Surface litter is usually accumulating in place.
- 20 - Slight evidence of some recent soil movement. There may be limited movement of fine soil from bare ground or on certain exposures, but generally stable surface conditions prevail.
- 15 - Moderate movement of soil is plainly apparent and recent. There may be some terracing, or occasional plants on pedestals, or a few small rill gullies in exposed places. Some sediment deposits occur intermittently in runoff channels or against small obstructions elsewhere. Some gravel is exposed in bare spots where fine soil has been removed.
- 10 - Well advanced and active soil erosion is evident. Usually there are active gullies to aid soil carriage and plants are on pedestals of soil. Drifted soil or debris deposits are very noticeable against minor surface obstructions. Drainageways show silty deposits or sandy material along channels or in fans. Erosion pavement is well formed on gravelly or stony soils, but the pattern is open. Transported soil appears mounded about shrub clumps.

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10.3.22

- 5 - Severe soil erosion of recent occurrence. There is exposed subsoil or closed erosion pavement on stony soils; frequently many active gullies, sharply incised drainage channels, large fan deposits of soil and debris which includes gravel and rocks. There are wind scoured depressions and active hummocking or embryonic dunes in sandy situations.

RATING SOIL
STABILITY
(Cont.)

- 0 - Extreme situation such as on barren lands, raw shale-beds, or shifting sand dunes.

- .22 Maps are an indispensable part of the range condition survey record. Combination ratings (see section .19D) at respective observation locations are plotted on them. From these reference points the extent and limits of zones for each condition class are drawn and respective acreages are computed. Range condition survey maps used in district reports or for other permanent records will be on scales of either $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch per mile. Unit reports or field work maps may be on any convenient scale.

PREPARATION
OF MAPS

- A. All maps which serve cumulative or permanent record purposes should be colored by condition class zones according to the following standard legend: Excellent condition, blue; Good condition, green; Fair condition, yellow; Poor condition, orange; Bad condition, red; waste or unusable areas, cross hatching in red. The combination ratings, written thus (60/80), should also be entered at the appropriate locations. (See section .19G) Field or work maps should be colored similarly for contrast to aid in the mechanics of determining acreage and percentage relationships for each zone.

MAP ZONE
LEGENDS

- B. All field work and permanent record maps should carry the proper reference year dates. The permanent record maps will identify the years in which respective units or sectors of the district were surveyed. In addition a district diagram progress map may be kept to show these sector survey dates and other pertinent information such as delineation of sectors covered by different intensities of study, location of key area transects, location of enclosure plots, photo stations, etc.

MAP REFERENCE
DATES

- C. Separate maps or transparent overlays to illustrate the area and percentage relationships of either the Forage Stand Phase, or the Site-Soil Mantle Phase alone may be developed for such special purposes as particular problem

SPECIAL
SEPARATE
PHASE MAPS

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10.3.22D

SPECIAL
SEPARATE
PHASE MAPS
(Cont.)

analysis or for exclusive demonstration purposes. These may be prepared by entering only the rating figures for the particular phase concerned at each observation location; then zoning the area by 20 index point stage differentials in a manner similar to that followed when using the combination ratings.

RESURVEY
WORK MAPS

- D. Field work maps prepared in advance of resurveys of the Two-Phase method should have the location of each observation station indicated in place by a reference point symbol. (Thus =  .) The combination Two-Phase rating should not be used for this purpose because it might tend to influence the resurvey rating. The type number or name may be entered on the map to aid more positive identification of the place and type involved.

ECOLOGICAL
SITE METHOD

- .23 Range condition information obtained from the Resource Inventory Surveys of Missouri River Basin Studies in Montana and Wyoming is considered an acceptable source of moderately intensive survey data for the original coverage in those states. The Ecological Site method in which local Technicians Guides are developed to judge present departures from an original natural state of climax vegetation for varied site and climatic situations is used as a fundamental principle. For details of this survey method refer to Field Manual for the Resource Inventory of Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, For Field Personnel Engaged in Missouri River Basin Studies, as published by Area 3 BLM, Editions of May 1957 or May 1958; also "Condition and Management of Range Land Based on Quantitative Ecology" by E. J. Dyksterhuis, Journal of Range Management, Vol. 3, No. 3, July 1949.

- A. This Ecological Site method assigns a condition class designation to each type area shown on the map according to a four place relative classification of Excellent, Good, Fair and Poor. Except for type area boundaries it does not identify the place where observations were made, nor does it provide an arithmetic index by which the results of successive surveys may be compared for trend determination. For these reasons it provides only an original base for later trend determination. All resurveys should be made by the Two-Phase method to establish reference points for subsequent periodic resurveys and trend determinations.

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10.3.23B

- B. Some additional compilation of original survey map data is necessary to aggregate contiguous type areas which have different resource survey type designations but have the same classification of range condition. This is best done on a transparent map overlay where the zone boundaries of each condition class may be shown, and acreages of each condition class may be computed.

ECOLOGICAL
SITE METHOD
(Cont.)

EXTENSIVE STUDIES

- .24 Recorded information about range conditions gathered upon occasional visits or during travel at random through range areas is classed as an extensive study for reporting purposes. This includes any special purpose inspections such as utilization checks and other observational reports which make specific statements about prevailing conditions observed over an entire allotment without benefit of the systematic coverage contemplated by more intensive surveys. The data will be recorded on the report form "Extensive Survey - Range Condition Field Report" (Illustration 6). In order to preserve a firsthand impression of range condition it is important that field data for these forms be recorded at the time the observation is made in the field. Since the location of observation stations is not identified for return examination purposes and the information secured is a general observation statement, the use of such extensive studies or surveys should be held to a minimum.

GENERAL

- A. Reporting of range condition by all extensive study methods should be based upon the same criteria for judgment as those described in the Range Condition Index of the Two-Phase method for Range Condition Surveys. Reports on Illustration 6 should include a supplemental statement about site and soil conditions observed, as well as about weather, forage and livestock condition.
- B. Where Federal range occurs only in small isolated tracts and constitutes only a small percentage (less than 15%) of the intermingled land ownership within a unit or allotment, the reporting of range condition may be done by extensive study methods (see Sec. .2).
- C. In the States of California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico ranges of the lower Sonoran zone delineated separately as "Annual Ranges" (See Sec. .2) may be examined in the field and range conditions reported upon by extensive study methods. Since the production of forage on

GENERAL
(Cont.)

such ranges varies greatly from year to year due primarily to erratic climatic phenomena it will be necessary to examine these ranges every year with sufficient coverage to assure essential data to make periodic determination of long time trends.

RANGE TRENDS

GENERAL

- .25 Trends in range condition reflect the progressive directional pattern of significant changes in range features which are happening or have occurred over a period of at least several years. Trends may be upward, downward, or more or less static and unchanged. Changes may be rapid, slow, or erratic. Determination of trends depends largely upon comparison of data secured at prior examinations with that secured at subsequent intervals to indicate a change for the better, for the worse, or practically without noticeable change. There is general agreement that permanently located open range study plots, transects, or study bench marks of some type afford the most accurate and dependable data for measurement of trends.
- A. Condition studies for trend determination purposes should be started without delay for those areas having no previous condition record. On the basis of successive examinations more accurate determination of trends may be established. Until such time as cumulative trend data may be acquired by remeasurement or resurvey, annual estimates will be made on the basis of personal knowledge and observations of Bureau personnel, giving full attention to the various indications of trend described hereafter. (See Secs. .27 and .28).
- B. All acreage classification of trends should be entered as estimates (Phase 4) in the annual report until such time as "repeat" record data for intensive or moderately intensive studies is obtained. Resurvey data for moderately intensive studies (Phase 2), will provide essential and valid information on changes to supplement trend measurements obtained from intensive studies (Phase 1).
- C. When the range examiner has former acquaintance with a range area or when periodic resurveys by the Two-Phase method permit reliable observations about trends,

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the following symbols will be used to indicate direction and five relative degrees of trend. Symbols will be entered on the field writeup form (Illustration 5) in the spaces provided after each phase total.

GENERAL
(Cont.)

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
++	Double plus	Very marked upward trend;
+	Single plus	Definite and significant upward trend; or small increase.
⊕	Balance	Stable or indefinite position. Change is too small for positive determination of trend in either direction.
-	Single minus	Definite and significant downward trend; or small decrease.
=	Double Minus	Very marked downward trend; or great decrease.

These symbols may be used for the preparation of trend overlay maps for the special separate phase maps referred to in Sec. 22C. The same symbols are used for the preparation of the Annual Summary of Forage Production, Range Use and Range Condition (Illustration 7) to illustrate five relative stages of departure from a medium or normal situation in Sections I, II, on that Form. (See Section .32.)

- .26 In analyzing data obtained from repeat measurements of permanent transect stations the degree of long-term, as opposed to seasonal or short-term, change is what we are seeking. If condition of soil or perennial vegetation is relatively unchanged, the trend can be considered static. If a noticeable change has taken place, our best analysis of the cause and effect should be given.

INTERPRETA-
TION OF TREND

- A. Sometimes radical changes in vegetal cover will result from such things as fire, drought, or excessive moisture. Careful consideration of these and other similar influences should be made at the time of remeasurement, with adequate notations made for easy re-evaluation in later years.

RADICAL
CHANGES

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10.3.26B

ANNUALS

- B. Wide fluctuation in annual types of vegetation from year to year is likely to be the rule rather than the exception. For this reason usually little dependence can be placed upon changes in annual vegetation as an indication of long time trend, except as they may be replacing perennial vegetation or vice versa, or as inferior species may be invading palatable annual types. Probably in pure annual types, greater reliance should be placed on noticeable gains or losses in soil and site condition.

SOUTHWEST
SEMI-DESERT
RANGES

- C. Semidesert ranges of the Southwest are recognized to be in a class by themselves so that separate criteria for judging changes in condition are needed. Additional study will be necessary to establish appropriate guide lines for trends in these areas.

TREND SCORE .27
CARD

Changes in density and composition of perennial vegetation are measurable to a large degree and it should be possible to obtain direct trend values from study plots. Plant vigor and soil erosion are less easily measured and will depend chiefly upon careful descriptive evaluations of change. Form 4-1422 "Range Trend Score Card" (Illustration 11) has been devised to aid in rating trend from information gathered by remeasurement of permanent study plots.

- A. The criteria are presented for sake of illustration and are based upon positive or negative values assigned to the different elements listed. The indicated changes in both soil and vegetal conditions are weighted to give plus or minus values and added algebraically to reflect site condition changes if any. An excess of plus values indicates improving conditions; an excess of minus values the reverse. When the two are approximately balanced the range is judged to be in a relatively static or unchanging condition.

The numerical values assigned to this form were arrived at on a more or less arbitrary basis. Therefore, experience in use may dictate a change in the weights given to trend elements and in the number of transect hits required to meet the criterion of a moderate or great change in soil or vegetal condition. For example, let us consider "Density" under paragraph A of the form. In a sparsely vegetated desert type,

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.27B

an increase of 3 to 5 transect hits on vegetation might be equivalent to a 100% increase in plant density. The same increase in transect hits on an average Western range type might approximate a 10% to 15% increase in plant density. Thus, in the Southwest it seems certain that the scale of relative value accorded to hits on vegetation will have to be altered. This is permissible in any case, but in order to maintain uniformity of approach it is recommended that all such necessary changes be developed at the State or Area level, and that they not be allowed to vary appreciably within or between grazing districts.

TREND SCORE
CARD
(Cont.)

- B. In measuring trend, comparison is made with the data obtained from at least one prior measurement of the transect. As pointed out by Parker, the criteria for judging trend of vegetal condition may differ in accordance with the initial condition rating given the type. For example, a sagebrush type initially judged as Poor might completely lack a perennial grass understory, in which case the later establishment of a low palatability perennial grass would probably indicate improvement. A similar type judged as Good would almost certainly have had a fair understory of palatable perennial grasses. A subsequent invasion by the same low palatability grass would in this instance suggest range regression to be taking place.
- C. When considering the elements of composition and vigor as applied to major forage species in the type, the situation may arise where one class of desirable plants is deteriorating through overuse and another is improving and moving in as a replacement. This is most readily illustrated by winter game areas where palatable browse species may be decreasing in vigor, condition, and area occupied, while perennial grasses are on the increase. In such an event, major use of the type must be carefully considered and greatest weight given to the condition of the plant species carrying most of the grazing use load. In instances of this kind full documentation of the situation should be made by explanation under the space for "Additional Remarks." This matter is given additional attention in section .33 et al.
- (1) To supplement the foregoing, the examiner should refer to the local plant classification lists (Illustration 9) which are prepared as a foundation procedure of the Two-Phase study method and which provide the basic

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10.3.28

TREND
SCORE CARD
(Cont.)

data for the preparation of the Intensive Study Score Cards.

- (2) As an aid to recognition of plant species having value to wildlife, a supplemental list of common range plants is included as Illustration 10. Districts may add to this list or assign different plant values as determined by local conditions, but in the absence of better information the values listed should be used.
- (3) The plant classification lists will be of greatest value as they relate to measurement of changes in composition of a vegetative type. However, the presence or absence of desirable or undesirable plants may themselves under certain conditions be an indication of trend.

GUIDES FOR
ESTIMATING
TREND

- .28 The following factors or indicators of trend may be used as a guide in estimating current range trend. This listing is not complete and its application must be accompanied by the examiner's best judgment of conditions existing at each particular site. No one set of factors will give a positive determination and observations should be made of as many of these criteria as possible.

VEGETAL
CONDITION

A. From the standpoint of vegetal condition:

Evidence of
Upward Trend

Good perennial forage plants are represented in all age classes from seedlings through mature plants.

Undesirable species decreasing or present only as relics.

Evidence of
Static Condition

The age class distribution of existing species is adequate to maintain the stand. As a rule of thumb this should approximate: Seedlings and young plants 10 to 50% . Mature plants - 40% or more. Old plants 10% or more

Closed stand of mature plants which maintain dominance.

Evidence of
Downward Trend

Evidence of decreasing perennial forage plants or unnatural age class distribution such as absence or scarcity of seedlings or young plants.

Undesirable species increasing in stand with a heavy percentage of young plants.

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10.3.28B

Evidence of
Upward Trend

A definite increase in density and vigor of good forage plants as based upon past observations or comparisons with comparable adjacent areas.

Very few dead plants and evidence of good seed production.

Desirable browse forage plants, if present, in healthy condition. At least two or three years regrowth above any hedging effect from previous use. Good vigor indicated by long leader growth. Only normal death loss.

Evidence of
Static Condition

Density remaining unchanged and vigor judged to be at least good.

Only a moderate amount of dead plants evident. Fair seed production by perennials.

Desirable browse plants showing one year or more of twig regrowth present. Few dead branches. Generally of healthy appearance and vigor. No serious evidence of replacement of palatable browse species by less desirable plants.

Evidence of
Downward Trend

An abrupt decrease in density and vigor of good forage species. Often accompanied by invasion of worthless species or annuals.

An excessive number of dead or dying plants. Little evidence of better plants producing viable seed.

Desirable browse plants heavily hedged. Current growth heavily utilized (over 60% of annual growth). Larger plants high-lined. Many plants may be dead or partially dying out. Inferior species may be replacing palatable ones. Grass stands being invaded by inferior browse species.

VEGETAL
CONDITION
(Cont.)

From the standpoint of Soil and Erosion

Good accumulation of plant litter. Litter and duff relatively undisturbed and in well defined zones.

Fair accumulation of litter, and little evidence of movement taking place.

Litter, if any, being depleted. Top layers may be mixed with or covered by soil particles.

EROSION

Little or no evidence of wind erosion taking place. Any existing bare or dune areas being taken over by plants, most of which are desirable perennials. The above is especially indicative if establishment is by seed from palatable perennials.

Any bare or dune areas are not increasing in size. Little or no evidence of change in marginal areas of vegetation.

Bare areas or sand blow-outs or dunes, if present, appear to be deepening or increasing in size. No evidence of successful invasion of plant life.

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10.3.29

VEGETAL
CONDITION
(Cont.)Evidence of
Upward Trend

No evidence of soil deposition or build-up around base of plants.

Evidence of
Static Condition

The deposition of soil is very slight and nonrecurring. Not noticeable on young plants. Old alluvial deposits largely vegetated.

Evidence of
Downward Trend

There is noticeable soil deposition around base of plants, including young age groups. Plants will often be pedestalled. If roots are exposed this is evidence of very recent soil removal.

Any eroded gullies healed or healing. Sides as well as bottoms becoming covered with protective vegetation. Erosion pavement areas fully vegetated within limits of the site potential.

Gullies mostly healed. Not deepening and no apparent increase in head cutting; gully walls will be at least partly vegetated and nearing angle of repose. Erosion pavement, if present, is not increasing.

Gullies present and unhealed, active headcutting, gullies steep sloped and may be deepening. Rill channeling observable. Erosion pavement forming.

PREPARATION
OF RANGE
TREND MAPS

- .29 A range trend map or map overlay should be prepared by each district office as soon as sufficient record information is obtained from repeat studies to justify a rating based upon measured change in range condition. Trends in range condition which are determined as a result of any intensity of study method may show different directional patterns of change for either vegetation or soil mantle features. The depiction of all the possible differential combinations (27) in this respect would result in intricate map patterns of little practical use. Because significant changes in vegetation are most readily measured or observed, are more sensitive in showing response to management manipulation, and in most instances conform with significant directional changes in condition of the soil mantle, the trend maps will consider vegetation data as the critical and decisive element for universal mapping and reporting of trends. Trends in soils and site usually occur so slowly as to be discernible or measurable only over long periods of time and are usually less subject to change by management manipulation. In consequence trend maps of site-soil changes will be made only for special study purposes.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.29A

- A. This map or an overlay should show the location and identification of all permanent intensive studies made, plus the location of any range study exclosures, additional photographic stations, or other type of repeat studies which will furnish reliable trend information.
- B. The trend of range condition as determined by such study data and supplemental information from Moderately Intensive studies should be indicated on the map by cross-hatching respective trend zones in the following colors:

Range improving	-	Blue
Range static	-	Yellow
Range deteriorating	-	Red
Unusable range	-	Red, cross hatching both ways

If preferred, only the respective trend area boundaries need be delineated by crosshatching and arrows inserted to show direction of trend.

- C. Except in special instances, map record information of trends will not be required by the Director's Office. The need for this information at the State or Area level will be determined locally in accordance with existing conditions.

- .30 As previously stated condition and trend studies are a tool used in combination with other implements to refine grazing management as time passes. Obviously, information to the effect that the condition of a range is downward is of no particular assistance to the manager unless basic information on rate of stocking, seasons of use, class of livestock, climatic conditions, range improvements, range fires etc., is available in order to guide the manager in making adjustments. In other words, condition and trend studies become particularly useful after final adjudication has been completed and management has been intensified. Generally, without intensive management the comparison data required to make condition and trend studies meaningful is not available. Consequently, the value of such studies, generally speaking, will become increasingly important in the future as management improves.

PREPARATION
OF RANGE
TREND MAPS
(Cont.)

USE OF TREND
INFORMATION
IN MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REPORT FORMS

- .31 A statistical and narrative report prepared on a calendar year basis must be made annually in each district office giving the condition and apparent trend of all Federal range land within the area of administrative responsibility. Statistics which

STATISTICAL
AND NARRATIVE
REPORT

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.31A

STATISTICAL
AND NARRATIVE
REPORT
(Cont.)

deal with lands inside grazing districts and those for lands outside grazing districts should be reported on separate forms.

- A. All statistical information will be submitted in quadruplicate on Form 4-1421, Range Condition and Trend Annual Report, (Illustration 8). For reporting purposes, information developed by a survey or study will be considered valid until a repeat observation provides new data for the concerned area. Information on acreage of each range condition class will be reported in the appropriate column by phase and intensity of study. Information on range trend, which has been obtained by remeasurement or resurvey of trend factors as outlined in section .25 and elsewhere, will be entered in the appropriate column by intensity phase of study. All other range trend information will be recorded as estimates. Instructions for preparation of the form appear as footnotes on it.
- B. District narrative reports should be prepared to supplement the statistical information and to include all other matters of interest which pertain to condition and trend of the range lands. Generally a one or two page narrative statement from each district will be sufficient. The narrative portion of the report should discuss:
- (1) Present range condition including,
 - (a) Temporary condition changes and cause of change.
 - (b) General report of climatic conditions for the year such as precipitation patterns, unusual fluctuations of temperature, etc., which have influenced forage production or circumstances of use.
 - (2) A statement on apparent trend of condition and basis for estimates made; any plans for reversing any downward trends.
 - (3) Additional comments - Include information which relates to present or predicted future trends; condition of livestock and game especially if unusual in any way; brief statement of any range

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.31C

disasters such as fire, insect infestation, disease, etc., and other influences on overall conditions.

STATISTICAL
AND NARRATIVE
REPORT
(Cont.)

- (4) Progress in the study program: Accomplishments in acreage covered and the man-months expended on this activity; good or bad features of the district program and reasons; plans for improving undesirable situations.

- C. The State Supervisor's office will review and summarize the district statistical and narrative reports and forward two copies each of the State summary and each district report to the Area office. State-wide summaries of statistics should be reported on separate forms for lands inside grazing districts and for those outside. At the first review the State offices should see that district reports are arithmetically correct and complete in all details. The Area Administrator will review the State submissions and after all reports are in, transmit one copy of each report received to the Director, together with such additional summary or comment as may be appropriate.
- D. Annual range condition and trend reports will be submitted on the following time schedule:

District reports to State office by December 31, State summary and reports to Area office by January 31. Area transmittal and summary to Director by March 1.

- E. A consolidated statistical report for the Bureau summarizing the State reports and data by Areas will be prepared each year by the Director for Bureau-wide distribution. The practice of preparing letters of comment on individual State and district reports by the Director's office will be discontinued, and this responsibility will be assumed by the Area Administrator's office as part of its inspection and correlation duties.

- .32 The annual summary (Illustration 7) is designed for optional use as a permanent record form for district files to be prepared each year for each unit or allotment. It is a summary report of the circumstances of forage production (precipitation and forage yield) range use (utilization, condition of livestock and actual use) and range conditions and trend which have prevailed during the current grazing year.

ANNUAL
CORRELATION
SUMMARY

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.32A

ANNUAL
CORRELATION
SUMMARY
(Cont.)

- A. The relation of each of these items to average or normal expectations is reported with symbols rather than by actual numerical entries in each case. Range condition and trend information currently valid for that unit is correlated with them, whether this is obtained by surveys in the current or previous years or by estimates.
- B. These reports constitute a year-by-year accumulative record for each range unit which will assist in the preparation of a comprehensive district report and evaluation of progress in range management expected at 5-year intervals.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR GAME
RANGE AREAS

GENERAL

- .33 Determination of the condition and trend of range areas used by game animals is just as important as for range used by livestock. Ordinarily, BLM ranges will be used by both game and livestock although usually during different seasons of the year. Irrespective of how or when such use is made it will have an effect upon soil and vegetative conditions and related factors such as degree of erosion. It is necessary that some means of measuring this effect, and any resultant change in the area used, be established as a regular part of the Bureau range study program.

GAME PLANT
LIST

- .34 As an aid in determining game range condition and trend a table of common plants showing their value to game animals appears as Illustration 10. This list has been compiled from forage utilization studies for many different areas. Due to space limitations it is far from a complete listing and the values shown will not necessarily all apply to any given area. Whenever possible, advice of local State game department workers and other wildlife technicians should be sought to fill in incomplete data for the area being worked upon.

AREAS WHERE
GAME USE IS
MINOR

- .35 Where range use by game animals is nonexistent or only minor in comparison to the use made by livestock, the standard methods of determining condition and trend, i.e., the Two-Phase and transect study methods as described in earlier sections will be sufficient. Consideration will be given to game use in proportion to its importance from an overall standpoint and the standard plant species list (Illustration 9) should include those plants known to be important for game use in the particular locality.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.36

- .36 Where use of a range area because of topographic or other limiting factors is largely confined to game animals, or where use is in common but heavy enough in proportion to the livestock use to exert a definite influence upon trend and condition of the range, it will usually be desirable to give special attention to obtaining data on wildlife use of the range. This matter has received considerable investigation by wildlife research organizations over the past several decades and many different approaches have been used on an experimental basis.

AREAS WHERE
GAME USE IS
SIGNIFICANT

- A. Often it will be possible for studies of game range areas to be made in cooperation with other Federal or State land-administering agencies or State conservation workers. This practice is strongly recommended where conditions permit, since it is desirable for all interests to arrive at a common agreement of the present range condition, direction of trend, and the adjustments of use that may appear to be necessary.

- B. Generally two types of information are desired which are actually inter-related to a large degree.

(1) A measurement of range condition and trend.

(2) The population of game animals and the degree of forage use or utilization taking place both on an annual basis and over a longer period of time.

- C. Information from these studies forms the basis for intelligent wildlife management and supports Bureau recommendations for allowable hunting seasons, necessary herd reductions, etc. While summer use of BLM ranges is of considerable importance, the use usually is well distributed and generally range problems will be more or less local in nature. Accordingly, discussion in the next sections will pertain largely to studies of BLM winter game ranges.

- .37 Regardless of the type of study being made, selection of key game use areas and key forage species will be the first step to determine the proper location for making necessary surveys and investigations. Areas should be selected for study which carry a large percent of the game populations during what will normally be the most critical seasons of use. On BLM lands, this will usually be late fall, winter or early spring ranges.

SELECTION OF
KEY AREAS FOR
STUDY

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.37A

SELECTION OF
KEY AREAS
FOR STUDY
(Cont.)

- A. Study areas will not necessarily coincide with the zone of greatest game concentration. Certain local, heavily used areas such as those adjacent to available waters, around natural salt licks, or along main mountain passes would not be desirable for studies. In areas such as these, the vegetation will usually be in a depleted state and will not accurately reflect average range conditions. Similarly, selection of the so-called ice-cream plants, as indicators of range condition should be avoided. No matter how palatable a plant may be, if it does not occur in sufficient quantity to exert a definite influence on the range grazing capacity it should not be considered a key range plant.
- B. The open south facing slopes of canyon sides and foothill ranges might best illustrate a typical key winter deer range area. Such plants as bitterbrush and mountain mahogany are commonly found to be key deer forage species. In some cases big sagebrush must assume this role. While not a very desirable plant, if sagebrush is carrying the grazing load, as it does in certain instances, the fact will have to be recognized.
- C. Antelope, being more migratory by nature and prone to range over the more open plains type country may not always have easily defined areas of seasonal use. However, observation of winter herd groups will help to establish the general winter distribution patterns. Elk, moose, and other big game species less common on BLM ranges will also have certain fairly well defined seasonal use areas which, when necessary, can be delineated for study and investigation.

DETERMINING
RANGE
CONDITION

- .38 Present condition of key game range areas may be determined by the use of any of the accepted study methods by substituting wildlife criteria for those pertaining only to livestock. Selection of key range plant species is of primary importance to this determination. Generally speaking, what constitutes an indication of good or poor range condition on livestock ranges will be equally true on game ranges. Probably the condition, vigor, and composition of palatable browse species and stability of soil will be the chief factors to consider in judging the condition of winter game ranges.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.39

- .39 Determination of long time trend of range condition will depend upon a course of study being followed which will allow for determination of measurable changes in soil, vegetation, and related factors. Basically the same factors are taken into consideration on game range areas as elsewhere, i.e., changes in composition of ground cover, plant density and vigor, and relative stage of soil erosion and litter accumulation. The essential point is that permanent study plots must be established which can be reevaluated continually in succeeding years. Memory is a very poor substitute for written and photographic records. DETERMINING RANGE TREND
- .40 Among the generally accepted methods now in use, the Parker Three-Step system (sections .8 to .15 inclusive) with certain variations, has received favorable consideration by many agencies engaged in studies of wildlife use. The instructions for establishing line point transects are given in section .11 and need only some supplemental explanation to be applicable to study of browse types. Much of the following material is based upon information derived from studies made by the California Game Department. THE PARKER THREE-STEP STUDY METHOD
- A. When considering the plant understory, if either bare ground, rock, litter, moss, or the leafage of forbs or annual or single stemmed perennial grasses dominates the area of a four-inch circle centered directly under the one-foot mark on the tape, it will be recorded as a hit. Hits on perennial bunch grasses will continue to be limited to a 3/4" circle falling within the basal area of the plant as the increase or decrease in size of the basal area may be a direct reflection of range trend. The four-inch circle is used for forbs and annuals because it is large enough to overcome the influence of non-significant elements and to include more representative samples of the vegetation present, yet small enough to allow rapid and adequate decisions. In most instances, the center of the circle under the tape (one-foot mark) in browse transects can be more easily and accurately determined by the use of a plumb bob suspended on a string from the measuring point on the tape. While understory growth is usually of secondary importance on winter game ranges, its recordation is definitely important and the foregoing procedure will be adopted for game range studies. PLANT UNDER-STORY

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.40B

PLANT
OVERSTORY

- B. In measuring the overstory of browse plants, a hit should be recorded when the line point (one-foot mark) falls within the perimeter of the perennial crown even though the point itself is within an open space in the plant crown. Were such interspaces recorded as misses, the subsequent growth or loss of a few small twigs or leaves might indicate changes in plant cover not warranted by actual stand conditions. The same standards may be applied to dead browse plants which are still in place. If a hit falls within a dead portion of a living plant, it will be listed as a dead plant and the plant symbol circled in the usual manner.

EXCLOSURES

.41

It has been a practice of long standing to construct range exclosures as a means of providing an index of the effect of grazing use by different classes of animals and to give a record of changing range condition.

- A. Exclosure will often be set up in cooperation with State or other Federal agencies with a joint analysis being made of the use data obtained.
- B. Where common use of the range takes place, one section of the exclosure should exclude only livestock and another should be game-proof. If there is an indication of even moderate rodent or rabbit population in the area a third and smaller division should be fenced against these animals. Even experienced observers cannot always distinguish between deer and rodent use. In addition, it is always desirable to have one small portion of an exclosure completely protected against use by all animal life to serve as a check on other environmental factors affecting plant growth such as fluctuations of climate, disease, insect infestations, etc. A fourth section of the study area should be marked but left open to unrestricted normal use.
- C. State game departments are doing a considerable amount of this work and may be consulted for fencing specifications if exclosures are to be constructed other than on a cooperative basis. However, if such plots are to be constructed with the study of game use as a major objective, it is strongly recommended that it be made a cooperative venture if this is possible.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.41D

- D. Selection of exclosure sites should be given as careful consideration as is the selection of any other area for study, taking all pertinent factors into consideration. It should be noted that exclosures are a valuable tool of management regardless of the type of range they are placed upon.

EXCLOSURES
(Cont.)

- E. Permanent transect studies and photographic stations should be established as a means of recording the change in range and soil condition which may result at the exclosure site. Pellet count records within the different exclosure sections will also provide data for establishing the ratio of game vs. livestock use of the areas (Section .43). (An excellent reference is found in the Journal of Range Management, July 1958 - "Exclosures in Big Game Management in Utah" by Stanford Young.)

- .42 In conjunction with line transects established to determine range condition and trend, studies may be made of the form and age classes and seasonal utilization of key browse species by wildlife. Ideally, utilization measurement should be taken at regular recurring dates both prior to and after the periods of use by wildlife. By measuring forage production prior to use, the amount of current annual growth can be determined. Remeasurement after use will indicate the amount of forage taken which can be expressed in terms of percent of total growth.

UTILIZATION
STUDIES

- A. The following procedure has been used by the Forest Service for intensive study of key browse areas.

CLASSIFICATION
AND MEASURE-
MENT OF KEY
BROWSE PLANTS

- (1) Representative browse plants are selected along a transect line and one or more branches of each plant tagged for future identification. Measurements of the tagged branches are taken and recorded in the following sequence:

Fall

Twig measurements made in the fall after livestock have left the area and all growth is completed.

Spring

Twig measurements made after game use is completed and prior to the start of spring growth.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.42B

CLASSIFICATION
AND MEASUREMENT
OF KEY BROWSE
PLANTS
(Cont.)

Measure and record total current growth of tagged branches. Include estimate of current growth already utilized. (Determine the latter by inspection of protected growth to determine average current growth.)

Measure and record remaining length of current growth. Examine leaders protected from grazing as an aid in separating current from previous year's growth.

Calculate and record average twig length (total twig growth divided by number of twigs measured.) This is the "Growth Index" for comparison with future and past years.

No spring determination.

If summer use has occurred, the amount is determined by adding estimated inches removed to current growth measured in fall and dividing this total into estimated inches removed. Multiply result by 100 to give percent use.

Winter use is found by subtracting total inches of current growth remaining in spring from total measured in fall: Divide remainder by total year's current growth (including estimated summer use). Multiply result by 100 to give percent use.

- (2) The plants selected for study are also classified as to form and age class (as explained in section .42B) and carefully located by position on the transect. All field forms will be saved as part of the permanent utilization record. Photographs to accompany the written record should be made to show before and after conditions as provided in section .43.

RECORDING
FORM AND AGE
CLASS OF RE-
PRESENTATIVE
PLANTS ON
TRANSECT LINE

- B. Because of the difficulty of visiting transect stations twice yearly, an alternative procedure may be used which will merely classify the form and age class of representative browse plants on the transect line, at time of measurement for condition and trend. Current utilization measurements are not taken but an estimate is made as provided under section .42C.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.42B-2

- (1) This method will indicate the degree to which grazing use has contributed to present range condition. As described by Wm. P. Dasmann of California Some Deer Range Survey Methods January 1951, when shrubs or trees are not browsed they tend to assume the natural forms and shapes which are normal for the species. As intensity of browsing increases, the departure from normal becomes striking. Continued heavy use year after year results in tightly hedged or highlined and partly dead browse plants which stand out as evidence of poor range condition and declining forage yield.

RECORDING FORM
AND AGE CLASS
OF REPRESENTA-
TIVE PLANTS ON
TRANSECT LINE
(Cont.)

- (2) The data on form classes of browse plants will indicate their relative importance as forage, degree of past browsing pressure and amount of forage currently available. When correlated with age class it will indicate trend in general range condition.

- (a) Degree of hedging is broken down into three classes:

- (i) Little or no hedging
- (ii) Moderately hedged
- (iii) Tightly hedged

Hedging is a product of past use and should not be confused with current utilization.

- (b) Browsers are classed for availability as:

- (i) All available
- (ii) Mostly available
- (iii) Mostly unavailable
- (iv) Unavailable

Individual browse plants are considered available if they are less than five feet tall even though some of the interior growth may be protected from browsing. Dense, impenetrable stands with only marginal areas within reach would be partly available or mostly available even if less than five feet tall. All plants growing out of reach of game

RECORDING FORM
AND AGE CLASS
OF REPRESENTA-
TIVE PLANTS ON
TRANSECT LINE
(Cont.)

animals but which still offer considerable forage below the five-foot level would be classified as partly available; if highlined to the point that they are out of reach they would be listed as unavailable.

- (c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) above are combined into the following classification list:

Form Class 1 - all available, little or no hedging
2 - all available, moderately hedged
3 - all available, tightly hedged
4 - mostly available, little or no hedging
5 - mostly available, moderately hedged
6 - mostly available, tightly hedged
7 - mostly unavailable
8 - unavailable

- (3) Age classes are established under four headings which are self-explanatory. They are:

S. Seedlings: plants of relatively small size, simple branching, etc.

Y. Young plants: plants larger, more complex in growth form.

M. Mature plants: plants of full size and development attained.

D. Decadent plants: plant crowns dying back, generally overaged in appearance.

Thus, if a browse plant was judged to be of immature age class, less than five feet tall, and only moderately hedged it would be listed as Y-2; if old and dying out with only a few branches available to game use it would be D-7.

- (4) While a complete record of all browse plants encountered on the transect would be useful in the interest of saving time, classification of from one to five individual plants per transect by the Dasmann method will generally be sufficient. The form-age rating of the plant or plants selected should be carefully noted by position

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.42C

on the tape and listed under "Vigor" measurements on the form (Record of Permanent Line Transect). Photographs of individual plants will be made as described under section .43.

- C. If time is not available to make actual measurements of annual growth and use of browse plants, the degree of utilization should be estimated. A specific browse plant or plants will be selected as explained under section A(1) above, and the proportionate amount of the total current growth taken by game animals estimated in terms of percent of total growth. Photographs should be taken as indicated below, to form a permanent record of the effects of utilization. If utilization records are desired where there are no permanent study transects or fenced range exclosures, an ocular estimate may be made of current utilization patterned after the Primary Forage Species method developed by Deming in 1939.

ESTIMATES OF UTILIZATION

- .43 A good photographic record is essential for game range studies. Instructions for taking photographs are given in section .12. However, there is one important change in procedure which should be followed on browse transect studies. A closeup of a point six feet out on the tape will not be required on browse study plots. Instead a closeup will be taken of each browse plant marked for individual study as described in section .42A, B and C. If more than one plant per transect is to be photographed, each picture should be clearly identified in such a manner as to make rephotographing a simple procedure. To illustrate, we will assume that a big sagebrush plant on the 31-foot mark and a bitterbrush plant on the 72-foot mark are selected for permanent photographic study. Further, that the sagebrush is a young, lightly-used plant and the bitterbrush is a mature plant, closely hedged from past heavy use. On the transect record (Illustration 1) under part D - Vigor, line 1, you would list under the heading Plant Species, "Atr at 31 feet"; under Measurement, - "Y-1". On line 2, - "Ptr at 72 feet" and "M-6". In the opposite column under part E, Photographic Data, you might list on the line opposite the sagebrush plant, "Photograph taken from 25-foot mark on tape" and opposite the bitterbrush, "Photograph taken at 65-foot mark." The general view photograph along the transect line will be taken in the regular manner.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

- .44 The counting of deer pellet (dung) groups as a method of determining the number of game-use days per acre, the approximate big game population of an area; and the trend in use from year

PELLET STUDIES

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

10.3.44A

PELLET
STUDIES
(Cont.)

to year, was described by McCain, et al., in 1940 and 1948 (A Method for Measuring Deer Range Use, 13th Trans. North American Wildlife Conference). Studies by Rassmussen, Doman and Smith (1943) indicated that the defecation rate for mule deer averages approximately 13 pellet groups per day. Recently workers in California (Dasmann and Taber, 1955) have found evidence that pellet deposition rates may vary with a change in diet. Robinette, et al., discussion at the 23rd Trans. North American Wildlife Conference in 1958 found at the Little Hills Experiment Station in Colorado, an average rate of 15 pellet-groups per day were deposited by mule deer using moderately stocked sagebrush - juniper type winter range which is in good condition, or thirteen groups per day if the deer were utilizing depleted winter ranges.

- A. It is not contemplated that Bureau technicians will initiate studies of this kind except in rare instances. This brief statement is for the purpose of explaining the procedures used, since it is likely that the Bureau may cooperate with State agencies in checks of game use on BLM ranges.
- B. By recording the pellet groups found in certain prescribed units of range such as 1/100-acre or 1/10-acre plots, it is possible to obtain the number of game days use per acre or actual grazing use which has taken place. If the period (months or days) of use of the area is known it is possible within reasonable limits to determine the game population numbers by dividing the total deer days use by the length of stay in the area.
- C. Trend of use can be determined by noting the change in total deer days use from one year to the next. Then too, the game days use per acre can be correlated with the browse production and utilization information gathered in the regular study program. No further instruction in conducting this type of study is believed to be necessary for the reasons stated. Should there develop a need, detailed procedures can be set up when required.

Form 4-1420
(July 1959)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECORD OF PERMANENT LINE TRANSECT

Allotment or Unit										District										Date									
Cluster Number										Location 1																			
Transect Number										Location 2																			
Examiner																													

A.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Note: List overstory species in upper blocks. Show plants by interagency symbols and circle symbol when dead. L - Litter; R - Rock; S - Soil; A - Unidentified annual; E.P. - Erosion Pavement.

B. SUMMARY OF PART A		C. LIST OF PLANT SPECIES*			
	NO. OF "HITS"	PLANT NAME	SYMBOL	NO. OF "HITS"	KEY FORAGE PLANTS
BARE SOIL					
(Annuals) Plant					
Ground (Perennials) Density Index ³					
Cover (Litter					
Index (Rock					
(Erosion Pavement					
(Other (list)					
TOTAL	100				
Overstory					
Understory					
Desirable Plant Index ⁴		*Include important species not recorded as hits on the transect			
D. VIGOR (Record any actual measurements made of key forage species)		E. PHOTOGRAPHIC DATA ⁵			
PLANT SPECIES	MEASUREMENT				
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

- 1 Permanent Reference Point, such as GLO survey corner or tie to corner.
- 2 Initial transect stake by bearing and distance from GLO corner or reference point.
- 3 Record no more than 1 hit per measurement point. If both annual and perennial on same point, record the perennial. P.D.I. = *total hits on vegetation*.
- 4 Consult Plant list (Illustration No. 9).
- 5 Note any deviation from standard procedures, extra photos taken, etc.
General View — Set up camera 35 feet back of initial stake and focus to show full length of line and horizon. (With tape in place.)
Close up — Set up camera over initial stake, focus on point 6 feet out on transect line. (With tape in place.)
- 6 Additional Information:
 - (a) Describe permanent reference point and note by sketch map, additional directions for reaching and identifying the transect site:
 - (b) Briefly describe the type of equipment and method used to read tape in order that repeat readings will exactly duplicate the procedures used for the initial reading, i.e., describe type of loop used, how readings were taken with reference to position of the tape, etc.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

ILLUSTRATION 2

Form 4-1419
(July 1959)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Date

Examiner

Cluster Number

RANGE CONDITION TRANSECT SCORE CARD

District

Location

Allotment or Unit

Range Type

I. VEGETATION

A. DENSITY OF PLANT COVER *

SCORE

40% or more = 10 30-40% = 8 Check if data were obtained from more than one transect and are
 20-30% = 6 10-20% = 4 average number of hits per 100 readings ☐
 Less than 10% = 2

*Determine directly from Part A and B of line transect record. Record no more than 1 hit per measurement point even though both understory and overstory hits listed.

B. COMPOSITION AND AGE CLASS

(Based upon transect data plus ocular estimate of adjoining area)

With reference to the site potential, list vegetation present or which should be present under the following categories: *

(1) Desirable perennials:

(2) Perennials of medium value or high quality annuals:

(3) Annuals and undesirable or worthless perennials:

* Refer to district plant list (Illustration No. 9).

- Plants in (1) above making up more than 50% of the type total;
 Plants in (2) above generally present and may be moderately abundant but not in excess of 40% of type total;
 Plants in (3) above rare or absent and never in excess of 10% of type total. (16-20)

B. COMPOSITION AND AGE CLASS (Based upon transect data plus ocular estimate of adjoining area) – Continued	SCORE
2. Perennials in (1) above present in decreased amount usually 30 to 50% of type makeup; plants in (2) above usually equaling or exceeding the percentage of those in group (1); less desirable plants such as those in (3) above in greater amounts but not exceeding 30% of total type composition. Young plants present and some reproduction of desirable perennials taking place. (11-15)	
3. Desirable perennials in groups (1) and (2) much reduced, together making up from 20 to 60% of type total; annuals and undesirable perennials present in greatly increased amounts, usually making up 40 to 80% of total vegetation; pure stands of palatable annuals may occur. May be young plants but little or no reproduction of desirable species. (6-10)	
4. Low value and noxious plants predominate, only remnants of desirable forage species remain. No reproduction of desirable species. (0-5)	
C. VIGOR AND CONDITION OF MAJOR FORAGE PLANTS	
1. Grasses and palatable forbs robust, numerous leaves, seed stalks tall and abundant. Sod and bunch grasses firm. Browse, flowers or fruits and current leaf growth abundant; plants show no grazing effect. Young plants of varying age usually occur throughout the type. (9-10)	
2. Grasses and palatable forbs strong with moderate amount of seed stalks and leafage. Sod and bunch grasses firm. Browse current leaf growth, flowers, or fruits plentiful; slight effect from grazing use; low shrubs erect, no evidence of hedging or browse line. (7-8)	
3. Grasses and palatable forbs apparently healthy but forage production poor, evidence of thinning, some bunch grasses loose (slight pedestaling of plants generally characteristic of this class). Browse, current growth, flowers, or fruits scarce; tall shrubs with browse line forming; low shrubs hedged. (5-6)	
4. Grasses and palatable forbs weak, forage production poor, seed stalks few and short, plants pull up easily, sod grasses definitely breaking up (distinct pedestaling and abnormal death loss often characteristic of this class). Browse, current growth slight to none, tall shrubs with distinct browse line, low shrubs prostrate or stubby. (3-4)	
5. Grasses extremely weak and dwarfed, leaves and seed stalks few to none; excessive thinning of sod and deterioration of bunch grass root crowns; survival of much of grass cover doubtful. Palatable forbs generally absent (root exposure due to erosion of pedestals and high death loss generally characteristic of this class). Browse, no current growth; inferior species heavily grazed, many branches dead, some plants killed outright. (0-2)	
TOTAL SCORE FOR VEGETATION	

II. SOIL AND EROSION		SCORE
A. EROSION HAZARD INDEX (Rate on basis of ground cover index on transect line)		
80 to 100 hits = 13-15 40 to 60 hits = 7-9 60 to 80 hits = 10-12 20 to 40 hits = 4-6 0 to 20 hits = 0-3		
B. CURRENT EROSION		
1. Erosion none; all soil layers intact and stabilized. (15)		
2. Erosion slight; might be detected by litter or small amounts of sediment or top soil deposited on or against grasses or low shrubs; gullies or draws absent or completely healed. (11-14)		
3. Erosion moderate; occasional bare spots giving patchy appearance; few plants pedestaled; gully or channel sides not raw, but complete stabilization doubtful; litter scarce; soil compaction noticeable but not excessive; concentration of runoff into minute channels often apparent; cat steps and terraces noticeable on slopes. (7-10)		
4. Erosion severe; numerous bare spots, sheet erosion and soil compaction on light soils definitely apparent; erosion pavement evident on stony or gravelly soils; pronounced drift on sandy soils; channels or gullies, if present, with raw sides; majority of plants pedestaled with some roots exposed. (3-6)		
5. Erosion very severe or critical; sheet erosion widespread; subsoil exposed in many places; shoe-string gullies with raw sides generally common; large gullies with active side and head cutting often present; complete erosion pavement on stony soils; "blowouts" and excessive drifts on sandy soil, rapid depletion of plant cover evident. (0-2)		
TOTAL SCORE FOR SOILS		

INTERPRETATION OF SCORE
(Circle appropriate scores)

CLASSIFICATION	I. VEGETATION	II. SOILS	III. COMBINED RATING
Excellent	32 or more	24 or more	56 to 70
Good	24 to 31	18 to 23	42 to 55
Fair	16 to 23	12 to 17	28 to 41
Poor	9 to 15	7 to 11	16 to 27
Very Poor	0 to 8	0 to 6	0 to 15

CURRENT SITUATION (Check appropriate block)

Precipitation: ☐ Above normal ☐ Normal ☐ Below normal ☐ Drought conditions prevail

Current plant development is: ☐ Early ☐ Late ☐ Above average ☐ Average ☐ Below average

Utilization of current growth is: ☐ Light ☐ Moderate ☐ Heavy ☐ Excessive

Unusual site influences:

Record current stocking rate and condition of livestock from best information source available:

Additional remarks, if needed:

TRANSECT PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION CARD

DATE _____

C _____ T _____

S _____ T _____ R _____

UNIT _____

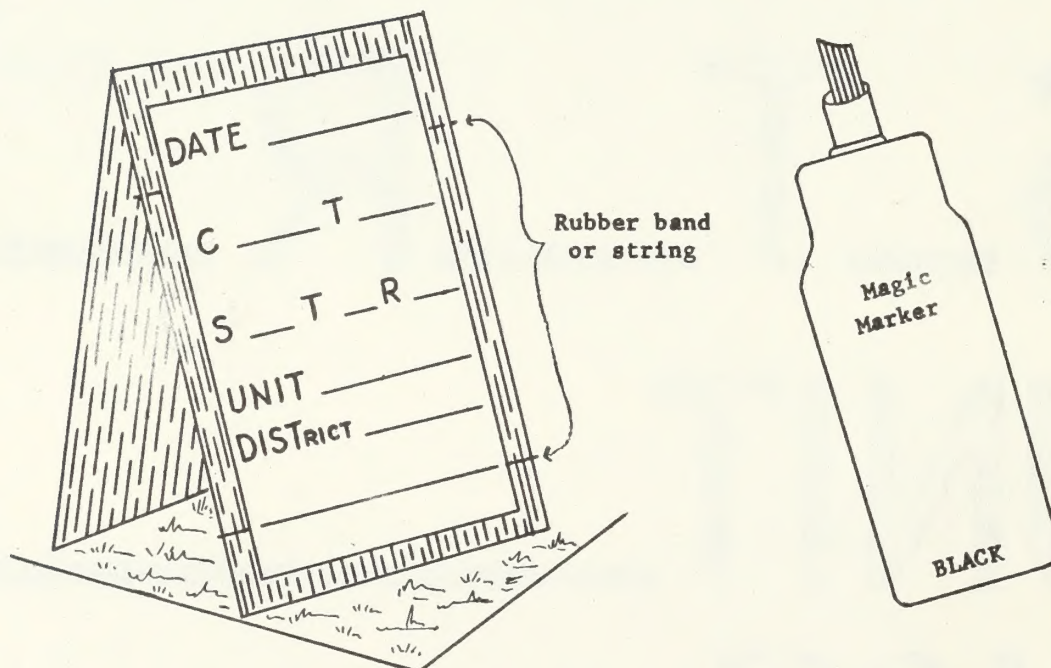
DISTRICT _____

Instructions for Preparation of Transect Photograph Identification

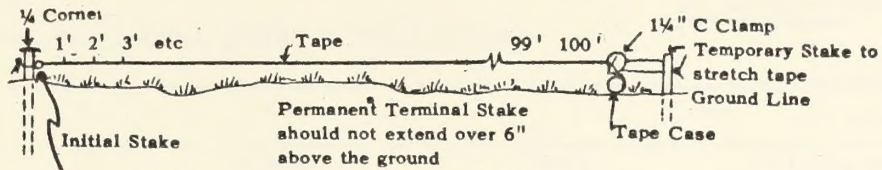
This form will be used to identify all photographs taken during the installation and remeasurement of Three-step transects.

The printed form (sample attached) is intended to be disposable. The information needed to complete the transect identifications will be added using black "Magic Marker" ink.

The tatum holder normally used in collecting field data and for carrying blank forms will furnish backing for the placard during photography. Two rubber bands or string loops may be used on the lid of the tatum holder to keep the placard in place. The tatum may be placed on the ground or, if elevation is necessary as in browse types, astride a stick or twig.

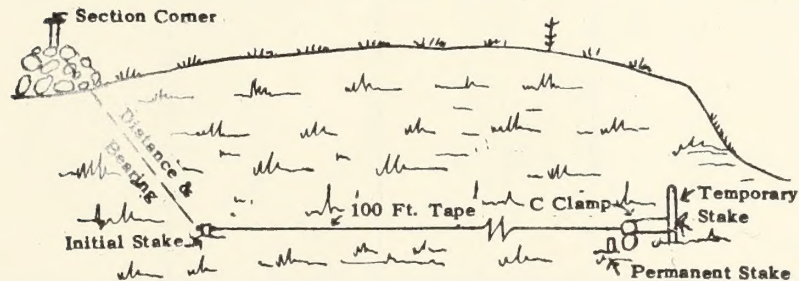


EXAMPLE OF TRANSECT
WITH $\frac{1}{4}$ SECTION CORNER USED AS REFERENCE STAKE

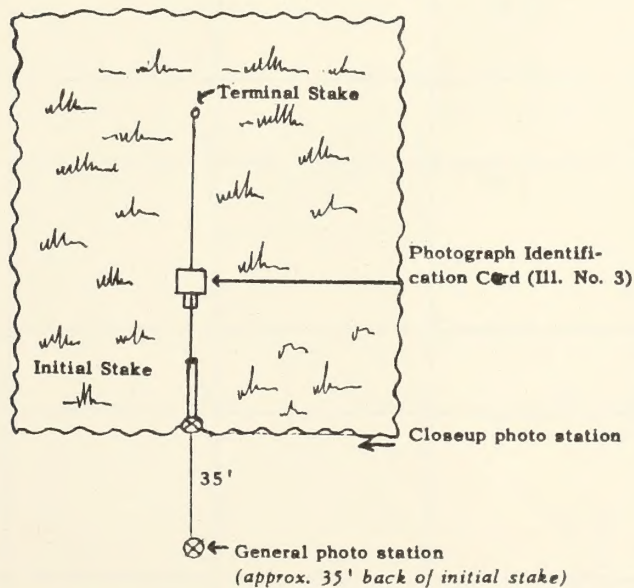


Note: End of loop on tape must be secured so that the loop will extend beyond terminal stake when extended to measuring position.

EXAMPLE OF TRANSECT
WITH INITIAL STAKE OFFSET FROM SECTION CORNER



EXAMPLE OF TRANSECT PHOTOGRAPH



MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

Form 4-1529
(July 1960)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State & District

Unit or Allotment

TWO-PHASE RANGE CONDITION FIELD RECORD

Examiner

Date

PRESENT USE BY
Kind of Livestock

Numbers

Season

Stocking Rate

(AUMs)

From

To

()

TRAVERSE ROUTE

PRESENT RANGE RESOURCE CONDITION INDEX

	1	2	3	4	5
LOCATION TIE *					
DESCRIPTION OF TYPE					
Name--Number					
List of Principal Species					
DESCRIPTION OF SITE					
Land Form					
Topography					
Exposure					
Soil					
Moisture					
FORAGE STAND					
Total & (Trend)	()	()	()	()	()
Quality					
Quantity					
Vigor					
Reproduction					
SITE-SOIL MANTLE					
Total & (Trend)	()	()	()	()	()
Protective Cover					
Vulnerability					
Runoff Resistance					
Soil Stability					
TWO-PHASE RATING					

* Identify each writeup station by Section, Township, Range, or by landmark features.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

PRESENT RANGE RESOURCE CONDITION INDEX

LOCATION TIE*					
DESCRIPTION OF TYPE Name-Number List of Principal Species	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
DESCRIPTION OF SITE Land Form Topography Exposure Soil Moisture					
FORAGE STAND Total & (Trend)	()	()	()	()	()
Quality Quantity Vigor Reproduction					
SITE-SOIL MANTLE Total & (Trend)	()	()	()	()	()
Protective Cover Vulnerability Runoff Resistance Soil Stability					
TWO-PHASE RATING					

UNIT OR ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Area: Gross _____ Alienated _____ Federal Range _____
 (Acres)

Federal Range Unusable _____ Game Use Only _____ Usable by livestock _____

Condition Classification (Usable Federal Range): _____ Acres

(Acres) Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____ Bad _____

Percent, Each Class: _____

Trend: Improving _____ Static or Indefinite _____ Declining _____

Percent _____

Form 4-1530
(July 1960)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

District _____

Date _____

Allotment _____

FIELD REPORT OF EXTENSIVE RANGE INSPECTION

Examined by _____

Area Examined _____

1. Moisture Conditions: ☐ Above ☐ Normal ☐ Below2. Condition of Range:
Existing: ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Bad
Trend: ☐ Improving ☐ Static or Indefinite ☐ Declining3. Current Use of Forage: ☐ Slight ☐ Moderate ☐ Proper ☐ Close ☐ Extreme4. Condition of Livestock: ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Bad5. Actual stocking relation to permitted numbers: ☐ Below ☐ Equal ☐ Above6. Supplemental Information (notes on deficiencies, unusual events, pests, improvements):

Use check marks in boxes and brief remarks to describe current situation under each heading

Section 1

Section 2

Section 3

Section 4

Section 5

Section 6

Section 7

Section 8

Section 9

Section 10

Section 11

Section 12

Section 13

Section 14

Section 15

Section 16

Section 17

Section 18

Section 19

Section 20

Section 21

Section 22

Section 23

Section 24

Section 25

Section 26

Section 27

Section 28

Section 29

Section 30

Section 31

Section 32

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

ILLUSTRATION 7

Form 4-1531
(July 1960)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTANNUAL CORRELATION SUMMARY
OF FORAGE PRODUCTION, RANGE USE,
AND RANGE CONDITION

District

Unit or Allotment

Report Date

Calendar Year

Reported by

AUTHORIZED USE BY	Numbers	Season		Stocking Rate	(AUMs)
Kind of Livestock		From	To		()
Kind of Game		From	To		()

I. FORAGE PRODUCTION CIRCUMSTANCES

PRECIPITATION THIS YEAR				Supplemental Remarks - Current Year
	ABOVE	NORMAL	BELOW	
Growing Season				
Dormant Season				
FORAGE YIELD THIS YEAR				
	ABOVE	NORMAL	BELOW	
Amount				
Quality				

II. RANGE USE CIRCUMSTANCES

UTILIZATION RESULTS THIS YEAR				Supplemental Remarks - Current Year
GAME (2)	UNDER	PROPER	OVER	
CONDITION OF LIVESTOCK USING RANGE				
	ABOVE	NORMAL	BELOW	
At Start				
At Close				
ACTUAL STOCKING RELATION TO PERMITTED USE				
	ABOVE	EQUAL	BELOW	
Numbers				
Time				

III. RANGE CONDITION AND TREND RECORD *

RANGE CONDITION - USABLE FEDERAL RANGE						
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	BAD	TOTAL
Acres						
Percent						
TREND OF RANGE CONDITION						
	IMPROVING	STATIC OR INDEFINITE	DECLINING	TOTAL		
Acres						
Percent						

* Condition Report Basis: Intensity Phase _____ Year _____

IV. CURRENT LAND OWNERSHIP STATUS

Gross Acreage of Allotment or Unit	TOTAL ACRES
Federal Range; Usable for livestock and/or big game	
Federal Range; Usable only for Game; Unavailable for livestock	
Federal Range; Unusable by Game or Livestock; Waste as range	
Alienated Acreage: State Private Other	
Alienated lands under BLM administration	

V. SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use the following symbols to indicate relative degrees of difference in Sections I & II, above:

++ Double Plus = Greatly above
 + Single Plus = Slightly above
 Ø Balance = Normal, Median,
 or Indefinite
 = Double Minus = Greatly below
 - Single Minus = Slightly below

2. Report utilization by big game separately *only* if it can be distinctively recognized on certain key species of plants; using appropriate degree symbols.

Otherwise include both game and livestock use results in general utilization consideration.

3. In Section III, show acres and calculated percentage of *usable* Federal Range in respective columns for each category, as compiled from zoned map. Use latest valid survey data and show year secured and intensity phase of field examination under Report Basis.
4. Report in supplemental notes any significant modification of livestock operations, improvement installations, or unusual events that affect the use or management of the range unit.

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

ILLUSTRATION 8

Form 4-1421
(July 1960)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE CONDITION AND TREND ANNUAL REPORT

Office

Year

Date Prepared

PHASE AND INTENSITY OF STUDY	STUDIES NUMBER*	CONDITION - Useable Acres					TREND - Useable Acres				PER- CENT		
		EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	BAD	TOTAL	PER- CENT	IMPROVING	STATIC OR INDEFINITE		DECLINING	TOTAL
I. Intensive													
II. Moderately Intensive													
III. Extensive													
IV. Estimate													
TOTAL													
	Percent												
												Acreage Unuseable	
												District Acreage	

* I refers to number of individual transects.
II and III refers to number of individual location write-ups.

INSTRUCTIONS

- The total acreage reported for "Trend" studies will equal the acreage reported for "Condition" studies. This acreage plus the acreage of unuseable range will equal the total district acreage of Federal range.
- The district acreage figure must be the same acreage figure as reported on Form 4-1137 Annual Grazing Statistical Report which is the total of vacant public lands, Pierce Act lease lands, and other Federal land by agreement; excluding all alienated lands.
- Submit annual narrative statement of condition and trend covering pertinent information not covered by tabular report, such as any deviation from reporting methods, unusual climatic conditions, etc.
- Prepare Range Condition and Trend Reports in quadruplicate, submit original and two copies (total of 3) to the State Office before December 31 of each year.
- For additional information refer to Volume IX, chapter 10.3 of the Manual.

Plant Species	Common Name	Plant symbol	Spring					Summer					Fall					Winter				
			Desirable : Undesirable					Desirable : Undesirable					Desirable : Undesirable					Desirable : Undesirable				
			Hl	Med	Lo	Wor	Hl	Med	Lo	Wor	Hl	Med	Lo	Wor	Hl	Med	Lo	Wor				
Achillea	Yarrow	AGP																				
Alnus	False Dandelion	Ala																				
Agoseris spp.		S																				
Allium acuminatum		CS																				
Amsinckia spp.	Wild onion	AMS																				
Aster spp.	Fiddleneck	ASS																				
Astragalus	Aster	CS																				
stenophyllus		CS																				
Balsamorhiza	Astragalus	CS																				
sagittata		CS																				
Brassica spp.	Balsamroot	S																				
Castilleja spp.	Mustard	CAS																				
Chenopodium spp.	Paintbrush	CHE																				
Cirsium spp.	Goosefoot	CIR																				
Delphinium spp.	Thistle	DEL																				
Erigeron spp.	Larkspur	ERI																				
Eriogonum	Fleabane	Ewr																				
wrightii	Mt. buckwheat	Ewi																				
Erodium cicutarium		Eci																				
Geranium spp.	Alfileria	GER																				
Halogeton	Geranium	Hgl																				
glomeratus		Hgl																				
Helianthus annuus	Halogeton	Han																				
	Sunflower	Han																				

KEY: C - cattle
S - sheep
W - wildlife*
P - poisonous

Hl - high
Med - medium
Lo - low
Wor - worthless

* Game animals may also be designated by species as shown in Illustration 10

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

Illustration 10

LIST OF COMMON FORAGE
PLANTS AND THEIR USE BY BIG GAME ANIMALSH1 - High
Med - Medium
LO - Low
Wor - Worthless

NORTHERN STATES

A. GRASS & GRASSLIKE PLANTS

Plant Species

Common Name

Agropyron spp.
Ag. cristatum
Aristida
Bouteloua
Bromus spp.
B. tectorum
Distichlis
Festuca
Koeleria
Oryzopsis
Poa
Sitanion
Stipa
Carex (dryland)
Carex geyerii

Wheatgrass
Crested wheatgrass
Three-corn
Gram grass
Brome grass
Cheatgrass
Saltgrass
Fescue
Junegrass
Ricegrass
Bluegrass
Squirreltail
Needlegrass
Sedge
Elk sedge

	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	H1	Med	Lo Wor	H1	Med	Lo Wor	H1	Med	Lo Wor	H1	Med	Lo Wor
Agropyron spp.	D	E										
Ag. cristatum												
Aristida												
Bouteloua												
Bromus spp.												
B. tectorum												
Distichlis												
Festuca												
Koeleria												
Oryzopsis												
Poa												
Sitanion												
Stipa												
Carex (dryland)												
Carex geyerii												

SOUTHWEST

Andropogon
Aristida
Bouteloua curtipendula
Bromus cartharticus
Festuca arizonica
Muhlenbergia montana
Paspalum
Poa fendleriana
Sitanion hystrix
Triodia entica
Triodia pulchella
Carex
Juncus arizonicus

Feather grass
Three-corn
Side-cuts grama
Rescue grass
Arizona fescue
Mountain ambly
Knotgrass
Bluegrass
Squirreltail
Sila tridolia
Burrgrass
Sedge
Wiregrass

Date of Birth		Date of Death	
Name		Age	
1. John Doe		25	
2. Jane Smith		30	
3. Robert Johnson		35	
4. Mary White		40	
5. William Brown		45	
6. Elizabeth Black		50	
7. Thomas Green		55	
8. Margaret Gray		60	
9. Charles Red		65	
10. Susan Blue		70	
11. David Yellow		75	
12. Nancy Purple		80	
13. Christopher Pink		85	
14. Rebecca White		90	
15. Benjamin Black		95	
16. Victoria Green		100	
17. Alexander Gray		105	
18. Charlotte Red		110	
19. George Blue		115	
20. Olivia Yellow		120	
21. Daniel Purple		125	
22. Sophia Pink		130	
23. Matthew White		135	
24. Emily Black		140	
25. Christopher Green		145	
26. Benjamin Gray		150	
27. Victoria Red		155	
28. Alexander Blue		160	
29. Charlotte Yellow		165	
30. George Purple		170	
31. Olivia Pink		175	
32. Daniel White		180	
33. Sophia Black		185	
34. Matthew Green		190	
35. Emily Gray		195	
36. Christopher Red		200	
37. Benjamin Blue		205	
38. Victoria Yellow		210	
39. Alexander Purple		215	
40. Charlotte Pink		220	
41. George White		225	
42. Olivia Black		230	
43. Daniel Green		235	
44. Sophia Gray		240	
45. Matthew Red		245	
46. Emily Blue		250	
47. Christopher Yellow		255	
48. Benjamin Purple		260	
49. Victoria Pink		265	
50. Alexander White		270	
51. Charlotte Black		275	
52. George Green		280	
53. Olivia Gray		285	
54. Daniel Red		290	
55. Sophia Blue		295	
56. Matthew Yellow		300	
57. Emily Purple		305	
58. Christopher Pink		310	
59. Benjamin White		315	
60. Victoria Black		320	
61. Alexander Green		325	
62. Charlotte Gray		330	
63. George Red		335	
64. Olivia Blue		340	
65. Daniel Yellow		345	
66. Sophia Purple		350	
67. Matthew Pink		355	
68. Emily White		360	
69. Christopher Black		365	
70. Benjamin Green		370	
71. Victoria Gray		375	
72. Alexander Red		380	
73. Charlotte Blue		385	
74. George Yellow		390	
75. Olivia Purple		395	
76. Daniel Pink		400	
77. Sophia White		405	
78. Matthew Black		410	
79. Emily Green		415	
80. Christopher Gray		420	
81. Benjamin Red		425	
82. Victoria Blue		430	
83. Alexander Yellow		435	
84. Charlotte Purple		440	
85. George Pink		445	
86. Olivia White		450	
87. Daniel Black		455	
88. Sophia Green		460	
89. Matthew Gray		465	
90. Emily Red		470	
91. Christopher Blue		475	
92. Benjamin Yellow		480	
93. Victoria Purple		485	
94. Alexander Pink		490	
95. Charlotte White		495	
96. George Black		500	
97. Olivia Green		505	
98. Daniel Gray		510	
99. Sophia Red		515	
100. Matthew Blue		520	

NORTHERN STATES

B. FORBS
Plant Species

Common Name	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Achillea				
Agoseris				
Aster	D AD	D AD		
Astragalus				
Balsamorhiza				
Castilleja				
Epilobium				
Collinsia				
Delphinium				
Ephedra				
Erigeron				
Eriogonum				
Geranium				
Hydrophyllum				
Iva axillaris				
Ligusticum				
Locustium				
Lupinus				
Mertensia				
Orthocarpus				
Pentstemon				
Phlox				
Plantain				
Polygonum				
Salicula				
Senecio				
Taraxacum				
Trifolium				
Viola				
Viguiera				
Viola				
Wyethia				
Zygadenus				

Common Name

Yarrow
Mountain dandelion
Aster
Looseleaf
Balsamoroot
Paintbrush
Fireweed
Larkspur
Joint fir
Daisy
Indian tobacco
Geranium
Waterleaf
Poverty weed
Paralely
Lupine
Bluebell
Foxglove
Phlox
Knotted
Russian thistle
Dandelion
Clover
Vetch
Sunflower
Violet
Deathcamus

B. FORBS

Plant Species

Achillea
Agoseris
Aster
Astragalus
Balsamorhiza
Castilleja
Epilobium
Collinsia
Delphinium
Ephedra
Erigeron
Eriogonum
Geranium
Hydrophyllum
Iva axillaris
Ligusticum
Locustium
Lupinus
Mertensia
Orthocarpus
Pentstemon
Phlox
Plantain
Polygonum
Salicula
Senecio
Taraxacum
Trifolium
Viola
Viguiera
Viola
Wyethia
Zygadenus

TESTIMONIES

B.	FORBS (Continued)	Plant Species	Common Name	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
				H _i Med Lo Wor	H _i Med Lo Wor	H _i Med Lo Wor	H _i Med Lo Wor
	Amaranthus palmeri	Careless weed		:	:	:	:
	Artemisia mexicana	Sage		D	:	:	D
	Atriplex wrightii	Salt weed		D	:	:	:
	Calochortus	Mariposa lily		:	:	:	:
	Castilleja	Paintbrush		:	:	:	:
	Chenopodium	Lambequarter		:	D	:	:
	Cryptantha	Burr comb		D	:	:	:
	Eriogonum abortivum			D	:	:	:
	Eriogonum pinetorum			D	:	:	:
	Erodium			D	:	:	:
	Evolvulus linifolius	Filaree		D	:	:	:
	Franseria tenuifolia			D	:	:	:
	Lepidium	Pepper grass		D	:	:	:
	Lesquerella	Bladderpod		D	:	:	:
	Lotus	Trefoil		:	:	:	:
	Lupinus	Lupine		:	:	:	:
	Montzella	Blazing Star		:	:	:	:
	Pentstemon wrightii			:	:	:	:
	Portulaca	Purslane		:	:	:	:
	Senecio riddellii			:	:	:	:
	Sisymbrium	Mustard		:	:	:	:
	Vicia exiguua	Vetch		:	:	:	:
	Viguiera	Sunflower		:	:	:	:

NORTHERN STATES

C. FRUIT

Plant Species

Common Name

	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	H4	Med	Lo Wor	H4	Med	Lo Wor	H4	Med	Lo Wor	H4	Med	Lo Wor
Acer		E	D		E			E		E	D	
Amelanchier		D			DE			D		E		
Arctostaphylos		D										
Artemisia spp.		A	D		A			A	D	A		
A. spinescens		A										
Atriplex canescens												
Ceanothus velutinus												
Ceanothus integerrimus												
Corocarpus												
Chamaebatia												
Chrysothamnus												
Potentilla												
Ceanothus												
Eurotia												
Garrya flavescens												
Holodiscus dumosus												
Juniperus												
Lonocera												
Mahonia repens												
Opuntia												
Pachistima												
Philadelphus												
Physocarpus												
Populus tremuloides												
Prunus												
Purshia tridentata												
Quercus												
Rhus												
Ribes												
Rosa												
Salix												
Sambucus												
Sarcobatus												
Shepherdia												
Sorbus												
Symphoricarpos												
Tetradymia												
Vaccinium												

SOUTHWEST

C. PRCHASE (Continued)
Plant Species

Common Name

Plant Species	Common Name	Spring H1 Med Lo Wor	Summer H1 Med Lo Wor	Fall H1 Med Lo Wor	Winter H1 Med Lo Wor
Acacia	Catalpa	D	D	D	D
Adenostoma	Chamise	D	D	D	D
Agave	Mescal	D	D	D	D
Amorpha	False indigo	D	D	D	D
Aplopappus	Burreweed	D	D	D	D
Aralia	Elk clover	D	D	D	D
Arctostaphylos	Kansanite	D	D	D	D
Atriplex canescens	Four-wing saltbush	D	D	D	D
Baccharis	Desert broom	D	D	D	D
Calliandra	Mesquillo	D	D	D	D
Ceanothus fendleri	Buckbrush	D	D	D	D
Ceanothus cordulatus	Mountain white thorn	D	D	D	D
Celtis	Blackberry	D	D	D	D
Cercidium	Blue paloverde	D	D	D	D
Cercocarpus	Mountain mahogany	D	D	D	D
Cowania	Cliffrose	D	D	D	D
Eriogonum wrightii	Buckheat	D	D	D	D
Eysenhardtia	False mesquite	D	D	D	D
Garrya	Silk-tassel	D	D	D	D
Gutierrezia	Snakeweed	D	D	D	D
Juniperus	Juniper	D	D	D	D
Linnaea		D	D	D	D
Morus	Malberry	D	D	D	D
Phoradendron	Marletow	D	D	D	D
Pepalus aurea	Aspen	D	D	D	D
Presopis	Mesquite	D	D	D	D
Pteridium	Bracken fern	D	D	D	D
Quercus kelloggii	Black oak	D	D	D	D
Quercus spp.	Oak	D	D	D	D
Rhamnus	Buckbrush	D	D	D	D
Rhus	Skunkbrush	D	D	D	D
Robinia	Locust	D	D	D	D
Salix	Willow	D	D	D	D
Senecio	Grey snakeweed	D	D	D	D
Vitis arizonica	Grape	D	D	D	D
Artemisia spp.	Sagebrush	D	D	D	D

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

ILLUSTRATION 11

Form 4-1422
(July 1960)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE TREND SCORE CARD

Date

Examiner

Cluster Number

Transect Number

District

Location

Allotment or Unit

Range Type

I. VEGETATION	Circle appropriate scores		
	IM- PROVING	STATIC	DE- CLINING
A. DENSITY (as compared to prior transect measurements)			
1. Density of all perennial plants has increased			
a. Greatly (more than 10 hits on transect)	+2		
b. Moderately (3 to 10 hits on transect)	+1		
2. Relatively unchanged (0 to 2 hits increase or decrease)		0	
3. Density of perennial plants has decreased			
a. Moderately (3 to 10 hits on transect)			-1
b. Greatly (more than 10 hits on transect)			-2
B. COMPOSITION (as compared to prior transect measurements)			
1. Desirable perennial forage plants have increased in number; better species may be reestablishing (refer to district plant list); reproduction and young age groups of preferred species are present			
a. Change is moderate to great (more than 10 hits on transect)	+4		
b. Change is slight to moderate (3 to 10 hits on transect)	+2		
2. Relatively unchanged (0 to 2 hits increase or decrease)		0	
3. Desirable perennial forage plants have decreased in number; some species may have disappeared; reproduction of desirable plants is very scarce or absent; annuals or undesirables may have invaded the type			
a. Change is slight to moderate (3 to 10 hits on transect)			-2
b. Change is moderate to great (more than 10 hits on transect)			-4
*4. Summary of composition change as compared to prior transect measurement (list species and plus or minus hits)			
a. Perennial plants increasing:			
b. Perennial plants decreasing:			
c. Invading species:			

* For informational purposes only. Data does not enter into numerical rating of composition.

	IM- PROVING	STATIC	DE- CLINING
C. VIGOR (<i>Judge any change in plant vigor and general condition relative to descriptive terms and scores or actual measurements listed on prior writeups</i>)			
1. Vigor of perennial plant species is good to excellent; all forage plants appear strong and robust; no dead or dying plants and previously overused or unhealthy species recovering; invasion of bare areas taking place			
a. Improvement in vigor and condition judged to be exceptional	+2		
b. Improvement is definite but only moderately so	+1		
2. Vigor of major forage species relatively unchanged from earlier writeups		0	
3. Vigor and condition are weakening; better forage species unhealthy, partially dead or dying; no reestablishment of desirable plants and range generally is an unhealthy condition			
a. Condition of major species has deteriorated from previous check but downward trend is moderate			-1
b. Condition of major forage species has deteriorated noticeably and at a rapid rate; no signs of slowing up			-2
TOTAL OF VEGETAL FACTORS (+ OR -)			
Indicated trend of vegetative condition is ☐ Upward ☐ Static ☐ Downward			
II. SOILS AND EROSION			
A. EROSION HAZARD INDEX (<i>Measure changing conditions directly from ground cover index on "Record of Permanent Line Transect"</i>)			
1. Measurable increase in Ground Cover Index			
a. Great improvement; significant increase in ground cover (<i>decrease of more than 10 bits on bare soil</i>)	+2		
b. Moderate improvement; fair increase in ground cover (<i>decrease 3 to 10 bits on bare soil</i>)	+1		
2. Ground cover index relatively unchanged (<i>0 to 2 bits decrease or increase</i>)		0	
3. Measurable decrease in Ground Cover Index			
a. Decrease in ground cover is moderate (<i>increase of 3 to 10 bits on bare soil</i>)			-1
b. Decrease in ground cover is serious (<i>increase of more than 10 bits on bare soil</i>)			-2

CHAPTER 10.3 RANGE CONDITION AND TREND

ILLUSTRATION 11

	IM- PROVING	STATIC	DE- CLINING
B. SOIL CONDITION (<i>Judge change in amount of plant litter, relative stability of residual soil, degrees of depletion or accretion of transported soil layers and healing of eroded areas</i>)*			
1. Plant litter is accumulating and excellent layer is in place; little, if any, evidence of erosion and any formerly eroded areas completely healing; no evidence of plant pedestaling or wind movement of soils			
a. Degree of improvement from prior measurement is very high	+4		
b. Improvement is noticeable but only in a moderate amount	+2		
2. Improvement, if any, is minor and is compensated for by some slight deterioration		0	
3. Plant litter has diminished and little evidence of replacement; gully and sheet erosion are continuing and may have accelerated; little if any healing taking place; definite evidence of soil movement by loss or accumulation of transported soil			
a. Deterioration is noticeable but at a moderate rate			-2
b. Deterioration has been rapid and no signs of lessened erosion activity or improvement			-4
*Judgment may also consider increase or decrease of trampling activity by livestock and any significant change in rodent activity in the area			
TOTAL OF SOIL AND EROSION FACTORS (+ or -)			

Indicated trend of soil condition is ☐ Upward ☐ Static ☐ Downward

INTERPRETATION OF OVERALL SCORE *

CLASSIFICATION	I. VEGETATION	II. SOILS	III. COMBINED
Improving (<i>rapidly</i>)	+5 to +8	+4 to +6	+9 to +14
Improving (<i>slowly</i>)	+1 to +4	+1 to +3	+3 to +8
Unchanged	0	0	0 to ± 2
Deteriorating (<i>slowly</i>)	-1 to -4	-1 to -3	-3 to -8
Deteriorating (<i>rapidly</i>)	-5 to -8	-4 to -6	-9 to -14

III. ADDITIONAL DATA

A. PRECIPITATION (*Check condition observed*)

1. Current conditions ☐ Above normal ☐ Below normal ☐ Normal ☐ Drought conditions prevail

2. Estimate of average moisture condition during preceding 3 to 5 year period:
☐ Above normal ☐ Normal ☐ Below normal

* Circle the appropriate rating

B. UTILIZATION OF FORAGE PLANTS BY CLASS OF ANIMAL *

1. Current utilization:

Slight _____ Moderate _____ Proper _____ Close _____ Extreme _____

2. Estimate of average utilization for preceding 3 to 5 year period:

Slight _____ Moderate _____ Proper _____ Close _____ Extreme _____

C. UNUSUAL SITE INFLUENCES which may have affected the trend ratings: List such factors as prolonged drought, fire, insect infestation, etc., and explain effect upon study site.

D. ADDITIONAL REMARKS: Use this space to document any additional evidence of changing trend in plant or soil condition which is not shown above.

* Enter Symbol directly in blank as C for cattle, D for deer, S for sheep, etc.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Range Studies -
Condition & Trend

TWO-PHASE RANGE CONDITION SURVEYS
SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD USE
By MILO H. DEMING - REVISED MARCH 1957

The Two-Phase Method for making comprehensive range condition surveys is described fully in Volume IX Range, Part 10 Studies, Chapter 10.3 Condition Surveys of the Bureau of Land Management Manual, and amendments. These supplemental instructions are prepared for ready reference in the conduct of field work. They afford some additional hints and explanation of the local application and adaptation of general principles referred to in the accompanying Range Condition Criteria Index (Revised March 1957).

The essentials for Two-Phase Method Surveys are:

- (1) A plant classification list--prepared locally in advance of field work.
- (2) A Range Condition Criteria Index--4 pages processed separately.
- (3) A supply of forms No. 4-1529 or similar--for field observation write-ups.
- (4) A map of the area to be surveyed--any convenient scale for field use.

* * * * *

This method gives equivalent but separate ratings to the two most significant phases of the range resource complex, i. e. the forage stand and site and soil mantle of the habitat. The ratings for these two phases are further considered in combination for comprehensive classification of range condition by relative terms commonly used by range managing agencies. The recording system used on field sheets and maps maintains separate ratings for each phase at each observation station so that arithmetic computation of changes in each can be made locality by locality at the time of subsequent resurveys.

Forage Stand Consideration--Phase 1

This phase deals with plants on the basis of their relative contribution to the crop of forage being produced on any particular site for the animals expected to use the range at a specific season of the year. The four items of Quality, Quantity, Vigor, and Reproduction are rated with particular reference to how well the valuable and desirable plants are faring in competition with undesirable plants under current circumstances of growth and grazing use. With 100 points as a maximum possibility, the aggregate numerical rating derived for the four forage stand items represents how closely the conditions obtaining approach what is considered to be the full potential capacity of the particular site for forage production.

Site and Soil Mantle Consideration - Phase II

This phase deals with the physical features and environmental characteristics of the habitat which govern and limit the kind and abundance of native plants which can grow on any particular site. It considers all forms of vegetation and litter with reference to the protective cover it forms and the influence exerted on soil and water movement under prevailing climatic conditions. The four items of Protective Cover, Natural Vulnerability, Surface Runoff, and Soil Stability are rated independently. The aggregate numerical rating for these four items represents how near the situation as found approaches 100 points, or the ideal habitat conservation conditions for any particular site.

Some Basic Principles

(1) For range condition survey purposes the land areas to be surveyed are judged primarily from the viewpoint of usefulness for grazing purposes. Watershed, forest, and other natural resource values present are not evaluated as such but are considered as environmental influences affecting the use and management of the area for range.

(2) Range condition is judged relatively with reference to resource conservation goals which can be attained by proper management under specified circumstances of grazing use rather than with reference to a possible ecological climax attainable under undisturbed natural competition.

(3) Where ranges are used jointly by livestock and big game animals the predominant use and the management objectives will govern which plant classification ratings are to be applied.

(4) Resurveys of range condition after intervals of several years will reveal the direction of trend and magnitude of the changes which have occurred by numerical comparisons of the respective survey ratings.

(5) The frequency of making field observation write-ups is governed by the necessity for sampling any significant changes in vegetational types, range sites, or use patterns. So long as these remain reasonably similar a single write-up will apply. Greater intensity of sampling makes the definition of condition class zone boundaries more exact.

Comparison Areas

Better understanding of the production potentials of various range sites may be had if ungrazed or lightly grazed areas are visited first and carefully rated. This helps to establish some definite criteria for making relative comparisons with findings on similar sites and in similar types. Local relict areas should be sought for observations on species composition, vigor, and form of plants.

Local Plant Classification Lists

Lists of all the important plant species found in the local native plant associations are prepared in advance of field work. These lists show a relative desirability classification (as high, medium, low, or worthless) for each species at each season of the year for each particular kind of grazing animal. These local plant lists become the foundation for judging the local relationships of desirable and undesirable plants as described for rating purposes in the Range Condition Index. The relative desirability classification for each plant is decided primarily on its forage value, but the placing may be discounted if the plant is objectionable for other reasons.

Combination Ratings and Map Color Legend

Two-Phase combination ratings are written thus: (60/80) the first figure always representing the aggregate forage stand index rating and the second figure always representing the aggregate Site-Soil Mantle Index Rating. Entry of this combination rating symbol on the field and record maps identifies the approximate location at which the corresponding field write-up was made.

The sum of the two figures which comprise the combination rating determines the appropriate range condition class according to where it falls within the following scale of numerical values for each condition class.

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Range Condition Class</u>	<u>Map Zone Color</u>
0	25	Waste unusable	Red Hatchure
	*****	For Usable Range Only	*****
25	60	Bad	Red
60	95	Poor	Orange
95	130	Fair	Yellow
130	165	Good	Green
165	200	Excellent	Blue

Maps

Maps are an indispensable part of range condition survey records. Entry of the Two-Phase symbol on the map identifies the approximate location where the corresponding field write-up was made but the exact area of reference for each observation station is not bounded on the map. All observation stations for which the combination ratings fall within the numerical limits prescribed for each condition class are circumscribed by a zone boundary line. The zone or area occupied by each condition class is thus distinguished on the map for coloring and separate acreage computations.

Field maps may be of any convenient scale available. Large scale maps often contain topographic detail or vegetation type lines which facilitate the location of condition class boundaries. For permanent district record purposes the field information obtained should be transferred to district maps no larger in scale than 1/4 or 1/2 inches per mile. The area covered by surveys each year should be identified by dating with the year of survey in order to plan the cycle for periodic resurveys of particular units.

Trend and Trend Symbols

Trends describe the progressive pattern of changes in range condition which develop over a period of at least several years time. These should be distinguished from the short term fluctuations which occur from year to year with more or less erratic patterns usually associated with climatic variation.

When former acquaintance of the examiner with any range area or when periodic resurveys permit a reliable observation of trend, the following symbols will be used to indicate trends appropriately on the field write-up form, No. 4-1529, and on maps prepared to show trends.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
++	Double plus	Very marked upward trend, and/or great increase.
+	Single plus	Definite and significant upward trend, and/or small increase.
⊙	Balance	Stable or indefinite position. Change is too small for positive determination of trend in either direction.
-	Single minus	Definite and significant downward trend, and/or small decrease.
=	Double minus	Very marked downward trend, and/or great decrease.

Correlation with Other Records

Range Condition surveys picture cumulative results but do not disclose definite reasons for the prevailing conditions. The reasons must be developed through correlated analysis of other historical and contemporary records which afford local details about the circumstances of forage production and its use. The cumulative influences most responsible for range condition and trends are seasonal and yearly variation in grazing pressure and weather. Consequently, timely records of actual stocking, utilization results, improvement installations, forage production circumstances, and weather influence must be kept or consulted to assign valid reasons for the existing situation. Correlation of such records with survey findings will indicate the nature and some measure of adjustments required to correct unsatisfactory or maintain satisfactory conditions.

PROPER USE TABLES
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
KANAB DISTRICT
KANAB, UTAH

BROWSE

Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	Su	F	W	SP	Su	F	W	Sp	Su	F	W	Sp
			TAPUF				Cattle				Deer			
Amut	Amelanchier utahensis	Service berry	25	35	35	20	10	10	10	10	15	25	35	10
Amex	Amelanchier Spp	Service berry	25	35	35	20	10	10	10	10	15	25	35	10
Arpu	Arctostaphylos pungens	Mansanita		5	5							5	5	
Arar	Artemisia arbuscula	Little sage		20	20	20		10	10			10	10	20
Arfi	Artemisia filifolia	Sandsage (Old Man)	10	10	10	10		5	5		10	5	5	10
Arfr	Artemisia frigida	Fringed wormwood												
Arno	Artemisia nova	Black sage		20	30	20		10	10	10		10	20	10
Arsp	Artemisia spinescens	Bud sage				50				30				20
Artr	Artemisia tridentata	Big sage	10	10	15	20			5	5	10	10	10	15
Atca	Atriplex canescens	Chamise (4-wing)	20	40	50	20	15	20	25	15	5	20	25	5
Atco	Atriplex confertifolia	Shadscale	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	20				5
Atco	Atriplex corrugata	Mat saltbrush		5	5			5	5					
Atnu			5	25	30	20	5	20	25	15		5	5	5

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1890

100

[Faint vertical bleed-through from reverse side]

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

100

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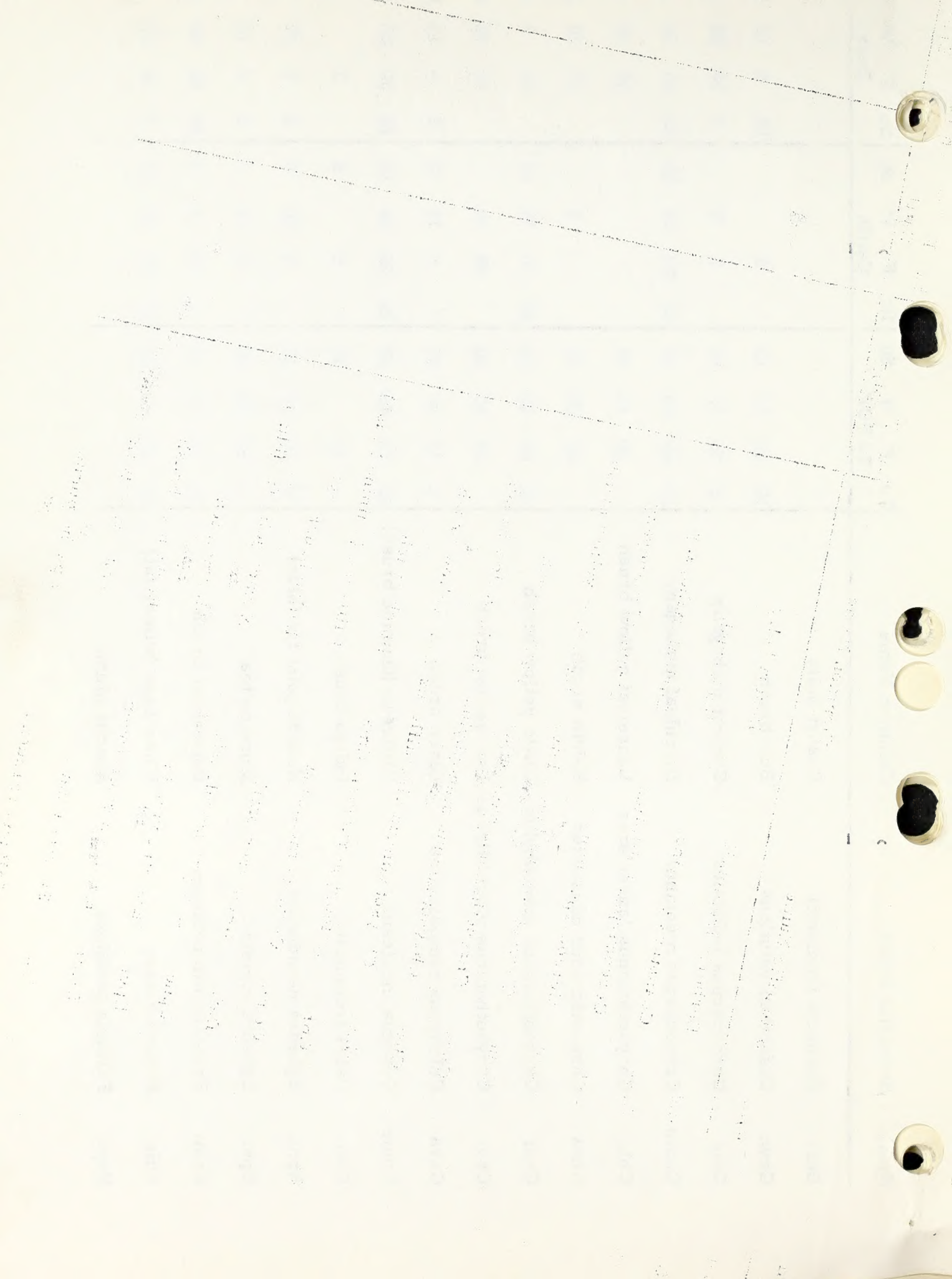
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④ 2010 年 10 月 1 日起, 凡在中华人民共和国境内销售货物或者提供加工、修理修配劳务以及进口货物的单位和个人, 为增值税的纳税人。

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100

Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	TAPUF Su F W	Sp	Cattle Su F W	Deer Su F W
Befr	Berberis fremontii	Desert holly	10 10 15	15	5	15 15 15
Ceve	Ceanothus velutinus	Buckbrush	5 15 15	10	5	10 10 10
Cele	Cercocarpus ledifolius	Curleaf mahogany	40 60 60	30	20 25 25	15 35 35
Cemo	Cereocarpus montanus	Birchleaf mahogany	10 10 10	10	10	10 10 10
Chla	Chrysothamnus lanceolatus	Lanseleaf yellow brush	20 20 15	20	10 10 10	10 5 10
Chna	Chrysothamnus nauseosus	Rabbit brush	10 20 15	20	10 10 10	10 10 15
Chst	Chrysothamnus stenophylus	Little yellow brush	20 20 20	20	10 10 10	10 10 20
Chvi	Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus	Low yellow brush	5 10 30	20	5 15 5	5 15 15
Cora	Coleogyne ramosissima	Black brush	25 35 45	25	10 15 20	15 20 25
Come	Cowania mexicana	Cliffrose (Quinine brush)	10	10	5	5
Dafr	Dalea fremontii	Indigo brush	5 10 30	10	5 20 5	5 10 5
Epne	Ephedra nevadensis	Nevada joint fir (blue)	5 10 30	10	5 20 5	5 10 5
Epvi	Ephedra viridis	Mormon tea	15 15 15	15	5 5 5	10 10 10
Erm	Eriogonum microtheum	Buckwheat brush	20 40 50	20	15 30 30	15 20 5
Eula	Eurotia lanata	White sage (winter fat)				
Fapa	Fallugia paradoxa	Apache plume				



Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su			F			W			Su		
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Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	Su F W			TAPUF			Su	F	W	Sp	Su F W			Cattle			Su	F	W	Sp	Su F W			Deer		
Salx	Salix spp	Willow	10	15	15	10	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	10	10	10	5	5	5
Saca	Slavia carnos	Desert sage	10			10			10	5										5						5		5
Save	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	Greasewood	10	10	5	20	10	5	20	10	5	5	20	10	5	20												
Shro	Shepherdia rotundifolia	Buffaloberry <i>Lea D</i>	10	10	10	10																			10	10	10	
Syor	Symphoricarpos oreophilus	Snowberry	30	20	10	20	20	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15				10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Taga	Tamarix gallica	Salt cedar	5	5	10	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	10	5														
Teca	Tetradymia canescens	Spineless horse brush																										
Yucx	Yucca spp	Yucca																										
Frax			10	10	10	10																			10	10	10	10

PROPER USE TABLES
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
KANAB DISTRICT
KANAB, UTAH

GRASSES

Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	T A P U F					Cattle					Deer				
			Su	W	F	Sp		Su	F	W	Sp		Su	F	W	Sp	
Agcr	Agropyron cristatum	Crested Wheatgrass	50	50	50	45		50	50	50	40						5
Agda	Agropyron dasystachyum	Thickspike wheatgrass	50	50	50	30		50	50	50	25						5
Agam	Agropyron smithii	Western Wheatgrass	50	50	50	30		50	50	50	25						5
Agtr	Agropyron trachycaulum	Slender Wheatgrass	50	50	40	40		50	50	40	40						
Agal	Agrostis alba	Redtop	50	50	20	30		50	50	20	30						
Agrx	Agrostis spp	Bentgrass	50	50	20	30		50	50	20	30						
Arfe	Aristida fendleriana	Fendler three awn				20											10
Arix	Aristida spp	Three awn (no eatum)				20											10
Boer	Bouteloua eripoda	Black grama	30	50	50	50		30	50	50	50						
Bogr	Bouteloua gracilis	Blue grama	20	30	30	30		20	30	30	30						
Bran	Bromus anomalus	Nodding brome	50	40	10	20		50	40	10	20						
Brca	Bromus carinatus	Mountain brome	50	40	10	20		50	40	10	20						
Brxi	Bromus citiatus	Fringed brome	50	40	10	20		50	40	10	20						

Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	T A P U				Su F W Sp				Cattle				Su F W Sp				Deer
			Su	F	W	Sp	Su	F	W	Sp	Su	F	W	Sp	Su	F	W	Sp	
Brin	Bromus inermis	Smooth brome	50	50	10	25	50	50	10	25	50	50	10	25					5
Brte	Bromus tectorum	Cheatgrass		5		25						5		20					5
Brox	Bromus spp (annual)	Annual brome	5	5	5	30q	5	5	5	25	5	5	5	25					5
Dist	Distichlis stricta	Saltgrass	30	40	30	20	30	40	30	20	30	40	30	20					
Deca	Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted hairgrass	50	50	30	30	50	50	30	30	50	50	30	25					5
Elea	Elymus canadensis	Canada Wildrye	10	10	20	25	10	10	20	25	10	10	20	25					
Eloo	Elymus condensatus	Great basin wildrye	10	10	15	25	10	10	15	25	10	10	15	25					
Elgl	Elymus glaucus	Blue wildrye	15	15	20	25	15	15	20	25	15	15	20	25					
Feoc	Festuca octiflora	Six weeks fescue				20								20					
Hija	Hilaria jamesii	Galleta (curleygrass)	25	40	40	25	25	40	40	25	25	40	40	25					
Huju	Hordium leporinum	Foxtail				20								20					
Koar	Koeleria cristata	Junegrass	40	40	30	30	40	40	30	30	40	40	30	30					
Mupu	Muhlenbergia pungens	Wickie-up-grass		10	20							10	20						
Musq	Munroa squarrosa	False buffalograss	10	20	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	20	10	10					5
Orhy	Oryzopsis hymenoides	Indian ricegrass	50	50	50	30	50	50	50	30	50	50	50	25					5
Phpr	Phleum pratense	Timothy	50	60	50	25	50	60	50	25	50	60	45	20					5
Poam	Poa ampla	Big Bluegrass	30	30	30	25	30	30	30	25	30	30	30	25					
Pofe	Poa fendleriana	Mutton grass	30	30	30	20	30	30	30	20	30	30	30	20					

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Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	T A P U F			Su F W Sp			Su F W Sp			Su F W Sp				
			Su	F	W	F	W	Sp	Su	F	W	Sp	Su	F	W	Sp
<u>GRASS LIKE PLANTS</u>																
Care	Carex spp	Meadow sedge	50	50	40	30	50	50	35	25			5	5		
Carx	Carex spp	Hillside sedge	50	50	40	30	40	40	35	25			10	10	5	5
Junx	Juncus spp	Rush	30	20	20	20	25	15	15	15			5	5	5	5

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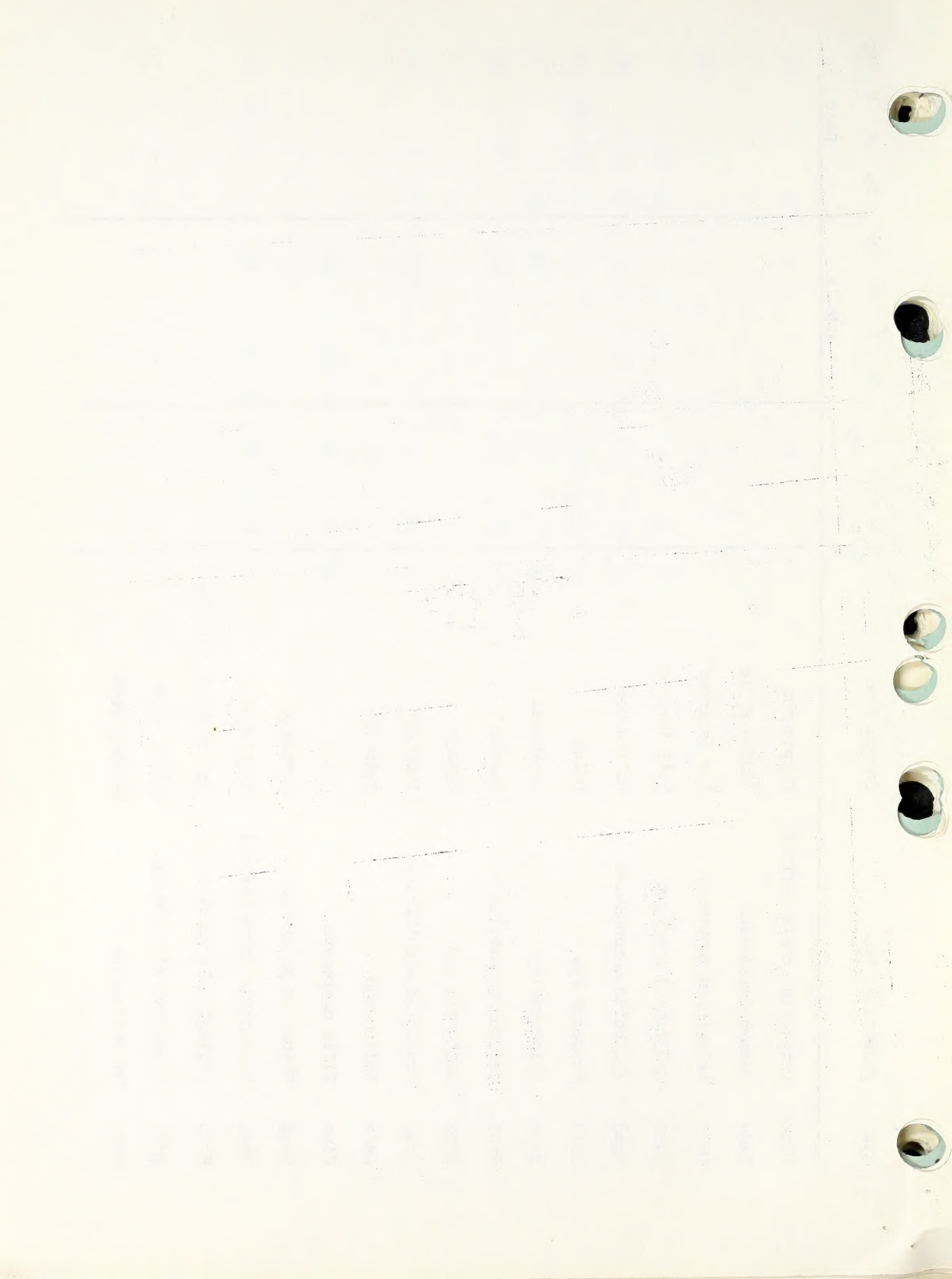
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 KANSAS DISASSOCIATION
 KANSAS, U.S.

Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	T Su	A F	P W	U Sp	Cattle	Deer
Abna	Abronia nana	Sand verbena						
Acla	Achillea lanulosa	Yarrow	15			15	5	10
ACGI	Agoserius glauca	False dandelion	10			25	10	15
Alpi	Allium palmerii	Wild onion	10			25	10	15
X Aloc	Allenrolfea occidentals	Iodine bush						
Amex	Amaranthus spp	Pigweed	15				5	10
Anum	Antennaria umbrinella	Pussy toes			5	20		5 20
X Apnu	Aplopappus nuttallii	Burrow weed						
X Aplx	Aplopappus spp	Burrow weed	30	50	20	10	10 5 10	30 40 15
Arpu	Arabis pulchra	Rock cress						
Arex	Arenaria spp	Sandwort				10		10
Arpl	Argemone platyceras	Prickle poppy						
Ardr	Artemisia dracunculoides	False tarragon						



Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	T A P U F					Su F W Sp					Su F W Sp				
			Su	W	F	F	Sp	Su	F	W	Sp	Cattle	Su	F	W	Sp	Deer
* Arvu	Artemisia vulgaris	Cudweed															
Asla	Asclepias labiformis	Utch milkweed															
Ascx	Asclepias spp	Milkweed															
Astx	Aster spp (herb)	Aster	30	20	20	20	20	15	5	5	10		15	15	15	10	
Astr	Astragalus spp	Loco weed					10									10	
Bamu	Baileya multiradiata	Desert Marigold															
Brax	Brassica spp	Black mustard															
Cana	Calochortus nuttallii	Sego lily	10				10						10			5	
Coax	Castilleja spp	Indian paint brush															
Chal	Chenopodium album	Goosefoot															
Chrx	Chrysopsis spp	Golden aster	10	10			20	5					5	10		15	
Clll	Clematis ligusticifolia	Virgins bower															
Clex	Cleome spp	Loc flower															
Coma	Cogswellia macrocarpa	Cogswellis	10				25	5					5			15	
Copa	Commandra pallida	Toadflax															
Coau	Corydalis aurea	Golden smoke	10				15							10		10	
Crac	Cronis acuminata	Hanks beard	30	50			25	15	10		15		15	40		10	

Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	T A P U F Su F W Sp	Cattle	Deer
Crco	Cryptantha confertiflora	Cryptantha	5	15	5
Dame	Datura meteloides	Indian apple			
Deme	Delphinium menziesii	Low larkspur		30	
Desc	Delphinium scaposum	Tall larkspur	30	15	30
Epad	Epilobium adenocaulon	Willow weed	30	20	15
Erix	Erigeron spp	Daisy	30	20	30
Erox	Eriogonum spp	Buckwheat	15	15	5
Eroi	Erodium cicutarium	Storks bill		10	15
Eupx	Euphorbia spp	Spurge			
Frac	Franseria acanthicarpa	Bursage	10	20	5
Galx	Galium spp	Bedstraw			
Giag	Filia aggregata	Gilia	30	25	20
Greg	Grindelia squarrosa	Gumplant			
Hean	Helianthus annuus (arida)	Sunflower	10	10	18
Heun	Helianthella uniflora	One flowered sunflower			
Hyri	Hymenoxys richardsonii	Rubber weed			
Ivax	Iva axillarius	Poverty weed			



Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	T A P U F Su F W sp	Su F W Sp	Deer
Lapx	Lappula spp	Stick weed			
Lalx	Lathyras sp	peavine	30 50	15 25	15 25
Lepe	Lepidium perfoliatum	Pepper grass	5		5
Lile	Linum lewisii	Wild flax	5		5
Lupx	Lupinus spp	Lupinus	40 40 20 20	5	40 40 20 15
Mavu	Marrubium vulgare	Horehound			
Melx	Melilotus spp	Sweet clover	50 30 20 30	30 20 15 15	20 10 5 15
Meal	Mentzelia albicaulis	Mentzelia	25 20 30	15 20	10 20 10
Oenx	Oenothera spp	Primrose	30 20	20 15	10 5
Oxac	Oxytenia acerosa	Copperweed	10 20	5 15	15
Penx	Penstemon spp	Penstemon	10 5 5 20	5 10	5 5 10
Phax	Phacelia spp	Phacelia	5 5 15	5 5	5 5 10
Phlx	Phlox spp	Phlox	5 5 10	5 5	5 5
Plpu	Plantago purshii	Indian Wheat			
Polx	Polygonum spp	Knotweed			
Pste	Psoralea temufloria	Devils shoestring			
Ranx	Rumex spp	Dock	30 20 20 25	20 10 5 15	10 10 5 20 10
Salx	Salicornia spp	Pickle weed	10 10 20 25	5 5 5 15	5 5 5 20 10



Sym	Scientific Name	Common Name	T A P U F Su F W Sp	Cattle Su F W Sp	Deer Su F W Sp
Saka(1)	Salsola Kali	Russian thistle	15 10	10 5	5 5
Senx	Senecio spp	Grousel			
Sope	Solidago petradoris	Goldenrod			
* Sopx	Sophia spp	Mustard			
Sphx	Sphaeralcea spp	Desert Mallow			
Suto	Suaeda torreyana	Dondia			
Stpi	Stanleya pinnata	Princess plume			
Taof	Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion	50 40 25	30 20 15	20 20 10
Troc	Tradescantia occidentalis	Spiderwort			
Veth	Verbascum thapsus	Mullein			
Viam	Vicia americana	Vetch	25 50	15 30	10 20
Wyex	Wyethia spp	Mules ear	10 20 30	5 10	5 20 20
Xanx	Xanthium spp	Cocklebur			
Zypa	Zygadenus paniculatus	Death Camas			



Transmittal Sheets

Release No. 1 - 7
and
Release No. 9 - 44

BLM Manual

Volume IX
Range

06/22/1954
To
02/20/1962

Transmittal Sheet

Release of 1 - 1

and

Release of 1 - 1

BLM Manual

Volume 1

Page 9

100-1000

100-1000

100-1000

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

APPROVED: 2/20/62	:	:	VOLUME IX RANGE
EFFECTIVE: 2/20/62	:	:	BLM MANUAL
RECEIVED:	:	:	RELEASE NO. 44

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Amendments in Chapter 6.9 Procedures - General

Note: Portions of these amendements do not become effective until after July 1, 1962. It will be necessary therefore to retain the old pages until that date. See GENERAL INFORMATION section for instructions on filing.

Insert New Pages

6.9.1 - 6.9.3C(1) (2 sheets)
6.9.11E(1) - 6.9.11F(8) (5 sheets)
6.9.11H(3) (1 sheet)
6.9.15 (1 sheet)
Illustration 26 (1 sheet)
Appendix 10 - 14 (5 sheets)
Appendix 15 - 16

Superseded Pages *

6.9.1 - 6.9.3C (3 sheets) Rel. 35
6.9.11E-2 - 6.9.11F-2 (2 sheets)
Rel. 35
6.9.11I (1 sheet) Rel. 35
6.9.15 (1 sheet) Rel. 39
New
New
Distributed on a need basis only -
not required in all Manuals

2. GENERAL INFORMATION: *

This Manual release revises the procedures for preparing the Project Completion Report Form 4-1209 in order to adapt the information on the report to the use of automatic data processing and introduces a new Project Statistical Report Form (4-1209a). The revised Form 4-1209 will not be used until July 1, 1962, but the entire release has been issued so that recording on the project inventory may begin. It will be necessary to retain the old Manual instructions until July 1, 1962. The following procedure should be followed: (a) Write in red pencil across all superseded pages, "OBSOLETE AFTER JULY 1, 1962 - REMOVE FROM MANUAL AFTER THAT DATE;" (b) insert new material in proper place immediately following superseded material. (Both sets of material should remain in the Manual until July 1, 1962.)

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared in the Division of Range Management and cleared for issuance by the Branch of Organization and Management.

HR. Hechmuth

Associate Director

DISTRIBUTION: LM-9 & LMO-9 Mailing Lists

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 12(23)(34); 19-20; 23;
25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-34; 35(37)(39)(40)(44); 36-38; 39(43)(44); 40-44

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Washington, D. C.

APPROVED: 9/5 /61

EFFECTIVE: 9/5/61

RECEIVED:

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 43

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Appendix 9 and miscellaneous amendments in Chapter 6.9 Procedures - General

Insert New Pages

6.9.7D-2 - 6.9.11 (2 sheets)
Illustration 7 (1 sheet)
Appendix 9 (2 sheets)

Remove Superseded Pages

6.9.7D-2 - 6.9.10(2 sheets) Rel. 39
Illustration 7 (1 sheet) Rel. 35

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

This release clarifies procedures regarding acceptable contributions, the use of Form 4-1119, 4-1268, and 4-1269 with regard to various forms of contributions. Form 4-1268, Illustration 1, has been revised to facilitate its use. Appendix 9 includes guidelines for refunding unexpended balances. Information in this release incorporates recommended changes received at the S&M staff conference in Salt Lake City, January 25-28, 1961. The release also provides for acceptance of contributions under section 103 of the Public Land Administration Act (74 Stat. 506).

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Comments and suggestions should be prepared in triplicate and transmitted to the Director through proper field officials.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared in the Division of Range Management and cleared for issuance by the Branch of Organization and Management.

R. H. Hochmuth

Associate Director

DISTRIBUTION: LMO-9 Washington List & LM-9 Mailing List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 12(23)(34); 19-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-34; 35(37)(39)(40); 36-38; 39(43); 40-43

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m. J. [unclear]
M. E. [unclear]

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EFFECTIVE:	10/5/60	:	:	VOLUME IX RANGE
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RECEIVED:		:	:	RELEASE NO. <u>-42</u>
		:	:	

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Table of Contents (General) for Volume IX Range and Chapter Index

Insert New Pages

General Table of Contents (1 sheet)
Chapter Index (1 sheet)

o.h. [unclear]

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

This release contains an up-to-date general table of contents which should be placed in the front of Volume IX. An asterisk indicates chapters which have been released in whole or in part and which are now in effect.

The chapter index is to be placed in the front of the volume also, for ready reference. This index is not a complete breakdown of the volume but will require extensive revision from time to time. Only the chapters now in effect are included in this index.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared for issuance by the Office of the Associate Director.

Earl D. Thomas
Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: LMO-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 12(23)(34); 19-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-34; 35(37)(39)(40); 36-42

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		:	:	:	:

MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Table of Contents (General) for Volume IX Range and Chapter Index

Insert New Pages

General Table of Contents (1 sheet)
Chapter Index (1 sheet)

GENERAL INFORMATION:

This release contains an up-to-date general table of contents which should be placed in the front of Volume IX. An asterisk indicates chapters which have been revised in whole or in part and which are now in effect.

The chapter index is to be placed in the front of the volume also, for ready reference. This index is not a complete breakdown of the volume but will require extensive revision from time to time. Only the chapters now in effect are included in this index.

ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared for issuance by the Office of the Associate Director.

Associate Director

14-7 Mailing List
DISTRIBUTION: 14-7 Washington Field
EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 11(30)(32)(33); 41(9)(20)(21)(22); 12(23)(24); 13-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 33(35); 33-34; 35(37)(38)(39); 38-42

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APPROVED: 10/25/60

EFFECTIVE: 10/25/60

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BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 41

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Chapters 8.1 General; 8.2 Cooperation; 8.3 Administrative Procedures; 8.4 Management Practices and Techniques; 8.5 Range Improvement for Wildlife; and 8.6 Forms and Reports

Insert New Pages

Tables of Content	(7 sheets)	8.5.1-8.5.3D-2	(2 sheets)
8.1.1-8.1.7E	(2 sheets)	8.6.1-8.6.4	(2 sheets)
8.2.1-8.2.2	(2 sheets)	Illustrations 1-9	(13 sheets)
8.3.1-8.3.10C	(4 sheets)		
8.4.1-8.4.6B	(6 sheets)		

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

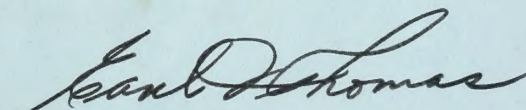
This release outlines the policies, objectives, responsibilities and procedures relating to the management of land administered by BLM in relation to use by wildlife.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Comments and suggestions should be prepared in triplicate and transmitted to the Director through proper field officials.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared by the Range Staff Office and cleared with the Forestry and Lands Staff Offices. It was cleared for issuance by the office of the Associate Director.


Associate Director

DISTRIBUTION: LMO-9 Washington List & LM-9 Mailing List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 12(23)(34); 19-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-34; 35(37)(39)(40); 36-41

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APPROVED: 6/23/60

EFFECTIVE: 6/23/60

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BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 40

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Chapter 6.8 Policies - General - new sections .10 - .12

Insert New Pages

6.8.8B-6.8.11B (2 sheets)

Remove Superseded Page

6.8.8B (1 sheet) Rel. 35 9/17/59

Pen & Ink Additions

Table of Contents - Chapter 8 Policies - General, add:

- .10 Grass Seed Harvest
- .11 Emergency Rehabilitation Measures
- .12 Seeding Wild Burns

Table of Contents - Chapter 9 Procedures - General, add:

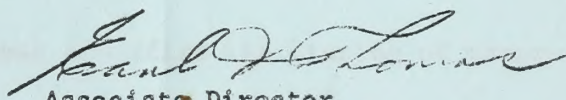
- .15 Purchase of Specialized Equipment

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

This release gives policy statements on (a) grass seed harvest; (b) emergency rehabilitation measures; and (c) seeding wild burns.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared in the Range Staff Office and cleared for issuance by the office of the Associate Director.


Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: LMO-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 12(23)(34); 14(16)(18); 16; 18-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-34; 35(37)(39)(40); 36-37; 38 has not been released; 39-40

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Nelson		Deming
Thews		Talbert
Winks		Walker
Fallon	4	Brooker
Letson		Jackson
Glover		Douglas

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EFFECTIVE: 7/21/60

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BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 39

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Amendments in Chapter 6.9 Procedures - General

Insert New Pages

6.9.7A-2-6.9.8C; 6.9.15
6.9.11D-2; 6.9.11G-2 (8 sheets)
Illustrations 15, 23a, 24, 24a (4 sheets)

Remove Superseded Pages

6.9.7A-2 + 6.9.8C; 6.9.11D-2;
6.9.11G-2; Illustrations 15, 24
(8 sheets) Rel. 35 9/17/59

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

Section .7A-C. (a) Revision of the general procedures for the execution of Form 4-1453. (b) Discontinuing the use of the reverse side of Form 4-1453 for listing project programs and substituting in its place Form 4-1453a. (c) Discontinuance of the preparation of project program submissions on a Major River Sub-basin basis. (d) Revision of Form 4-1470 and instructions for preparation. Elimination of separate reports for carryover projects. (e) Inclusion of Form 4-1470a to provide financial and personnel analysis of the Annual Work Plan and to provide an estimate of primary benefits that will accrue from the project work.

Section .8. This revision clarifies and includes the Bureau's position in regard to the acceptance of contributions from other than Bureau licensees and lessees and for purposes other than the construction and maintenance of range improvements of primary benefit to the livestock industry.

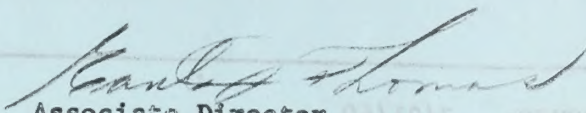
Section .11D-2. This amendment clarifies the listing of carry-over projects on Form 4-1144.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Comments and suggestions should be prepared in triplicate and transmitted to the Director through proper field officials.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared in the Range Staff Office and cleared for issuance by the Office of the Associate Director.


Associate Director

Note: An asterisk (*) indicates the section amended.

DISTRIBUTION: LM-9 Mailing List
LMO-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 12(23)(34); 14(16)(18); 16; 18-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-34; 35(37)(39); 36-37 ; 38 has not been released; 39

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L.F. } copy of their own

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 12(23)(34); 19-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-34; 35(37); 36-38

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RECEIVED: 9/12/60
EFFECTIVE: 9/12/60
APPROVED: 9/12/60
VOLUME IX RANGE
RELEASE NO. 38

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Chapter 10.3 Range Condition and Trend - Revised
Insert New Pages
Remove Suggested Pages
Table of Contents (2 sheets)
10.3.1 - 10.3.444 (24 sheets)
Illustrations I - II (17 sheets)
Appendix I (2 sheets)
10.3.1 - 10.3.13; Illustrations I-7
(10 sheets) Rel. 1A 7/11/55; Rel. 1B
8/16/55; and Rel. 1B 9/22/55.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

This release is a complete revision of this chapter which contains the procedures for making studies of range condition and trend, and pertinent reports. It is issued to modernize the instructions originally issued as Release 1A and subsequent supplemental amendments after five years of trial in field application. A preliminary draft release was furnished to all field offices for review and comment on August 29, 1958. This was given a review in detail by representatives of all states and areas at a field conference held at Salt Lake City, November 3 - 9, 1958. Suggested modifications are included.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Comments and suggestions should be prepared in triplicate and transmitted to the Director through proper field officials.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared by members of the Range Staff, including modification suggestions suggested at the field conference. It was reviewed by the Assistant Director, Technical Programs and cleared for issuance by the office of the Associate Director.

Thomas M. [Signature]
Director

DISTRIBUTION: BLM-9 Washington List & LA-9 Mailing List
REVIEWING MATERIALS: Rel. 1A (30)(32)(33) 9/19/55 (30)(32)(33) 12/23/55
10-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-34; 35(37); 36-38

✓ Part II, item 7, line 4 - between the words but and including, add the add the word not.

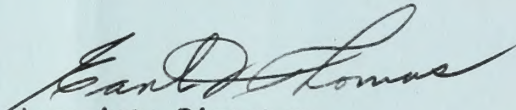
✓ Table of Contents, Chapter 11, section 5 - should read "Sub-surface and soil investigations."

2. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Further comments and suggestions should be prepared in triplicate and transmitted to the Director through proper field officials.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared in the Range Staff Office and cleared for issuance by the Office of the Associate Director.


Associate Director

DISTRIBUTION: LM-9 Mailing List
LMO-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 12(23)(34); 14(16)(18); 16; 18-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-34; 35(37); 36-37

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	:	:	VOLUME IX RANGE
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	:	:	
	:	:	RELEASE NO. <u>37</u>
RECEIVED:	:	:	
	:	:	

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Chapters 6.1 - 6.12 Range Conservation and Improvement - miscellaneous pen and ink amendments. (Rel. 35 10/6/59)

6.1.1 - last line on page, change the word conversation to conservation.

6.2.3G - line 15, change the word with to which.

.5A - line 4, change the word polity to policy.

6.4.3E(1)(a), line 8, close parentheses after the word Part.

6.5.6B, marginal heading - delete "Optional as Required".

.6B(1), lines 1 & 2, change automobiles crossing to automobile crossings.

.6B(3), insert the words "to the public and" between the words accessible and to.

.6F - change last sentence to read "If conditions warrant the permit may be canceled and a new one issued."

.6H - line 1 - change section to Chapter.

⁸
6.6 - Table of Contents. In line 4, change waterhave to waterbase.

6.6.8B, line 8 - between the words SCS and transfer, add the word for.

.8H(1)(a) omitted. It reads as follows: (a) Immediately on receipt of notification of approval of a work plan embracing Bureau lands, Form 4-1483 shall be prepared, showing the amount of funds required for installation and conservation practices during the remainder of the fiscal year.

- ✓ 6.6.8H(b), line 1 - change therefore to Thereafter.
- ✓ 6.7.6G(1) - change section to Chapter.
- ✓ 6.8.8A, line 8 - change country to county.
- ✓ 6.9.7A(1)(c)(v), lines 1 and 2 change duplicate to triplicate and one to two.
- ✓ .7A(1)(d)(iii), line 2 - change triplicate to quadruplicate and two to three.
- ✓ ..11C, line 13 - At the end of line 13 add the word submitted.
- ✓ .11F(1) - the first sentence should read: The items are either self-explanatory or explained under Project Summary and Record Form 4-1210.
- ✓ .11G(5) - a column for this information is not provided for on Form 4-1210. It should be deleted.
- ✓ .11J, line 8 - change the word of to or.
- ✓ 6.10.10B, line 10 - change dicate to dictate.
- ✓ .14B, line 1 - change chemical to chemical.
- ✓ 6.11.1, line 3 - place period at end of line 3.
- ✓ .1, line 10 - change nor to not.
- ✓ .1, paragraph 2, line 4 - change design or to design of.
- ✓ .7G, line 10 - the last sentence should read "A drawdown period of 60 hours shall be used as a guide in design."
- ✓ .8, line 3 - change layingout to layout.
- ✓ .10, line 4 - at the end of line 4 add these words, "ground to give the."
- ✓ 6.12.2, line 4 - change design to designed.
- ✓ .2E, line 1 - between the words design and drawings add these words "or typical."
- ✓ .3E, line 1 - between the words design and drawings add these words "or typical."
- ✓ Illustration 1 - In the heading correct spelling of the word Agriculture.

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Washington, D. C.

APPROVED: SEP 27 1959

EFFECTIVE: SEP 28 1959

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BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 36

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Chapter 1.5 Program Procedures

Insert New Pages

Table of Contents (1 sheet)
1.5.1-1.5.5N (9 sheets)
Illustrations 1-3 (4 sheets)

has been filed

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

This release includes instructions supplemental to IV BLM 156 concerning program planning, annual work plans and quarterly progress reports with respect to activity 103.1.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Comments and suggestions should be prepared in triplicate and transmitted to the Director through proper field officials.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared by the Range Staff Office and reviewed by the Program Coordination Office. It was cleared for issuance by the office of the Associate Director.

Earl J. Thomas
Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: LMO-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 12(23)(34); 14(16)(18); 16; 18-20; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-36

UNITED STATES
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SECTION 1

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10
Section 1, Township 10N, Range 10E, T10N, R10E, S10

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1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Chapters 1 - 12 for Part 6 Range Conservation and Improvement

Insert New Pages

Table of Contents (14 sheets)
6.1.1 . . . (1 sheet)
6.2.1-6.2.5 (3 sheets)
6.3.1-6.3.6 (2 sheets)
6.4.1-6.4.6A (7 sheets)
6.5.1-6.5.6H (3 sheets)
6.6.1-6.6.8I (4 sheets)
6.7.1-6.7.6F (2 sheets)
6.8.1-6.8.8B (2 sheets)
6.9.1-6.9.14F (27 sheets)
6.10.1-6.10.14E (4 sheets)
6.11.1-6.11.10 (4 sheets)
6.12.1-6.12.3D (2 sheets)
Illustrations 1 - 24 (26 sheets)
Appendices 1 - 8 (19 sheets)

Pen and Ink Amendment:

Chapter 3.2 Delete sections 24-26
Rel. 9 11/4/54

Remove Superseded Pages

✓ Rel. 2 7/14/54 Table of Contents
(2 sheets) Chapters 8.1-8.6 (32
sheets).
✓ Rel. 3 7/14/54 & Rel. 32 4/23/58
Illustrations 1-14 Chap. 8.1-8.6
(14 sheets).
✓ Rel. 4 8/10/54 Table of Contents
(2 sheets) Chapters 7.1-7.8
(15 sheets).
✗ Rel. 5 8/10/54 & Rel. 32 4/23/58
Illustrations 1-10 (10 sheets)
Chapter 7.1 - 7.8.
✓ Rel. 7 8/31/54 Illustrations 1-6
(6 sheets) Chap. 9.1-9.6.
✓ Rel. 10 12/6/54 Appendix 1 (12 sheets).
✓ Rel. 21 4/5/56 Dept. Manual Rel.
11/3/55 (650.1.1-650.7.8F) 9 sheets).
✓ Rel. 22 7/9/56 Table of Contents
(1 sheet) Chapters 9.1-9.6 & Illus.
4, 7 & 8 (27 sheets).
✓ Rel. 24 11/14/56 Amdt. in 9.3.1
(1 sheet).
✓ Rel. 26 12/5/56 Chap. 7.9, Illus. 1-3,
and Table of Contents (7 sheets).

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

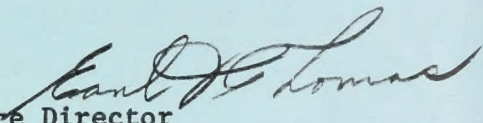
This new Part 6, replaces Parts 7, 8, 9, it also includes instructions on the Watershed Protection (PL 566) and Agricultural Conservation Programs. The purpose of the revision and realignment of instructions in this manner is to combine and set forth in one place all of the planning, reporting, recording and other procedures, which are generally the same for all project programs, to avoid unnecessary duplication.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Comments and suggestions should be prepared in triplicate and transmitted to the Director through proper field officials.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared by the Range Staff Office and reviewed in the Washington Office by the Division of Operation, Lands, Cadastral Engineering, and Program Planning. It was reviewed and prepared for issuance by the office of the Associate Director.


Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: LMO-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(11)(13)(30)(32)(33); 9(19)(20)(23)(28)(35); 12(23)(34); 14(16)(18); 16; 23; 25; 27-31; 32(35); 33-35

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington 25, D. C.

Handwritten initials and date:
Jm 9/11
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9/17

APPROVED: 1/30/59	:	:	
	:	:	VOLUME IX RANGE
EFFECTIVE: 1/30/59	:	:	
	:	:	RELEASE NO. <u>34</u>
RECEIVED:	:	:	
	:	:	

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Amended Illustrations for Chapter 2.2 Regulations, Interpretations and Associated Procedures; and Chapter 10.1 Resource Surveys

Insert New Pages

Remove Superseded Pages

2.2 - Illus. 7	(1 sheet)	2.2 - Illus 7 - Rel. 13 (1 sheet)
10.1 - Illus. 3, 5, 7, 10-12	(6 sheets)	7/11/55.
		10.1 - Illus 3, 5, 7, 10-12 - Rel. 13
		(6 sheets) 5/16/55.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

This release transmits revised forms illustrations to replace those presently contained in Chapter 2.2 and Chapter 10.1.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared by the Office of the Associate Director.

Handwritten signature of Carl J. Thomas
Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List
DISTRIBUTION: LMO-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(11)(13)(30)(32)(33); 2; 3(32); 4; 5(32); 7; 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 10; 12(23)(34); 14(16)(18); 16; 18-21; 22(24); 23-25; 26(32); 27-34

M.E.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

APPROVED: 5/12/58

EFFECTIVE: 5/12/58

RECEIVED:

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 33

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Revised sections .2 and .23 of Chapter 2.2 Regulations, Interpretations and Associated Procedures. Also revised Illustrations 1, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 13.

Insert New Pages

2.2.1 & 2.2.23B (2 sheets)
Illus. 1, 4, 5, 6, 9 & 13 (6 sheets)

Remove Superseded Pages

2.2.1 (1 sheet) Rel. 30 1/31/58.
2.2.23B (1 sheet) Rel. 1 6/22/54
Illus. 1, 4, 5, 6 (4 sheets) Rel. 1.
Illus. 9 (1 sheet) Rel. 27 4/1/57

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

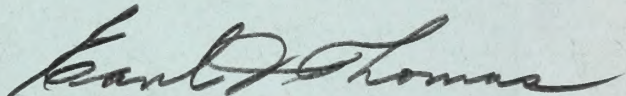
Chapter 2.2 has been revised to explain the usage of the Long Form Application for Grazing License or Permits (Form 4-1283) Illustration 13.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Comments and suggestions should be addressed in triplicate to the Director and transmitted through proper field officials.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared by the Range Management Staff Office and cleared for issuance by the Office of the Associate Director.


Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(11)(13)(30)(32)(33); 2; 3(32); 4; 5(32); 7;
9(19)(20)(23)(28); 10; ; 12(23); 13(30); 14(16)(18); 16; 18-21; 22(24);
23-25; 26(32); 27-33

MEH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

APPROVED: 4/23/58

EFFECTIVE: 4/23/58

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 32

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Miscellaneous amended illustrations including Parts 2 Grazing Administration (Inside Grazing Districts); 7 Range Improvement and 8 Soil and Moisture Conservation

Insert New Pages

Chap. 2.2 - Illustration 2 (1 sheet)
Part 7 - Illus. 6, 8, 9, 10 (4 sheets)
Chap. 7.9 - Illus. 3 (1 sheet)
Part 8 - Illus. 9 (1 sheet)

Remove Superseded Pages

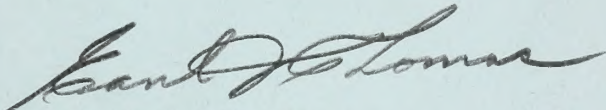
Chap. 2.2 Illus. 2 - Rel. 1 (1 sheet)
6/22/54.
Part 7 Illus. 6, 8, 9, 10 - Rel. 5
(4 sheets) 8/10/54.
Chap. 7.9 Illus. 3 - Rel. 26 (1 sheet)
12/5/56.
Part 8 Illus. 9 - Rel. 3 (1 sheet)
7/14/54.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

This release transmits revised forms illustrations to replace those presently contained in the various Parts of this manual. In instances where only minor revisions have been made to the form the illustration will not be changed until such time as another release is issued.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared by the office of the Associate Director.


Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Rel. Nos. 1(11)(13)(30(32); 2; 3(32); 4; 5(32); 7; 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 10; 11(27); 12(23); 13(30); 14(16)(18); 16; 18-21; 22(24); 23-25; 26(32); 27-32

9/11/58

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

APPROVED: 3/3/58

EFFECTIVE: 3/3/58

RECEIVED: 4/10/58

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 31

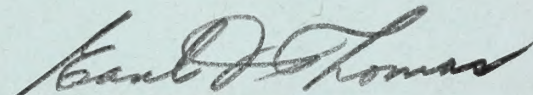
1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

None

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

In order to conform to the language contained in section 161.7(b)(3) of the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts, it is necessary to change the last word in the last sentence of section 2.2.32B, Regulations, Interpretations and Associated Procedures, to read as follows:

"When approved by the district manager the form serves as the instrument of transfer effective the date of filing."


Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Release Nos. 1(11)(13)(30); 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 10; 11(27); 12(23); 13(30); 14(16)(18); 16; 18-21; 22(24); 23-31

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

ST M
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APPROVED: 1/30/58

EFFECTIVE: 1/30/58

RECEIVED: APR 21 1958

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 30

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Revised section .3 and new Illustration 3 - Chapter 2.2 Regulations, Interpretations and Associated Procedures

Insert New Pages

2.2.1 (1 sheet)
Illustration 3 (1 sheet)

Remove Superseded Pages

2.2.1 (1 sheet) Rel. 13 7/11/55
Illustration 3 (1 sheet) Rel. 1
6/22/54

Pen & Ink Change

Change the table of contents Illustration 3 to read: "Application and Permit for Crossing Federal Range-Form 4-1367 (Oct. 57)".

2. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared by the Office of the Associate Director.

Lewis J. Miller

Acting Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Release Nos. 1(11)(13)(30); 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 10; 11(27); 12(23); 13(30); 14(16)(18); 16; 18-21; 22(24); 23-30

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

APPROVED: 10/1/57

EFFECTIVE: 10/1/57

RECEIVED: NOV 13 1957

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 29

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Amended Sections .27 - 33 Section 7 Transfers, Chapter 2.2 Regulations, Interpretations and Associated Procedures

Insert New Pages

2.2.27 - 2.2.33 (5 sheets)
Table of Contents (1 sheet)
Illustrations 10 - 12 (3 sheets)

Remove Superseded Pages

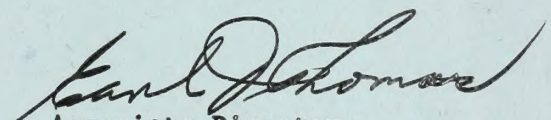
2.2.42 - 2.2.48A Rel. 15 & Illus.
10-11 should have been removed in
accordance with Rel. No. 26 12/5/56

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

This release amends that part of Release 15, August 11, 1955 relating to Section 7 Transfers. This chapter now provides a form for waiver or relinquishment of base property qualification to the Government.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This release was prepared by the Range Management Staff Office and cleared for issuance by the Office of the Associate Director.


Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Release Nos. 1(11)(13); 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20)(23); 10; 11(27); 12(23); 13; 14(16)(18); 16; 18-21; 22(24); 23-29 / (28)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

APPROVED: 8/26/57	:	:	
	:	:	
EFFECTIVE: 8/26/57	:	:	VOLUME IX RANGE
	:	:	
RECEIVED: SEP 27 1957	:	:	RELEASE NO. <u>28</u>
	:	:	

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Revision of sections 3.2.3G-4(b) to .4(g) Chapter 3.2 Regulations, Interpretations and Associated Procedures

Insert New Pages

3.2.3G - 3.2.5 (2 sheets)

Remove Superseded Pages

3.2.3G - 3.2.4B (2 sheets)
Rel. 9 11/4/54.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

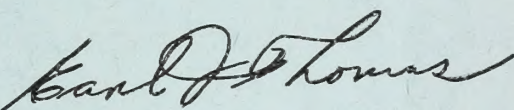
This revision relating to section 15 grazing appeals is issued to comply with instructions contained in Bureau Order No. 585, dated March 3, 1955.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Comments and suggestions should be addressed to the Director, in triplicate, and transmitted through proper field officials.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

This revision was prepared in the Range Staff Office and cleared for issuance by the Office of the Associate Director.


Associate Director

LM-9 Mailing List

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 Washington List

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Release Nos. 1(11)(13) ; 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20)(23)(28); 10; 11(27); 12(23); 13; 14(16)(18); 16; 18-21; 22(24); 23-28

54M
RKP 4/24
ME 4/26

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROVED: 4/1/57

EFFECTIVE: 4/1/57

RECEIVED:

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 27

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

REVISIONS IN CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES - GRAZING ADMINISTRATION.

NEW PAGES

2.2.13B - 2.2.16 (3 SHEETS)
ILLUSTRATIONS 8 & 9 (2 SHEETS)

REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGES

2.2.13C - 2.2.16 (1 SHEET)
REL. 11 1/7/55

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THIS RELEASE CONTAINS INSTRUCTIONS FOR GATHERING AND RECORDING DEPENDENT PROPERTY SURVEY INFORMATION AND A DETERMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL RANGE USE QUALIFICATIONS. WHERE SUCH INFORMATION IS ALREADY OF RECORD AND HAS BEEN DETERMINED UNDER STANDARDS EQUIVALENT TO THE ATTACHED PROCEDURES, REVISION OF EXISTING RECORDS WILL NOT BE NECESSARY. THIS PROCEDURE SHOULD BE USED FOR THE GATHERING OF INFORMATION IN THE LAND BASE STATES ON ALL FUTURE WORK OF THIS KIND ALTHOUGH MINOR DEVIATION TO FIT LOCAL CONDITIONS IS PERMISSIBLE.

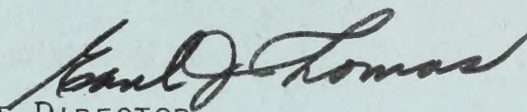
IN THE WATER BASE STATES, THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY BE USED WHERE APPLICABLE AND TO THE EXTENT THAT THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES WILL APPLY.

PEN AND INK AMENDMENT

THAT PART OF MANUAL RELEASE NO. 17 WHICH RENUMBERED ILLUSTRATION 7 AS ILLUSTRATION 12 IS RESCINDED. FREE-USE GRAZING LICENSE FORM 4-1309 WILL REMAIN AS ILLUSTRATION 7 IN THIS CHAPTER.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THESE REVISIONS ORIGINATED IN THE IDAHO STATE OFFICE AND WERE REVIEWED AND PREPARED BY THE RANGE MANAGEMENT OFFICE. THEY WERE REVIEWED AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR.


ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

LM-9 MAILING LIST

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 WASHINGTON LIST

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: RELEASE NOS. 1(11)(13); 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20(23);
10-11; 12(23); 13; 14(16)(18); 16; 18-21; 22(24); 23-27

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROVED: 12/5/56

EFFECTIVE: 12/5/56

RECEIVED:

JAN 18 1957

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 26

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

CHAPTER 7.9 SECTION 4 PERMITS

INSERT NEW PAGES

7.9.1 - 7.9.14 (3 SHEETS) ✓
ILLUSTRATIONS 1-3 (3 SHEETS) ✓
TABLE OF CONTENTS (1 SHEET) ✓

REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGES

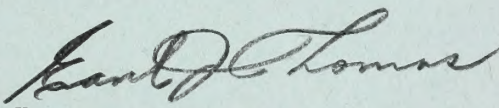
2.2.27 - 2.2.48A (8 SHEETS) ✓ &
ILLUSTRATIONS 7-11 (5 SHEETS) ✓
REL. 15 8/11/55 ✓

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THIS CHAPTER SUPERSEDES THAT PART OF RELEASE 15, AUGUST 11, 1955, RELATING TO SECTION 4 PERMITS. THIS CHAPTER CONTAINS THE PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING SECTION 4 PERMITS COVERING RANGE IMPROVEMENTS BY RANGE PERMITTEES AND LICENSEES. IT ALSO CHANGES THE MANUAL POSITION OF SECTION 4 PERMITS FROM PART 2, REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES TO PART 7 RANGE IMPROVEMENT. A NEW RELEASE FOR SECTION 7 TRANSFERS WILL BE ISSUED SHORTLY.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THIS RELEASE WAS PREPARED BY THE RANGE MANAGEMENT STAFF OFFICE AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR.


ACTING DIRECTOR

DISTRIBUTION: LM-9 MAILING LIST
M-9 WASHINGTON LIST

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: RELEASE NOS. 1(11)(13); 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20)(23); 10-11; 12(23); 13(17); 14(16)(18); 16-21; 22(24); 23-26

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

For JSM
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MCA-16

APPROVED: 11/29/56

EFFECTIVE: 11/29/56

RECEIVED: JAN 14 1957

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 25

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

CHAPTER 12.1 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED
PROCEDURES (PART 12 ADVISORY BOARDS)

PAGE NUMBERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (1 SHEET) ✓

12.1.1 - 12.1.9 (2 SHEETS) ✓

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THIS CHAPTER CONTAINS THE AUTHORITY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
ADVISORY BOARDS IN GRAZING DISTRICTS, DUTIES OF ADVISORY BOARD
MEMBERS, AND PRESCRIBED ELECTION PROCEDURES.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THIS CHAPTER WAS PREPARED BY THE RANGE MANAGEMENT STAFF OFFICE
AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR.

Edward Woolley
DIRECTOR

LM-9 MAILING LIST

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 WASHINGTON LIST

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: RELEASE NOS. 1(11)(13); 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20(23));
10-11; 12(23); 13(17); 14(16)(18); 15-21; 22(24); 23-25

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROVED: 11/14/56

EFFECTIVE: 11/14/56

RECEIVED: DEC 13 1956

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 24

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

AMENDMENT IN CHAPTER 9.3 POLICY - HALOGETON CONTROL

INSERT NEW PAGE

9.3.1 (1 SHEET)

REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGE

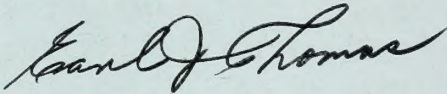
9.3.1 (1 SHEET) REL. 22
7/9/56

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THIS REVISION WAS PREPARED IN COMPLIANCE WITH AMENDMENT NO. 10 OF BLM ORDER 541. (VOLUME I ORGANIZATION, RELEASE NO. 7)

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THIS RELEASE WAS PREPARED IN THE RANGE STAFF OFFICE AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR.


ACTING DIRECTOR

LM-9 MAILING LIST
DISTRIBUTION: M-9 WASHINGTON LIST

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: RELEASE NOS. 1(11)(13); 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20)(23); 10-11; 12(23); 13(17); 14(16)(18); 15-24

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WATER IN RIVERS

WATER MANUAL

1958

REVISED

MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

Memorandum in Chapter 1, Section 1 - Washington District

Interpret New York

21-7 (1 sheet)

GENERAL INFORMATION:

This report was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1966, as amended, and the National Forest Management Act of 1966, as amended.

ORIGIN AND CIRCUMSTANCES:

This report was prepared in the Washington District Office of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.



District Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROVED: 10/29/56

EFFECTIVE: 10/29/56

RECEIVED:

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 23

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

REVISIONS IN CHAPTER 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES; CHAPTER 10.1 RESOURCE SURVEYS AND A PEN AND INK AMENDMENT.

INSERT NEW PAGES

ILLUS. 4 - CHAP. 3.2 (1 SHEET)
10.1.11D (" ")

PEN & INK AMENDMENT

REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGES

ILLUS. 4 (1 SHEET) REL. 9
11/4/54
10.1.11D (1 SHEET) REL. 12
5/16/55

TRANSMITTAL SHEET FOR REL. 22 (7/9/56) UNDER REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGES "9.1.1 - 9.6.7D (21 SHEETS)" SHOULD READ "9.1.1 - 9.6.8D (21 SHEETS)".

2. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THESE REVISIONS WERE PREPARED BY THE RANGE MANAGEMENT STAFF OFFICE AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR.

Edward Woolley
DIRECTOR

DISTRIBUTION: LM-9 MAILING LIST
M-9 WASHINGTON LIST

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: RELEASE NOS. 1(11)(13); 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20(23)); 10-11; 12(23); 13(17); 14(16)(18); 15-23

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

S + M
RMP 8/1/56
JEN 8/3

APPROVED: 7/9/56

EFFECTIVE: 7/9/56

RECEIVED: AUG 1 1956

BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 22

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

CHAPTERS 9.1 THROUGH 9.6 HALOGETON CONTROL REVISED.

PAGE NUMBERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (1 SHEET)
9.1.1 - 9.6.10F (24 SHEETS)
ILLUS. 4, 7 & 8 (3 SHEETS)

REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGES

TABLE OF CONTENTS (1 SHEET)
9.1.1 - 9.6.7D (21 SHEETS) *only 20*
REL. 6 8/31/54 AND
ILLUS. 4 REL. 8 9/14/54
no #4 illus.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THESE CHAPTERS CONTAIN THE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING THE HALOGETON CONTROL PROGRAM. ADDITIONAL DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS COVERING PRACTICES EMPLOYED IN HALOGETON CONTROL ARE INCLUDED IN PARTS 8 AND 10 OF THIS VOLUME.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE TO THE DIRECTOR, AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THESE CHAPTERS WERE PREPARED BY THE RANGE MANAGEMENT STAFF OFFICE, AND REVIEWED BY THE PROGRAM OFFICE AND THE BUDGET AND FINANCE OFFICE. THEY WERE REVIEWED AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR.

Byrne Falek
ACTING DIRECTOR

LM-9 MAILING LIST

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 WASHINGTON LIST

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: RELEASE NOS. 1(11)(13); 2-5; 7; 9(19)(20); 10-12
13(17); 14(16)(18); 15-22

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROVED: 4/5/56

EFFECTIVE: 4/5/56

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BLM MANUAL

VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 21

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

DEPARTMENT MANUAL RELEASE DATED NOVEMBER 3, 1955 CONTAINING PART 650 WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT (PUBLIC LAW 566, 83RD CONGRESS, 68 STAT. 666).

PAGE NUMBERS

650.1.1 THROUGH 650.7.8F

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THIS RELEASE GIVES ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES TO BUREAUS, POLICIES AND PROCEDURAL GUIDES TO BE FOLLOWED. IT IS TO BE AN ADDENDUM IN THE BLM MANUAL AFTER CHAPTER 6 OF PART 8 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION. VARIOUS RELEASES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL MANUAL RELATING TO BUREAU POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ARE TO BE FOLLOWED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN THE TRANSMITTAL SHEET.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE TO THE DIRECTOR AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THIS RELEASE WAS CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR.

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EFFECTIVE: 2/27/56

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 20

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

AMENDED SECTIONS .14 AND .17, CHAPTER 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES.

PAGE NUMBERS

3.2.12B - 3.2.19 (2 SHEETS) ✓

REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGES

3.2.12B & 3.2.17 (2 SHEETS)
REL. 9 11/4/54

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

SECTION .14 WAS AMENDED TO INCLUDE CONFLICTING APPLICANTS AND PROTESTANTS OF RECORD. SECTION .17 CONTAINS A NEW PARAGRAPH CONCERNING DISPOSAL OF CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS AND PROTESTS.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 19

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

AMENDMENT IN SECTION 10C CHAPTER 3.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES AND REPLACING ILLUSTRATION 1 (FORM 4-721 DATED JULY 1950 WITH FORM 4-721 DATED NOVEMBER 1954.

PAGE NUMBERS

REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGES

3.2.8C (1 SHEET) ✓
ILLUSTRATION 1 (2 SHEETS) ✓

3.2.8C (1 SHEET) AND ILLUS. 1
(2 SHEETS) REL. 9 11/4/54

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

AN ASTERISK (*) IN THE LEFT HAND MARGIN INDICATES THE SECTION AMENDED.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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RELEASE NO. 18

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

AMENDED ILLUSTRATIONS 2A AND 2B, CHAPTER 10.3 CONDITION SURVEYS

PAGE NUMBERS

REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGES

ILLUS. 2A & 2B (2 SHEETS)

ILLUS. 2A & 2B REL. 14
7/11/55 (2 SHEETS)

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

IN DUPLICATING THESE ILLUSTRATIONS THE SECOND PAGES WERE
INADVERTENTLY REVERSED, ATTACHED ARE THE AMENDED COPIES.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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Edward W. Hargis
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15-17

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RELEASE NO. 17

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

PEN AND INK CHANGE CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES (REL. 13 - 7/11/55).

PEN & INK CHANGE

DELETE

INSERT

PAGE 2.2.1 - LINE 15 (ILLUSTRATION 7) (ILLUSTRATION 12)

ILLUSTRATION 7 FORM 4-1309 (REL. 13) ILLUSTRATION 12

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

AN AMENDMENT IS REQUIRED IN THE NUMBERING OF FORM 4-1309 (REL. 13) AND FORM 4-1115 (REL. 15) WHICH WERE BOTH ISSUED AS ILLUSTRATION 7 - FOR CLARIFICATION IT IS NECESSARY TO CHANGE FORM 4-1309 TO ILLUSTRATION 12.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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DIRECTOR

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15-17

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 16

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

AMENDMENT IN CHAPTER 10.3 CONDITION SURVEY

PAGE NUMBERS

10.3.12A-3 (1 SHEET) ✓

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

AN ASTERISK (*) IN THE RIGHT HAND MARGIN INDICATES THE SECTION AMENDED.

3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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W.G. Guernsey
ACTING DIRECTOR

LM-9 MAILING LIST

DISTRIBUTION: M-9 WASHINGTON LIST

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: RELEASE NOS. 1(11)(13); 2-13; 14(16); 15-16

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EFFECTIVE: 8/11/55

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 15

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS & ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES
SECTION 4 AND SECTION 7.

PAGE NUMBERS

2.2.27 THROUGH 2.2.48A (8 SHEETS) ✓
ILLUSTRATIONS 7 - 11 (5 SHEETS) ✓

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THIS CHAPTER CONTAINS THE PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING SECTION 4 PERMITS COVERING THE INSTALLATION OF CERTAIN RANGE IMPROVEMENTS BY RANGE PERMITTEES AND LICENSEES. THIS CHAPTER ALSO CONTAINS THE PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING TRANSFERS OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE TO THE DIRECTOR AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

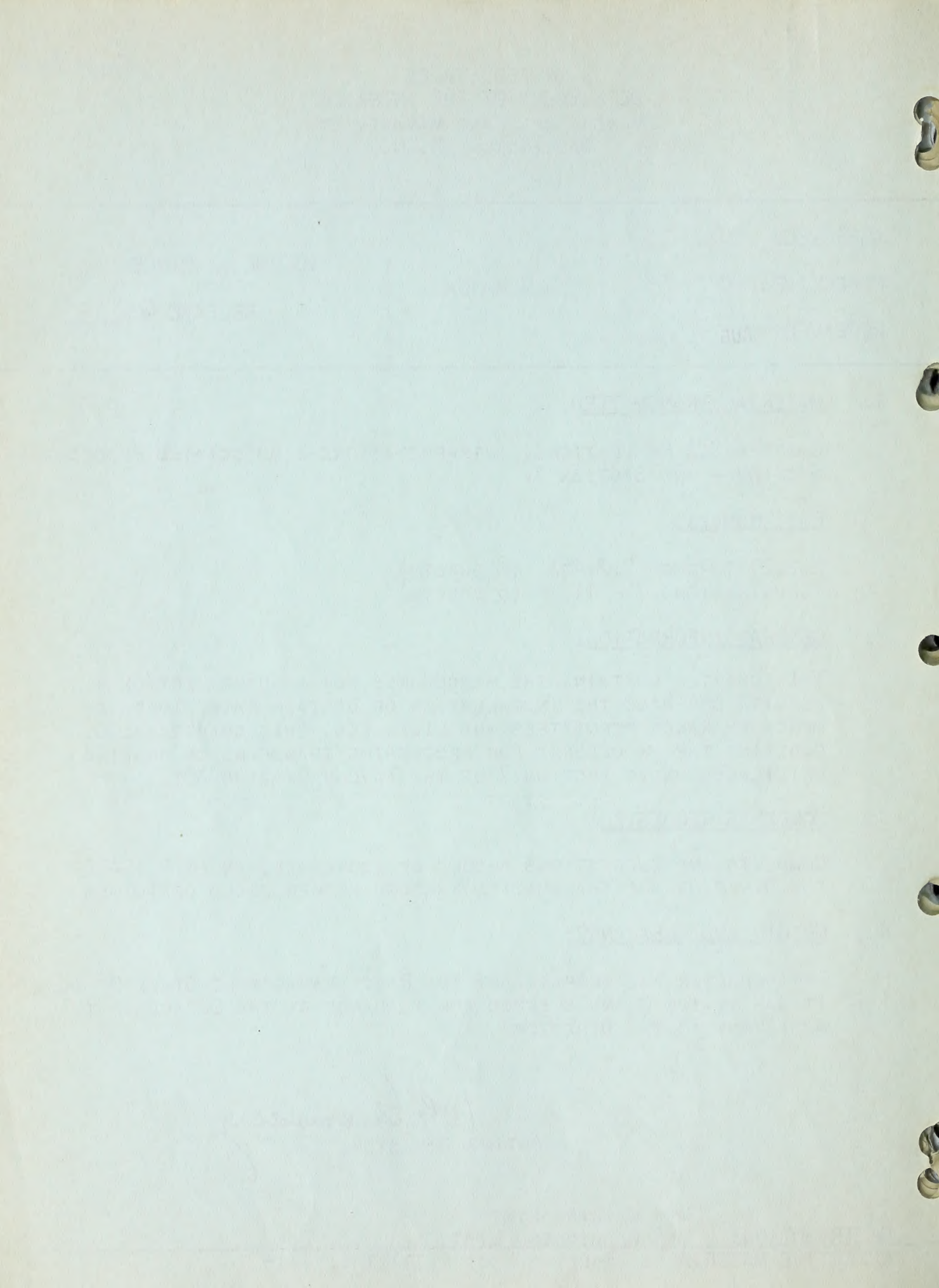
4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THIS CHAPTER WAS PREPARED BY THE RANGE MANAGEMENT STAFF OFFICE. IT WAS REVIEWED AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR.

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 14

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

CHAPTER 10.3 CONDITION SURVEY

PAGE NUMBERS

10.3.1 THROUGH 10.3.13 (10 SHEETS) ✓
ILLUSTRATIONS 1 THROUGH 7 (10 ") ✓

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THIS CHAPTER CONTAINS THE PROCEDURES FOR MAKING RANGE CONDITION AND TREND RATINGS AND REPORTS. A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INTENSIVE AND MODERATELY INTENSIVE PROCEDURES IS GIVEN. A SUPPLEMENTAL RELEASE WILL BE ISSUED COVERING PROCEDURES FOR THE RATING OF GAME RANGES. BECAUSE OF THE URGENT NEED FOR THIS MANUAL RELEASE THE SECTION ON DETERMINING RANGE TREND WAS PREPARED IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE WITHOUT BENEFIT OF COMMENT FROM THE FIELD.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

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4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THIS CHAPTER WAS PREPARED BY THE RANGE MANAGEMENT OFFICE. IT WAS REVIEWED AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR.

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ACTING DIRECTOR

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE 13

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

AMENDMENT TO CHAP. 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES.

PAGE NUMBERS

REMOVE SUPERSEDED PAGE

2.2.1 (1 SHEET)
ILLUSTRATION 7 (" ")

2.2.1 (1 SHEET) REL. 1
6/22/54

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

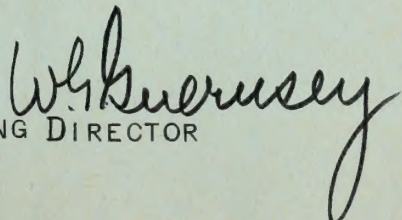
THIS AMENDMENT PROVIDES FOR THE USE OF A NEW FORM "FREE USE LICENSE" 4-1309 IN LIEU OF THE "BILL AND LICENSE FOR GRAZING PRIVILEGES" FORM 4-1180.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

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4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
January 15, 1907.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1896.

ALBANY:

JOHN B. LANE, PRINTING OFFICE OF THE SENATE,
1897.

ALBANY:

WILLIAM H. BROWN, PRINTING OFFICE OF THE SENATE,
1897.

ALBANY:

WILLIAM H. BROWN, PRINTING OFFICE OF THE SENATE,
1897.

ALBANY:

WILLIAM H. BROWN, PRINTING OFFICE OF THE SENATE,
1897.

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WILLIAM H. BROWN, PRINTING OFFICE OF THE SENATE,
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ALBANY:

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ALBANY:

WILLIAM H. BROWN, PRINTING OFFICE OF THE SENATE,
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ALBANY:

S. J. [Signature]

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EFFECTIVE: 5/16/55

RECEIVED: JUN 15 1955

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 12

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

CHAPTER 10.1 RESOURCE SURVEYS

PAGE NUMBERS

10.1.1 THROUGH 10.1.12E (22 SHEETS) ✓
ILLUSTRATIONS 1 THROUGH 13 (15 SHEETS) ✓

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THIS CHAPTER CONTAINS THE PROCEDURES FOR MAKING RANGE RESOURCE SURVEYS. THREE OPTIONAL METHODS ARE PRESENTED. THE SEVERAL FORMS SHOWN AS ILLUSTRATIONS ARE REVISIONS OF PREVIOUS FORMS AND MAY BE OBTAINED UPON REQUISITION TO THE WASHINGTON OFFICE.

3. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS:

THE SMALLER TYPE AND NEW SET UP OF THIS RELEASE ARE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE DEPARTMENTAL MANUAL. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE TO THE DIRECTOR AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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Edward Woolley
DIRECTOR

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
EFFECTIVE DATE: [Date]
RECEIVED: JUN 1 1958

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TO: [Recipient]
FROM: [Sender]
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9. [Text]
10. [Text]

11. [Text]
12. [Text]
13. [Text]
14. [Text]
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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 11

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 2.2 REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES.

PAGE NUMBERS

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2.2.13C THROUGH 2.2.16 (1 SHEET) 2.2.13C (1 SHEET) REL. 1
6/22/54

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

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3. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 10

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

APPENDIX 1 FOR THIS VOLUME CONSISTING OF PROCESS CHARTS FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS INCLUDING SOIL AND MOISTURE AND HALOGETON CONTROL.

PAGE NUMBERS

1 THROUGH 12 (12 SHEETS)

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THESE PROCESS CHARTS ARE FOR USE WITH THE RANGE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES. THEY SHOULD BE INSERTED AT THE END OF VOLUME IX.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE TO THE DIRECTOR AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
DATE: 12/1/1910
SUBJECT: [illegible]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE
THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

OF THE

LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE
THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

OF THE

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE
THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

OF THE

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE
THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

[Handwritten signature]
[illegible text]

12-1-1910
[illegible text]

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 9

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

CHAPTERS 3.1 THROUGH 3.4 PART 3 GRAZING ADMINISTRATION (OUTSIDE GRAZING DISTRICTS.

PAGE NUMBERS

3.1.1 THROUGH 3.1.9	(2 SHEETS)	3.4.1	(1 SHEET)
3.2.1	" 3.2.30 (14 "	ILLUS. 1 THROUGH 10	(14 SHEETS)
3.3.1	" 3.3.10 (1 "		

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

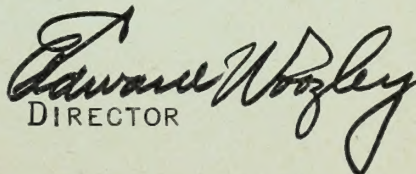
THESE CHAPTERS CONTAIN THE PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING SECTION 15 GRAZING LEASES OUTSIDE OF GRAZING DISTRICTS AND COVER ALL THE MATERIAL UNDER PART 3 VOLUME IX. ALL LAND OFFICE MANAGERS, LAND CLASSIFICATION OFFICERS AND GRAZING LEASE SIGNING OFFICERS SHOULD PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SECTION 3.2.10 ENTITLED: CONFLICTS ADVERSE TO EXISTING LEASE.

3. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE TO THE DIRECTOR AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THESE CHAPTERS WERE PREPARED BY THE RANGE MANAGEMENT OFFICE. THEY WERE REVIEWED AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR.


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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 7

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR CHAPTERS 9.1 THROUGH 9.6 HALOGETON CONTROL
PAGE NUMBERS

ILLUSTRATIONS 1 THROUGH 6 (6 SHEETS) *

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

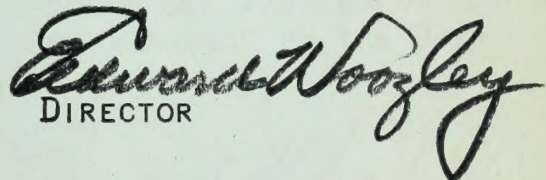
THESE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING THE HALOGETON CONTROL
PROGRAM. OFFICE TITLES IN THESE FORMS SHOULD BE CHANGED TO
CONFORM TO THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION, AS SHOWN IN THE TEXT,
DURING THE INTERIM OF ISSUING REVISED ONES. *ILLUS. 4 WILL BE
RELEASED AT A LATER DATE.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE
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4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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RELEASE NO. 6

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

CHAPTERS 9.1 THROUGH 9.6, PART 9 HALOGETON CONTROL

PAGE NUMBERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	(1 SHEET)	✓	9.4.1 THROUGH 9.4.5B	(2 SHEETS)	✓
9.1.1	(1 ")	✓	9.5.1	(1 ")	✓
9.2.1	(1 ")	✓	9.6.1	" 9.6.8D	(13 ")
9.3.1 THROUGH 9.3.8	(3 ")	✓			

only 12 here

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

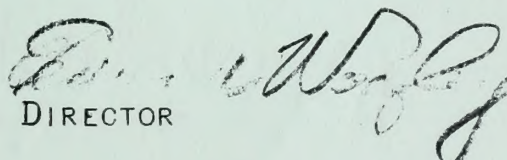
THESE CHAPTERS CONTAIN THE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING THE HALOGETON CONTROL PROGRAM. ADDITIONAL DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS COVERING PRACTICES EMPLOYED IN HALOGETON CONTROL ARE INCLUDED IN PARTS 8 AND 10 OF THIS VOLUME.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE TO THE DIRECTOR, AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

THESE CHAPTERS WERE PREPARED BY THE RANGE MANAGEMENT OFFICE. THEY WERE REVIEWED AND CLEARED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR.


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CHAPTERS 9.1 THROUGH 9.5, PART 9 HAZARD CONTROL

PAGE NUMBERS

9.1.1	(1	9.4.1	through 9.4.2 (2 sheets)
9.2.1	(1	9.5.1	"
9.3.1	(1	9.6.1	"
9.3.1	through 9.3.8 (3		

GENERAL INFORMATION:

These chapters contain the policies and procedures for controlling the Hazardous Control Program. Additional detailed instructions covering practices employed in Hazardous Control are included in Parts 9 and 10 of this volume.

COMMENTS REQUESTED:

Comments and suggestions should be addressed, in triplicate, to the Director, and transmitted through proper field channels.

ORIGIN AND CHANGE:

This chapter was prepared by the Range Management Office. They were reviewed and cleared for issuance by the Office of the Assistant to the Director.

[Handwritten signature]
Director

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LM-9 Mailine List
EFFECTIVE MATERIALS: Release Nos. 1-5

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 5

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR CHAPTERS 7.1 THROUGH 7.8 RANGE IMPROVEMENT
PAGE NUMBERS

ILLUSTRATIONS 1 THROUGH 10 (10 SHEETS)

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THESE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CARRYING OUT THE RANGE IMPROVE-
MENT PROGRAM ON BUREAU LANDS SUBJECT TO THE TAYLOR GRAZING
ACT.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

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TO THE DIRECTOR, AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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W. J. Kennedy
ACTING DIRECTOR

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ILLUSTRATIONS FOR CHAPTER 1, THROUGH 1.3 RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Page Number:

ILLUSTRATIONS 1 THROUGH 10 (10 SHEETS)

GENERAL INFORMATION:

These illustrations are for use in connection with the
RANGE IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION FOR CATTLE AND HORSES
WENT PROGRAM ON LANDS SUBJECT TO THE TAYLOR GRASSING
ACT.

COMMENTS BELOW:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN THE FIRST
TO THE DIRECTOR, AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

These illustrations were prepared by the Division of Range
Management. They were reviewed and cleared for issuance by
the Office of the Assistant to the Director.

Acting Director

10-9-11
DISTRICT OFFICE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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VOLUME IX RANGE

RELEASE NO. 4

1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

CHAPTERS 7.1 THROUGH 7.8, PART 7 RANGE IMPROVEMENT

PAGE NUMBERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	(2 SHEETS)	7.4.1	(1 SHEET)
7.1.1	(1 ")	7.5.1	(1 ")
7.2.1	(1 ")	7.6.1 THROUGH 7.6.11	(4 SHEETS)
7.3.1 THROUGH 7.3.10B	(3 ")	7.7.1 " 7.7.6	(2 ")
		7.8.1 " 7.8.4	(2 ")

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THESE CHAPTERS INCLUDE THE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CARRYING OUT THE RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ON BUREAU LANDS SUBJECT TO THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT. ADDITIONAL DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS ON SECTIONS DEALING WITH PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND REPORTING ARE COVERED BY THE MANUAL, PART 8 SOIL & MOISTURE CONSERVATION, THIS VOLUME.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE, TO THE DIRECTOR, AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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W. J. Kennedy
ACTING DIRECTOR

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ILLUSTRATIONS 1 THROUGH 14 (14 SHEETS)

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THESE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PROCEDURES FOR PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF THE SOIL AND
MOISTURE CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

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1. MATERIAL TRANSMITTED:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS	(2 SHEETS)	8.4.1 THROUGH 8.4.3	(5 SHEETS)
8.1.1	(1 ")	8.5.1	" 8.5.11 (3 ")
8.2.1	(1 ")	8.6.1	" 8.6.13 (21 ")
8.3.1	(1 ")		

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THESE CHAPTERS CONTAIN THE PROCEDURES FOR THE PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF THE SOIL & MOISTURE CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE, TO THE DIRECTOR, ATTENTION: OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR, AND TRANSMITTED THROUGH PROPER FIELD OFFICIALS.

4. ORIGIN AND CLEARANCE:

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PROCEDURES, VOLUME IX RANGE

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2.2.1 THROUGH 2.2.24B (8 SHEETS)
ILLUSTRATIONS 1 THROUGH 6 (6 SHEETS)

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

THIS CHAPTER CONCERNS THE ISSUANCE OF LICENSES AND PERMITS
WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICTS. OTHER MANUAL RELEASES ON GRAZING
ADMINISTRATION WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICTS SHOULD BE ISSUED
DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. PLEASE NOTE THAT CHAPTERS 1,
2 AND 3, OF PART 2, VOLUME IX, HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED INTO
AN OVERALL CHAPTER 1, AND THAT CHAPTERS 4 AND 5 HAVE BEEN
CONSOLIDATED INTO CHAPTER 2, REGULATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES.

3. COMMENTS REQUESTED:

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, IN TRIPLICATE,
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